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SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION, HELD AT CHICAGO, OCTOBER 4, 5 and 6, 1904.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

MOST WORSHIPFUL

GRAND LODGE

...OF...

ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS

OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

WM. B. WRIGHT, M. W. GRAND MASTER
J. H. C. DILL, R. W. GRAND SECRETARY

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS
Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Co.
1904

OFFICERS OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL

GRAND LODGE

OF

ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS

OF THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS

1904-5.

WM. B. WRIGHT *M. W. Grand Master*..... Effingham
CHESTER E. ALLEN..... *R. W. Deputy Grand Master*. Galesburg
ALEXANDER H. BELL..... *R. W. Senior Grand Warden*. Carlinville
A. B. ASHLEY..... *R. W. Junior Grand Warden*. La Grange
L. A. GODDARD..... *R. W. Grand Treasurer* Chicago
J. H. C. DILL. *R. W. Grand Secretary* Bloomington
J. W. VANCLEVE..... *R. W. Grand Chaplain*..... Decatur
HERBERT PRESTON *R. W. Grand Orator*... Chicago
GEO. A. STADLER..... .. *W. Deputy Grand Secretary*. Decatur
HENRY L. WHIPPLE..... *W. Grand Pursuivant*. Quincy
LOUIS ZINGER. *W. Grand Marshal* Pekin
W. H. PEAK *W. Grand Standard Bearer*.. Jonesboro
J. R. ENNIS *W. Grand Sword Bearer*.... Burnt Prairie
WALTER WATSON *W. Senior Grand Deacon*... Mt. Vernon
NORMAN MESNARD..... *W Junior Grand Deacon* ... Blue Mound
W. M. BURBANK.... *W. Grand Steward* Chicago
GEO. W. HAMILTON.. ... *W. Grand Steward* Prairie City
W. B. GRIMES..... *W. Grand Steward*.... Pittsfield
C. ROHRBOUGH. *W. Grand Steward* Kinmundy
C. S. GURNEY.*Bro. Grand Tyler*..... Chicago

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL

GRAND LODGE

OF

ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS

OF THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

AT ITS SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois, the Sixty-fifth Annual Communication was held at Studebaker Hall, in the city of Chicago, commencing on Tuesday, the fourth day of October, A. D. 1904, A. L. 5904, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The M. W. Grand Master proceeded to open the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois in AMPLE FORM.

PRAYER—By Rabbi A. Traugott, W. M. Springfield Lodge No. 4.

Almighty and Merciful Father, Thou who hearest prayer and art nigh unto all who call upon Thee, and who call upon Thee in truth, we are encouraged by Thy daily mercies, to ask the bestowal of Thy gracious blessing upon this meeting of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois.

O Lord! Thou who art our Supreme Grand Master here in this great fraternal gathering, we feel the blessed influence of Thy divine spirit; we loosen the fetters that hold us fast to the material world and lift ourselves on the wings of lofty aspirations into Thy celestial realms.

241381

Grant unto us, O God, perception and wise insight that the difficulties of our work may disappear before our earnest efforts to master them. In all that we may accomplish here, teach us to see Thy Majesty which works so silently and yet so grandly, in all spheres and in all times. May the example of the illustrious brethren of our Order be not lost upon us, but serve as additional incentives to the emulation of all that has gained for them our approval. Foster and preserve in us the qualities that shall endear us to all our brethren, and give us the wise perception to moderate and remove those which might prevent our aim.

Supreme Architect of the Universe! In whatever way Thy Wisdom can find to bless our work, in Thy bountiful mercy to all humanity, grant unto us Thy grace and protection, strengthening and success. Amen.

The Lexington Quartette, on invitation of the M. W. Grand Master, gave several pleasing selections, and received the thanks of the M. W. Grand Lodge.

REPORT—Committee on Credentials.

Bro. James I. McClintock, chairman of the Committee on Credentials, announced that Representatives from a constitutional number of lodges were present, and presented his report. On motion the report was adopted and further time given the committee to make additions to it.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. Masons.:

Your Committee on Credentials fraternally report that the following brethren whose names appear in this report are present and entitled to seats in this Grand Lodge:

GRAND OFFICERS.

Bro. William B. Wright..... *M.W. Grand Master.*
Bro. C. E. Allen.....*R.W. Deputy Grand Master.*
Bro. Alexander H. Bell.....*R.W. Senior Grand Warden.*
Bro. A. B. Ashley.....*R.W. Junior Grand Warden.*
Bro. Leroy A. Goddard.....*R.W. Grand Treasurer.*
Bro. J. H. C. Dill.....*R.W. Grand Secretary.*
Bro. Joseph Stolz*R.W. Grand Chaplain.*
Bro. W. A. Northcott.....*R.W. Grand Orator.*
Bro. G. A. Stadler.....*W. Deputy Grand Secretary.*
Bro. Henry L. Whipple.....*W. Grand Pursuivant.*
Bro. Louis Zinger*W. Grand Marshal.*

Bro. Wm. H. Peak.....*W. Grand Standard Bearer.*
Bro. J. R. Ennis.....*W. Grand Sword Bearer.*
Bro. Walter Watson*W. Senior Grand Deacon.*
Bro. N. M. Mesnard.....*W. Junior Grand Deacon.*
Bro. C. Rohrbough*W. Grand Steward.*
Bro. W. B. Grimes.....*W. Grand Steward.*
Bro. Wellman M. Burbank.....*W. Grand Steward.*
Bro. G. W. Hamilton.....*W. Grand Steward.*
Bro. C. S. Gurney.....*Bro. (Acting) Grand Tyler.*

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

Bro. Joseph Robbins*Past M.W. Grand Master.*
Bro. John C. Smith.....*Past M.W. Grand Master.*
Bro. John M. Pearson.....*Past M.W. Grand Master.*
Bro. Monroe C. Crawford.....*Past M.W. Grand Master.*
Bro. Owen Scott*Past M.W. Grand Master.*
Bro. Edward Cook*Past M.W. Grand Master.*
Bro. Charles F. Hitchcock.....*Past M.W. Grand Master.*
Bro. W. J. A. DeLancey.....*Past R.W. Deputy Grand Master.*
Bro. Charles Fisher*Past R.W. Deputy Grand Master.*
Bro. Henry E. Hamilton.....*Past R.W. Senior Grand Warden.*

R. W. DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

Bro. Henry McCall*First District.*
Bro. Robert R. Jampolis.....*Second District.*
Bro. Elmer E. Beach.....*Third District.*
Bro. J. L. Brewster.....*Fourth District.*
Bro. A. G. Everett.....*Fifth District.*
Bro. John W. Niles.....*Sixth District.*
Bro. D. D. Hunt.....*Seventh District.*
Bro. Jno. B. Fithian.....*Eighth District.*
Bro. Wm. D. Fullerton.....*Ninth District.*
Bro. T. Van Antwerp.....*Tenth District.*
Bro. J. S. Burns.....*Eleventh District.*
Bro. Emerson Clark*Twelfth District.*
Bro. C. T. Holmes.....*Thirteenth District.*
Bro. John C. Weis.....*Fourteenth District.*
Bro. W. N. Ewing.....*Fifteenth District.*
Bro. W. H. McClain.....*Sixteenth District.*
Bro. David E. Bruffett.....*Seventeenth District.*
Bro. C. F. Tenney.....*Eighteenth District.*
Bro. Frank Hudson*Nineteenth District.*
Bro. D. B. Hutchison.....*Twentieth District.*

Bro. Chas. C. Marsh.....*Twenty-first District.*
Bro. Peter F. Clark.....*Twenty-second District.*
Bro. Jno. W. Rose.....*Twenty-third District.*
Bro. Rufus H. Smith.....*Twenty-fourth District.*
Bro. Anthony Doherty*Twenty-fifth District.*
Bro. William Montgomery*Twenty-sixth District.*
Bro. George S. Caughlan.....*Twenty-seventh District.*
Bro. J. M. Burkhart.....*Twenty-eighth District.*
Bro. H. T. Goddard.....*Twenty-ninth District.*
Bro. J. W. Morris.....*Thirtieth District.*

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES.

Bro. C. E. Allen.....*Alabama.*
Bro. Monroe C. Crawford.....*Arizona.*
Bro. Roswell T. Spencer.....*Arkansas.*
Bro. Chas. F. Hichcock.....*Connecticut.*
Bro. George M. Moulton.....*Cuba.*
Bro. P. W. Barclay.....*District of Columbia.*
Bro. John C. Smith.....*England.*
Bro. John C. Smith.....*Florida.*
Bro. W. J. A. DeLancey.....*Georgia.*
Bro. Wellman M. Burbank.....*Idaho.*
Bro. Wm. B. Wright.....*Indiana.*
Bro. Delmar D. Darrah.....*Indian Territory.*
Bro. Thos. E. Miller.....*Ireland.*
Bro. Geo. M. Moulton.....*Kansas.*
Bro. Leroy A. Goddard.....*Louisiana.*
Bro. Chas. H. Brennan.....*Maine.*
Bro. H. R. Stewart.....*Manitoba.*
Bro. M. Bates Iott.....*Maryland.*
Bro. Joseph E. Dyas.....*Michigan.*
Bro. William Johnston*Minnesota.*
Bro. John C. Smith.....*Mississippi.*
Bro. G. A. Stadler.....*Missouri.*
Bro. A. B. Ashley.....*Montana.*
Bro. C. M. Forman.....*Nebraska.*
Bro. John C. Smith.....*Nevada.*
Bro. Henry E. Hamilton.....*New Hampshire.*
Bro. W. B. Grimes.....*New Jersey.*
Bro. Henry E. Hamilton.....*New Mexico.*
Bro. W. A. Stevens.....*New York.*
Bro. Roswell T. Spencer.....*New South Wales.*
Bro. John M. Pearson.....*New Zealand.*
Bro. L. B. Dixon.....*Nova Scotia.*

Bro. J. H. C. Dill.....*Oklahoma.*
Bro. John Johnston.....*Quebec.*
Bro. Joseph Robbins.....*Scotland.*
Bro. Elmer E. Beach.....*South Carolina.*
Bro. Alex. H. Bell.....*Tennessee.*
Bro. Edward Cook.....*Texas.*
Bro. Owen Scott.....*Utah.*
Bro. Amos. Pettibone.....*Virginia.*
Bro. Joseph Robbins.....*Washington.*
Bro. Gil. W. Barnard.....*Wisconsin.*
Bro. Roswell T. Spencer.....*Victoria.*

COMMITTEES.

Appeals and Grievances.

Bro. Monroe C. Crawford.....*Jonesboro.*
Bro. Joseph E. Dyas.....*Paris.*
Bro. W. S. Cantrell.....*Benton.*
Bro. Henry E. Hamilton.....*Chicago.*
Bro. Herbert Preston.....*Chicago.*

Chartered Lodges.

Bro. Jas. L. Scott.....*Mattoon.*
Bro. L. K. Byers.....*Altona.*
Bro. W. W. Watson.....*Barry.*
Bro. T. W. Wilson.....*Springfield.*
Bro. D. D. Darrah.....*Bloomington.*

Correspondence.

Bro. Joseph Robbins.....*Quincy.*

Credentials.

Bro. J. I. McClintock.....*Carmi.*
Bro. P. W. Barclay.....*Cairo.*
Bro. G. W. Cyrus.....*Camp Point.*

Finance.

Bro. Geo. M. Moulton.....*Chicago.*
Bro. Gil. W. Barnard.....*Chicago.*
Bro. Sam. W. Waddle.....*Bloomington.*

Grand Master's Address.

Bro. Wm. E. Ginther.....*Charleston.*
Bro. J. H. Mitchell.....*Mt. Vernon.*
Bro. Chas. H. Morrell.....*Chicago.*

Lodges Under Dispensation.

Bro. Daniel J. Avery.....*Austin.*
Bro. H. C. Mitchell.....*Carbondale.*
Bro. R. T. Spencer.....*Chicago.*
Bro. Jno. Johnston*Chicago.*
Bro. I. H. Todd.....*East St. Louis.*

Masonic Jurisprudence.

Bro. John M. Pearson.....*Godfrey.*
Bro. John C. Smith.....*Chicago.*
Bro. Owen Scott*Decatur.*
Bro. Edward Cook*Chicago.*
Bro. Chas. F. Hitchcock.....*Peoria.*

Mileage and Per Diem.

Bro. Jno. A. Ladd.....*Sterling.*
Bro. W. F. Beck.....*Olney.*
Bro. G. W. Tipsword.....*Beecher City.*

Obituaries.

Bro. Elmer D. Brothers.....*Chicago.*
Bro. Frank W. Havill.....*Mt. Carmel.*
Bro. Sidney S. Breese.....*Springfield.*

Petitions.

Bro. C. M. Forman.....*East St. Louis.*
Bro. Ben Hagle.....*Louisville.*
Bro. Chas. G. Young.....*Taylorville.*

Railroads and Transportation.

Bro. J. O. Clifford.....*Wheaton.*
Bro. John Whitley*Englewood.*

To Examine Visitors.

Bro. H. T. Burnap.....*Upper Alton.*
Bro. Isaac Cutter.....*Camp Point.*
Bro. Hugh A. Snell.....*Litchfield.*
Bro. M. B. Iott.....*Evanston.*
Bro. Chas. H. Martin.....*Lawrenceville.*

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	
1	Samuel Woods	W.M.
2	Marshall R. Moore	"
3	Truman P. Carter	"
4	Abraham Trangott	"
7	Fred M. Smith	"
8	James S Baldwin	"
	Charles M. Borchers*	S. W.
	H. F. Ward*	J. W.
9	Herman H. Brown	W.M.
13	Harman M. Hackman	"
14	Victor McMurchy	S. W.
15	Charles H. Brown	W.M.
16	Eugene Stapp	"
17	Ferd A. Fisher	"
19	H. K. Rule*	"
	S. L. Watkins*	S. W.
	Cyrus Buckley	J. W.
20	William H. Bartels	W.M.
23	J. B. Roach	"
24	Henry Christophesron	"
25	Enos Johnson	"
27	George T. Davis	"
29	A. D. Dancey	"
31	I. G. Gee*	"
33	Peter Seese	"
	Charles B. Pavlicek	S. W.
	Charles B. Stafford	J. W.
34	O. K. Garritt	S. W.
35	Fred G. Hudson	W M.
	W. E. Ginther*	J. W.
36	John C. McKenzie	W.M.
37	D. Van Neeys	"
38	C. L. Sandusky	"
	J. W. Hamilton	S. W.
39	Charles Wesley Shaw	W.M.
40	Samuel B. Bradford	S. W.
43	Nimrod Mace	W.M.
44	S. A. Hubbard	"
45	F. H. Farrand	"
46	Albert L Gregory	"
47	John M Walker	"
48	John W. Raabe*	"
49	John V. Streed	"
50	Stuart E. Pierson	"
51	W. M. Neff	"
52	F. A. Neville	"
53	A. L. Ward	"
55	W. O. Wethe	"
57	Arthur P. Casper	S. W.
58	L. B. Tinder*	W.M.
59	E. L. Willitts	"
60	Matthew F. Perlet	"
61	R. H. Maxwell*	"
63	Hyram J. Dygert	"
64	T. S. Browning	"
65	Alvin Scott, Jr	"
66	C. E. Epley	"
67	John G. Haage	"
69	R. E. Little	S. W.
71	George D. Parkin	W.M.
72	Stephen A. Douglass	"
74	J. W. Armstrong	"
75	E. H. Wilson*	"
76	James E. Wooters	"
77	W. H. Slanker	S. W.

NO.	NAMES.	
	Alvah L. Rogers	W.M.
	Robert E. Spoor	S. W.
78	Charles S. Whyte	J. W.
79	T. E. Alsop	W.M.
80	Charles W. Dossell	"
81	Julius C. Hertel	"
84	E. B. Mitchell	"
85	P. A. Gruner	"
86	P. E. Sauer	"
87	R. D. Clark	"
88	George H. Schwing	"
89	W. D. Abney	"
90	C. D. Mowry	"
	C. Lamoreux	S. W.
	P. L. Hoffman	J. W.
91	J. A. Helm	S. W.
92	Charles M. Morton	W.M.
	Joseph Dobbs	J. W.
93	W. F. Hall	W.M.
95	J. A. James	"
96	R. C. McCredie	"
97	Wm. A C. Dunham	"
98	Elijah Mason	"
99	Charles H. Spillman	"
100	E. E. David*	"
102	W. L. DeLany	"
103	William E. Moffett	"
104	Nels Rasmussen	"
105	R. M. Riggs	"
106	G. M. Saylor*	"
108	Hugh T. Williams	"
109	J. M. Hill	"
110	J. H. Fulgham	"
111	D. Watson Grear	"
112	N. W. Isaacson	"
113	E. J. Glansev	"
	J. W. Gray	S. W.
114	Elijah Shepherd	W.M.
115	C. J. Wightman	"
116	J. P. Marshall	"
117	Ole Hanson*	"
118	C. F. Wemple	"
122	G. A. D terding	S. W.
123	W. S. Wilson	W.M.
124	John Ray	"
125	Luther F. Aldrich	"
126	E. G. Mulvey	"
127	Henry Patch	"
128	W. T. Cable	"
129	F. G. Capps	"
130	Joe M. Morrow	"
131	Ferdinand Salzmann	"
132	H. W. Hill	"
133	J. D. Shoemaker	"
134	A. C. Cliffe	"
135	J. W. Jacobs	"
136	J. B. Cato	"
137	Sam M. Schoemann	"
138	Lester Barber*	"
139	F. M. Maistiller	"
140	William H. Rupe	"
141	Robert S. Daly	"
142	C. A. Simington	"
	E. W. Lawton*	S. W.
	H. W. Booth	J. W.

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	
143	James V. Aldrich	W.M.
144	Frank E. Wright	"
145	F. L. Babcock	"
146	James E. Gray	"
147	James L. Staker	"
148	John J. McKibbin	J. W.
149	David L. Wright	W.M.
150	A. E. McKenzie	"
151	H. R Budd	"
152	O. C. Carson	"
	C. E. Smith	S. W.
153	Fred Brown*	W.M.
154	Emerson Hill	S. W.
155	John A. Burkhalter	W.M.
156	James D. Taylor	"
157	Frank A. Somers	"
158	John Evenson	"
159	Julius Schoekel	"
161	R. F. Morrow	"
162	W. P. Askins	"
164	J. B. Stout	"
165	A O. Haines	"
166	A. E. Elmore	"
168	E. W. Scott	"
169	Wm. W. Roberts	"
170	John H. Bamberger	"
171	Philip Flood	"
172	George W. Smith	"
173	H B. Kezar*	"
	H. B. Kezar*	S. W.
174	Wallace E Tucker	W.M.
175	Frank W. Wheeler	"
	James M. Bent	J. W.
177	W. P. Wall	W M.
178	Frank N. Jewett	"
179	W. M. Deckard	"
180	James C. Cooper	J. W.
182	F. W. Thomson	W.M.
183	A. J. Foot	"
185	M. W. Morse	"
187	H. L. Griffin	"
188	J. M. Landis	"
189	J. M. Eaton*	"
190	George T. King	S. W.
192	A. G. Morse	W.M.
193	George F. Groff	"
194	Fred Wiley	"
195	James C. Mayor	"
196	Alsie N. Tolliver	"
	George W. McGlashen*	S. W.
197	Fred L. Dressel	W.M.
199	Frank Brewer	"
200	T. W. Gibson	"
201	Norman M. Rexford	"
203	Isaac Pancake	"
204	H. P. Pixley	J. W.
205	Charles F. Preston	W.M.
206	Henry Sessel	"
207	A. H. Evans	"
208	John Atkinson	"
209	Oscar B. Conklin	"
	Herman M. Schlossen	S. W.
	William F. Wood	J. W.
210	Charles Everett Smith	W.M.
211	John McKeoun	"

NO.	NAMES.	
212	L. D. Smith	W.M.
213	J. M. VanHann*	"
214	G. W. Schmidt*	"
216	Ed Nigh	"
217	Wilson Turner	"
218	Solomon G. Chanle	S. W.
219	Frank C. Winkler	W.M.
220	F. O. Jahr	"
221	Herbert R. Ayton	"
222	Harrison Reed*	"
226	Jesse E. Reese	"
227	George E. Myers	"
228	B. N. McMullin	"
229	L. C. Funk	"
230	I. A. Foster	"
231	H. D. Weaver	S. W.
232	J. K. West	W.M.
233	J. O. Oakman	"
234	J. W. Hemenway	"
	T. H. Humphry*	S. W.
	H. M. Zurick*	J. W.
235	George M. Cummings	W.M.
236	T. F. Blankley	"
237	W. F. Gibson	"
238	Edw. F. Tyrrell	"
239	J. G. Stansfield	"
240	Henry W. Berks	"
241	James N. Howell	"
243	V. A. Wigren	"
244	H. D. Herbert*	J. W.
245	James H. McHenry	W.M.
246	J. L. Boner	"
247	John Goodwin	"
248	H. C. Spurgeon	"
249	F. W. Froelich	"
250	John S. Abbott	"
251	O. J. Hougham	"
252	Charlton L. Gregory	S. W.
253	C. B. Warner	W.M.
254	H. G. Logare	"
255	W. H. Young	"
257	John W. Marsh	"
260	P. B Linn	"
261	E. M. McPherson	"
262	Lew Gaskill	"
263	Peter A. Rheinhard	"
264	F. M. Banker	"
265	John W. Osman	"
266	L. M. Morrison	"
267	C. N. Vertrees	"
	L. E. Thomas	J. W.
268	Thomas Moyer	W.M.
269	A. Thies	"
270	S. P. Prescott	S. W.
271	Wesley H. Holway	W M.
272	T. W. Hall	"
273	D. B. Bluett	"
274	John H. Helm	"
275	J. A. Miller	"
	C. C. Wisher*	S. W.
276	R. F. Taylor	W.M.
277	Fred Lippert	"
278	George E. Stickney	"
279	R. D. Marsh	S. W.
280	W. S. Brown*	W.M.

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	
282	A. E. Bennett	W.M.
283	Frank C. Paust	"
285	A. Jones	"
	Sterling Cord	S. W.
286	Robert Lee Cloud	W.M.
	A. E. Hamilton	S. W.
287	Marion Kelly	W.M.
288	Charles E. Saul*	"
291	J. M. Cooper	"
292	W. G. Abbott	"
293	Edgar Rodee	"
294	W. E. Herbert	"
295	I. P. Kilgore	S. W.
296	Emmett Howard	W.M.
297	D. W. Creppen	S. W.
298	George Glynch	W.M.
301	J. H. Bauder	"
302	E. A. Hill	"
303	Lewis P. Voss	S. W.
305	James Kewley*	W.M.
306	W. A. Davidson	"
307	George D. Bell	"
308	Peter C. Gray	"
	Smyth Crooks	S. W.
	M. Dewitt McAlpine	J. W.
309	A. L. Darling	W.M.
310	William K. Forsyth*	"
311	C. M. Eddy	"
	F. G. Farmer	S. W.
	C. A. Shipley	J. W.
312	Charles U. Downey	W.M.
	A. T. Summers	S. W.
313	T. W. Richards	W.M.
314	C. D. Taylor*	"
316	Edwin Whorrall	S. W.
318	George A. Miller	W.M.
319	George E. Carlson	"
	Frederick H. Burrell	S. W.
320	W. C. Kempson	W.M.
321	Fred C. Barnum	"
322	R. W. Turner	"
323	Charles S. Moore	"
325	John B Lee	S. W.
327	A. A. Adkisson	W.M.
330	W. C. Stuckey	"
331	John Greifzu	"
332	Cornelius Bye*	"
333	John P. Springer	"
334	C. H. Saxton	"
335	C. H. Kammann	"
336	Thomas N. Cummins	"
337	A. F. Stewart	S. W.
339	W. J. Hubbard	W.M.
340	Arthur M. Bloxam	"
341	I. C. Duncan	"
	S. E. Brown*	S. W.
344	E. W. Oliver	"
345	T. N. Fleming	W.M.
346	V. I. Ball	"
347	W. M. Hanson	"
348	J. H. Mickey	J. W.
349	E. T. Leith	W.M.
350	C. V. Gilmore	"
351	A. H. Birch	"
352	G. W. Moschel*	"
353	George W. Lawrence	W.M.
354	Gerge W. Jones	S. W.
355	Louis Braudes	W.M.
356	W. H. Brosman	"
358	D. A. Hewit	"
359	H. A. Dean	"
360	Sherman T. Henry	"
361	Peter W. Lill	"
362	Joseph Palmer	"
363	J. D. Hawks	"
	E. A. Wilson*	S. W.
364	Louis A. Kaiser	W.M.
365	Adam C. Stadler	"
366	O. H. Woodworth	"
367	H. H. Sherwood	"
368	Thomas E. Brown	"
369	B. W. Vandine	"
371	G. Charles Koehnlein*	"
373	S. J. Hobbs	"
374	M. Bloomingdale	"
378	J T. Corliss	"
379	Charles E. Gabriel	"
380	S. F. McBride	"
382	Richard Boston,	"
383	Frank E. Dayton	"
384	E. N. Cook	"
385	Harry R. Retman	"
386	C. E. Cullison	"
388	A. J. Brown	"
389	W. J. Martin	"
390	C. R. Mitchell	"
391	J. E. Hartleb	"
392	J. W. Heckethorn	"
393	W. E. Anderson	"
	W. G. W. Haslam	J. W.
394	Charles E. Miner	W.M.
396	Arthur N. Beals	"
	C. L. Beals*	S. W.
397	Albert Krausse	W.M.
398	W. W. Lowe	"
399	John F. Taylor	"
401	E. M. Vaughn*	"
402	H. G. Burgess	"
403	W. Y. McLemore	S. W.
404	Charles B. Briggs	W.M.
405	Hiram Hennon	"
406	Jacob Frey	"
408	W. A. Tweedy	"
410	Henry Steinbock	"
411	Ulysses J. Grim	"
	George F. Francis*	J. W.
412	Arthur Welding	S. W.
414	Clarence M. Briggs	W.M.
415	Lester W. Lamoree	"
416	J. P. Irwin	"
417	Williard M. Churchill	"
	Nathan Fleming*	S. W.
418	Louis G. Joseph	W.M.
419	U. S. Cavitt	"
420	W. J. Emerson	"
421	S. H. Lesch	"
	William G. Lesch*	S. W.
	Charles H. Ireland*	J. W.
422	Alexander S. Irvine	W.M.
	James W. Dunlap	S. W.

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	
422	Richard G. Trotters	J. W.
423	Edwin M. Tallman	W.M.
	James A. Hammond*	J. W.
424	C. N. Priest	W.M.
426	John Fanning	"
427	John J. Fox	"
428	Wallace Parker	"
	W. E. Henning	S. W.
429	Burt E. Burroughs	W.M.
430	J. E. Wilson	"
431	Frank Howsmon	"
432	John T. Warcup	"
433	Edwin Everett, Jr	"
434	Oliver McKenzie	"
436	Julius Linke	"
437	Jacob M. Loeb	"
440	Frank Cooch*	J. W.
441	T. E. Gapen	W.M.
442	W. W. Bruce	"
443	Frank Channing	"
444	Fred. Schultze	"
445	John J. Leach	"
	S. H. Huffman	J. W.
446	Edgar B. Elder*	W.M.
447	N. F. Lindsay	J. W.
448	M. W. Thomson	S. W.
449	G. F. Warner	W.M.
450	John Lowry	"
451	George Huchinson	"
453	George H. Ellis	"
454	W. T. McLean	"
455	C. B. McKinney	"
456	D. H. Zepp	"
458	H. J. Fuller	J. W.
460	Waterman Bestow	W.M.
461	R. M. Taylor	"
463	C. S. Mahan	"
	F. E. Dopheide	S. W.
464	H. D. Seigfreid	W.M.
465	George Burmood	"
466	R. H. Lawrence	"
467	Amos A. Anderson	"
468	George L. Jackson	"
469	W. W. Harris	"
470	W. A. Pfeiffer	"
471	P. L. Hoadley	S. W.
472	A. L. Hamilton*	W.M.
473	N. P. Nilsson	"
474	H. Reichenbach	"
475	S. Z. T. Ratcliff	"
476	James A. McComas	"
477	William E. Jones	S. W.
478	Thomas E. Koser	W.M.
	Thomas Cerney	S. W.
	Joseph Hodek	J. W.
479	Albert J. Wrigley	W.M.
481	Charles B. Astle	"
482	A. H. Scrogin	"
484	Joseph Danks	"
485	T. W. Kepley	"
486	J. H. Cross	"
487	George W. Willard	"
488	W. F. Dransfield	"
489	L. C. Stewart	"
490	H. E. Gemmill	"
491	George Fleischman	W.M.
493	J. L. Cannon	"
495	U. S. Spears	"
496	H. L. Burford	"
	Meredith Rice*	S. W.
497	W. H. Stephens	W.M.
498	Harris Levy	"
500	George Crocker	S. W.
501	E. S. Leport	W.M.
502	F. T. Pritchard	S. W.
503	F. J. Boving	W.M.
	Charles E. Sloan	S. W.
504	J. L. Woodruff	W.M.
505	C. E. Oakes	"
506	J. B. Salkeld	"
	H. M. Whiteman	S. W.
	H. Whiteman*	J. W.
508	Louis J. Frahm	W.M.
	F. K. Bennington	S. W.
	F. W. Bleike	J. W.
509	F. M. Rash	W.M.
510	J. A. Hindman	"
512	E. D Salisbury	"
514	R. H. Deyo	"
516	Charles Wenks*	"
517	John K. Milnor*	"
518	A. E. Billings*	"
519	W. A. Carr	"
520	W. Henderson	"
521	W. M. Close	"
	R. T. Spencer*	S. W.
522	D. W. Reid	W.M.
	C. F. Crafts	S. W.
523	F. W. Sabine	W.M.
524	John B. Bowdish	"
525	F. J. Davis	"
526	Frank L. Gerwig	"
	David Mahaffey	S. W
	W. H. Dellenback	J. W.
528	W. A. Thayer	W.M.
529	J. Perry Journey	"
530	G. G. Shearer	"
531	L. T. Moore	"
	J. M. Trostle	S. W.
532	C. H. R. Thomas	W.M.
	Charles J. Shaw*	S. W.
533	Fred Naumer	W.M.
534	George M. Heller	"
535	S. H. Calloway	"
	G. H. Wayne*	J. W.
536	A. E. Mottinger	W.M.
537	E. E. Crow	"
538	F. S. Hutton	"
539	Philip Sampson	"
541	J. B Singer	"
542	Samuel Marsh	"
543	Charles Sallows*	"
544	J. A. McGee	"
547	Thomas R. Lees	"
550	Paul C. Bacon	"
552	W. S. Ramsay*	"
554	P. M. Rindesbacher	"
555	Fred A. Hatheway	"
556	John McGinnis	"
557	Philip Maas*	"

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	
558	William Julian	W.M.
	J. G. Aleth-Hanson*	S. W.
559	Roy J Houghton	"
560	Robert Alsop	W.M.
562	Hall Whiteaker	"
564	Samuel Sinclair	"
565	W. E. Bybee	"
566	Louis Hoobler	J. W.
567	D. B. Garland	W.M.
569	C. E. Bagby	"
570	A. M. Hallowell	"
572	W. W. Hendricks	"
574	M. H. Shinker	"
575	W. R. Marriett	"
576	Theodore Schilling	"
577	Grover Harrison	"
	B. B. Patterson*	J. W.
578	James M. Hilton	W.M.
580	Mont Sturts	"
581	Thomas N. Henley	"
582	J. A. Hougham	"
	B. B. Million*	S. W.
583	L. Blattner	W.M.
584	George Sanderson	"
585	Norton E. Porter	"
587	Fred Lehman	"
588	Fred Campbell	"
590	George W. Shultz	"
591	G. L. Harris	"
592	E. F. Brown	"
595	D. W. Chamberlin	"
600	J. M. Harlan	J. W.
601	J. W. Lackey	W.M.
602	George T. Austin	"
603	O. M. Mauk	"
604	W. M. Miller	"
607	C. G. Austin	"
608	John F. Earl	"
	William Dick*	S. W.
609	George S. Hummer*	W.M.
610	John T. Randall	"
	Gustav R. Lott*	S. W.
	S. M. Major*	J. W.
611	W. G. Nourse	S. W.
612	W. P. Benson	W.M.
613	J. M. Smith*	"
614	Joseph R. Ives	"
616	Charles R. Wawne	"
617	G. A. Lackens	"
618	J B. Elder	S. W.
619	P. H. Shelton	W.M.
620	James Snyder	"
622	Joseph Fishel*	"
623	George Ritsche	"
627	A. H. Brooks	"
630	John W. McGhee	"
631	D. B. Keighin	"
632	C. M. Harrold	"
633	P. R. Copeland	"
634	Edwin Hull	"
635	James M. Bell	"
636	James Barnhart	S. W.
639	Louis A. Becker	W.M.
641	M H. Hand	"
642	Benj. M. Lovell	"

NO.	NAMES.	
642	Andrew Adams	S. W.
	Leroy K. Cornell	J. W.
643	Elmer C. Duensing	W M.
	Richard F. Hausen	S W.
	William L. Fredericks	J. W.
644	Charles W. Griffy	W.M.
645	James W. Arington	"
646	Chris Suppes	"
647	C. A. Prater	"
648	Frederick Hester	"
	Nicholas Notson	S. W.
	Everett Cady*	J. W.
651	W. E. Carroll*	W.M.
653	James O. McKee	"
655	Will C. Stilson*	"
656	Jacob Winter	"
657	C. D. Gardiner	"
658	C. I. Pederson	"
659	W. M. Coble	"
660	J. M. Jones	"
662	G. A. Larsen	"
	C. P. N Thomsen	S. W.
664	J. Gassman*	W M.
665	Benton Tipsword*	"
666	J. T. Athey	"
667	William Smith	"
668	George E. Jessup	"
669	John Bade	"
	Gustav Schaetz	S. W.
	William J. Krase	J. W.
670	R. J. Wright	W.M.
672	E. S. Barger	"
673	R G. Bright	"
674	M. Wingerning	"
675	H. E. Farnam	"
676	Morton T. Culver	"
677	John N. Wilson	"
679	William H. Elliott	"
680	Charles E. Knorr	"
681	James P. King	"
	H. F. Stout	S. W.
682	C. L. Montgomery*	W.M.
683	M. C. Howd	"
684	T M. Johnson	"
685	G. W. Ernst	"
686	Oscar H. Ahrens	"
687	A. C. Ebel	J. W.
688	N. T. Stevens	W.M.
690	Alfred Guthrie	"
	A. C. Kesler	S. W.
	Nathan Tubbs	J. W.
691	Mathew H. Patrick	S. W.
692	P. J. Hermon	W.M.
693	D. D. Williams	S. W.
695	H. Shaw	W.M.
696	W. R. Ross	"
697	A. J. Kelso	J. W.
698	Z. C. Jones	W.M.
700	W. H. Dorand	"
701	H. C. Green	"
702	Fred H. Blayney	"
704	Albert H. Wheaton	"
705	John W. Hill	S. W
706	F. L. Heath	W.M.
709	Charles R. Finley	"

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	
710	William H. Hutchins	S. W.
711	H. M. Hansen	W.M.
712	W. E. Hadley	"
713	E. M. Turner	"
714	A. J. Davis	"
	J. M. Francis	S. W.
	J. M. VanAllen	J. W.
715	Ed. F. Jolidon	W.M.
716	Alden P. Peirce	"
717	Robert E. McCloy	"
	V. J. Fuller	S. W.
	E. A. Peterson	J. W.
718	C. W. Hart	W.M.
719	I. N. Lentz	"
721	R. F. Casey	"
722	A. E. Burress	"
723	M. S. Randolph*	"
724	H. J. Anderson	"
725	B. R. Cole*	"
726	William J. Downey	"
	Fred A. Pennington	S. W.
	Henry A. Holloway	J. W.
727	Willam Cavins	W.M.
728	W. T. Wiltberger	"
729	R. S. Frick	"
730	D. L. Wood	"
731	L. M. Randolph*	"
732	James Edmonds	"
733	W. A. Hoover	"
734	George W. Brant	"
735	W. H. Bernard	"
738	P. H. Lannon	"
739	Eben Julian Beach	"
741	James Peters	"
742	M. B. Munsell	"
743	J. Frank Jennings	"
744	John B. Martin	"
745	Clarence P. Coolidge	"
746	V. C. Swigart	"
747	Edward Wimmer	"
748	Jay Frye	S. W.
749	George H. Flanigan*	W.M.
750	P. C. Riley	"
752	J. W. Smith	"
754	James Scott	"
756	Leonard Houston	"
	George P. Mann	S. W.
757	Fred Hurford	W M.
758	William Ashcroft	"
	Charles F. Worner	S. W.
759	W. W. Reid	W M.
761	W. W. Porter*	"
763	O. Bigelow	"
764	F. E. Pifer*	"
	James A. Steele*	S. W.
765	Frank J. Page	W.M.
	Henry W. Rath	S. W.
	Fred W. Boe	J W.
766	John W. Lambert	W.M.
767	Arthur F. Hanson	"
768	A. C. McKay	"
	C. F. Lining	S. W.
	D. E. Meyer	J. W.
769	George W. Bledsoe	W.M.
770	Frederick A. Crave	"

NO.	NAMES.	
771	C. A. Golden	W.M.
772	O. A. Wise	"
773	J. V. Champion	"
774	John Nelson	"
776	C. M. White	"
	L. E. Simons	S. W.
777	Perry J. Ford	W.M.
	R. C. G. Schultz	S. W.
	R. F. Church	J. W.
778	J. H. Harden	"
779	Edwin J. Mosser	W.M.
	W. O. Dicus	S. W.
782	H. M. Luckey	W.M.
783	Charles Unverzagt	"
784	Alfred Hall	"
786	William T. Ham	"
787	C. W. Hartman	"
788	W. H. Cassady	"
789	George G. Fisher	J. W.
790	Warren I. Hesley	W.M.
791	D. P. McIntyre	"
	E. T. Telling	S. W.
792	James H. DeLong	W.M.
793	Clark Harrold*	"
794	F. C. Karber	"
795	Dexter A. Smith	"
	Richard C. Faunt	S. W.
	Harry H. Flinn	J. W.
796	F. P Armstrong	W.M.
797	George H. Parker	"
	O. L. Etmer	S. W.
	J. B. Chamberlain	J. W.
798	William G. Cathcart	W.M.
799	William Gaddis	"
800	James H. Prothero	"
802	W. H. Perry	"
803	C. M. Carpenter	"
804	C J. Kuyper	"
	H. Vanderb lt	S. W.
805	W. A Fowler	W.M.
806	J. V. Pinkerton	"
807	John B McGayer	"
808	C. F. Lanham*	"
809	Jacob M. Kimbro	"
810	C. D. Hiller	"
811	C. O. McMann	J. W.
812	J. H. Wood	W.M.
813	J. C. Clemmenen	"
	Alfred Fox	S. W.
	U. B. Miller	J. W.
814	P. P. Michael	W.M.
816	W. J. Blackard	"
817	J. W. Burnett	"
818	W. H. Blencoe	"
	A. N. Engel	J. W.
820	Fred Simcrough*	W.M.
821	M. D. Massie	"
822	J. E. Holt	"
823	G. W. Dow	"
	M. W. Hooker*	S. W.
824	John O. Olsen	W.M.
	C. E. Graves	S. W.
	M. D. Hunt	J. W.
825	A. J. Maxwell	W.M.
826	A. E. Stiles	"

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.		NO.	NAMES	
827	Joseph Turner	W.M.	850	H. A. Baldwin	W.M.
829	T. O. Wilson*	"		J. M Simpson	S. W.
830	W. D. Miller	"		R. B. Lauglands	J. W.
831	S. B. Perry*	"	852	E. W. Cannady	W.M.
832	Lloyd A. Dalton	"	853	A. J. Pease	S. W.
833	John Bennett	"	854	Thomas Rankin*	W.M.
834	G. D. Leach	S. W.		Thomas Rankin*	S. W.
835	F. Kohl	W.M.		Thomas Rankin*	J. W.
836	Everett E. Buchan	"	855	Oscar D. Olson	W.M.
	E. E. Armstrong	S. W.	856	Charles L. Wood	"
	W. G. French	J. W.	857	I. N. Miner*	"
837	C. L. Watson	W.M.	858	N. J. Cary	"
838	W. D. Holmes	"		C. A. Collins*	S. W.
839	George H. Anderson	"	859	George V. Lichtenberger	W.M.
840	C. B. Holcomb	"	860	Perry B. Schreiner	"
841	William H. Bied	"	861	A. E. Eisele	J. W.
	M. G. Matteson*	S. W.	862	F. S. McClory	W.M.
	F. M. Pierce*	J. W.	863	William Gardner	"
842	Martin Anderson	W.M.		Albert Davis*	S. W.
	Martin E. Nelson	S. W.	864	Charles P. Manwaring	W.M.
843	C. P. Abbey	W.M.		Fred W. Conkey	S. W.
	J. F. McGuire	S. W.		A. I. Porges	J. W.
	T. A. Lawson	J. W.	865	Charles Ferguson	W.M.
844	Fred Johnson	"		John F. Stockert	S. W.
845	Thomas W. Mayo*	W.M.		Alber Roullier	J. W.
846	James T. Crawford	"	866	J. H. Grace	W.M.
	E. D. Beird	S. W.	867	W. H. Baker	"
847	R. L. Taylor	W.M.		G. O. Hersey	S. W.
	E. E. Taylor*	S. W.	868	H. M. Cornell	"
848	W. T. Shreves	W.M.	869	John W. Barker	"
849	J. S. Thompson	"	870	W. G. Wilson	J. W
	J. B. Flannery*	J. W.			

*Proxy.

RECAPITULATION.

Grand Officers	20
Past Grand Officers not otherwise enumerated	2
Representatives of other Grand Lodges not otherwise enumerated	7
District Deputy Grand Masters	30
Members of Committees	46
Representatives of Lodges	845
Total	950
Number of Lodges represented	709

All of which is fraternally submitted,

J. I. McClintock,
P. W. Barclay,
Geo. W. Cyrus,
Committee.

Tuesday, October 4, A. D. 1904, A. L. 5984.

ADDRESS—Of the M. W. Grand Master.

The M. W. Grand Master then delivered his annual address, as follows:

Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

Another year with its lights and shadows, its hopes and disappointments, its triumphs and its failures, has glided into the silent irreclaimable past, and you, the chosen representatives of the seventy thousand five hundred Masons of this Grand Jurisdiction, have assembled to review and pass judgment upon the record of a twelve-month, and make provision for another period of like duration.

I welcome you most heartily to a participation in the deliberations of this meeting, the sixty-fifth Annual Communication of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, and congratulate you upon the peace, harmony and good-fellowship prevailing among the members and constituent lodges here represented.

A gracious Providence has smiled upon us and ours. The indulgent earth has brought forth abundantly. The state and nation are blessed with plenty, and wherever the distribution of the rich gifts of nature has been marked with justice, joy and contentment obtain.

The year just closed has been a busy one; each day has brought its duties and its cares, its pleasures and its sadness. Much work has been done, and I now submit to you so much of it as seems important and of general interest to the craft.

NECROLOGY.

Before proceeding to render an account of my stewardship I pause to make a record of the names of those who have fallen from our ranks, so far as I am able from the information at hand. Relentless death has invaded many of our sister jurisdictions and garnered a goodly number of distinguished craftsmen.

ARIZONA: Charles Clarence Warner, Past Deputy Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Arizona, lost his life in a mine accident at Bisbee, Arizona, June 14, 1904. He was a native of Illinois.

ARKANSAS: George E. Dodge, Past Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Arkansas, died at his home in Little Rock, Ark., February 6, 1904.

COLORADO: George T. Cooper, Deputy Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Colorado, departed this life at Denver, June 20, 1904.

FLORIDA: William Forsyth Bynum, Past Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Florida, died at his home in Live Oak, May 9, 1904. Warren Tyler, Junior Grand Warden of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Florida, died at his home in Bartow, Florida, December 21, 1903.

MAINE: Joseph Alva Locke, Past Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine, died April 21, 1904, at his home in Portland, Me.

MICHIGAN: Arthur M. Clark, Past Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Michigan, died October 26, 1903.

MONTANA: Samuel Word, Past Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Montana, died September 24, 1903, at his home in Helena.

NEBRASKA: Roland Hector Oakley, Past Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Nebraska, died in Denver, Colorado, February 2, 1904.

NEW JERSEY: Charles Belcher, Past Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of New Jersey, died at his home in Newark, N. J., February 20, 1904.

NOVA SCOTIA: Charles John Macdonald, Past Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, died October 12, 1903.

OHIO: S. Starker Williams, Past Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Ohio, died at Newark, Ohio, April 3, 1904.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Charles Albert Fisher, Senior Grand Warden of the M. W. Grand Lodge of South Dakota, died at Aberdeen, S. D., July 9, 1904.

TEXAS: A. J. Rose, Past Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Texas, died at his home in Salado, Tex., December 13, 1903.

VERMONT: Myron J. Horton, Junior Grand Warden of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Vermont, died January 7, 1904.

WISCONSIN: Gabriel Bouch, Past Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, died at his home in Oshkosh, Wis., February 21, 1904.

WEST VIRGINIA: Wm. H. H. Flick, Past Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of West Virginia, died at his home in Martinsburg, W. Va., June 7, 1904.

To those thus bereaved we tender our sincere and fraternal sympathy and condolence.

Our own Grand Lodge has been called upon to mourn the loss of one of its active and honored members, R. W. Bro. Wm. H. Lathrop, Junior Grand Deacon of this Grand Lodge, was "called from labor to refreshment," December 7, 1903. It was my sad privilege to personally conduct his funeral, the large attendance at which was a striking testimony of the high esteem in which he was held by his brethren, and to the universal respect and regard he had won among his friends and neighbors.

On February 3, 1904, R. W. Bro. George O. Friedrich, D. D. G. M. for the Fourteenth Masonic District, died at his home in Chillicothe, Ill. His funeral which occurred February 7, 1904, was largely attended. Brother Friedrich was known and admired by many of you and his loss is and will be deeply felt by his lodge, his District and the Fraternity.

Including the two names last above mentioned the returns from the several lodges show that during the last fiscal year ninety-seven of our brethren, each of whom had been called to preside in the East, have made the journey o'er death's dark river. As a token of our appreciation of the services rendered by them, and of our sympathy for those who have most keenly felt their loss let us stand in silence while the list is read.



J. H. HIBBARD

Elected M.W. Grand Master 1856

NAME	LODGE	DIED
Seibel Delano Talcott	Waukegan No. 78	October 29, 1903.
Josephus Pirkey	Chenoa No. 292	January 10, 1904.
Harry L. Bunnell	Aurora No 254	November 6, 1903.
Frank A Frost	Shabbona No. 374	July 4, 1903.
Daniel Westervelt	Home No. 508	February 27, 1904.
Francis S. Belden	Evans No. 524	January 7, 1904.
Louis Kistler	Evans No. 524	May 27, 1904.
Martin Eshelman	Bridgeport No. 386	May 5, 1904.
C H. Kendall	Lounsbury No. 751	February 21, 1904.
Chas. H. Brandenburg	Eureka No 69	November 26, 1903.
Wm. F. Tenges	Eureka No. 69	April 29, 1904.
Wm. H. Lathrop	Newton No. 216	December 7, 1903.
Thomas B. Bent	Garden City No. 141	December 28, 1903.
Lewis L. Wadsworth	Garden City No. 141	January 26, 1904.
Richard L. Organ	Carmi No. 272	July 21, 1903.
Arthur E. Shaffer	Plymouth No. 286	May 2, 1904.
Henry Reed	Pleiades No. 478	November 1, 1903.
John S. Walker	Pleiades No. 478	April 5, 1904.
John Kummer	Herder No. 669	November 30, 1903.
Richard A Jeffery	Golden Rule No. 726	June 29, 1904.
William T. Barton	Rockport No. 830	August 8, 1903.
George O. Friedrich	Geo. Washington No. 222	February 3, 1904.
George R. Schamp	Raven No. 303	July 11, 1903.
Robert W. Milar	Annawan, No. 433	August 2, 1903.
Emil Espen	Chicago No. 437	December 30, 1903.
William Juda Frisbee	T. J. Pickett No. 307	September 26, 1903.
Samuel H. Blane	Clinton No 19	June 17, 1904.
John S. Wolfe	Western Star No. 240	June 23, 1904.
Wiley N. Biggs	Basco No. 618	January 31, 1904.
James E. Hardy	Ashlar No. 308	November 18, 1903.
Edwin J. Congar	Dunlap No. 321	April 26, 1904.
Matthias B. Swegk	Fairview No. 350	March 11, 1904.
William Hartzell	Chester No. 72	August 14, 1903.
Franklin B. Simpson	Fidelity No. 152	January 25, 1904.
L W. Framhein	Waldeck No. 674	May 11, 1904.
James K. P. McCullough	Tower Hill No. 493	July 18, 1903.
Marvin Luther Jackson	Oak Park No. 540	April 18, 1904
John H. Anthony	Wm. C. Hobbs No. 306	November 20 1903.
Andrew Tonele	Wm. C. Hobbs No. 306	May 20, 1904.
Charles A. Besore	Urbana No. 157	January 17, 1904.
John A. Gaar	Thomson No. 559	June 18, 1904.
Charles W. Bishop	Calumet No. 716	January 11, 1904.
William T. Lewis	Buda No. 399	September 20, 1903.
G. W. Staley	Kaskaskia No. 86	January 16, 1904.
Samuel G. Jarvis	A. T. Darrah No. 793	January 4, 1904.
David M. Houghtlin	Jerseyville No. 394	April 23, 1904.
John Igon	LaMoille No. 383	May 9, 1904.
John Harper Fulton	Robinson No. 250	April 7, 1904.
William Skelly	Lexington No. 482	October 23, 1903.
R. L. McReynolds	Roseville No 519	August 3, 1903.

NAME	LODGE	DIED
Henry M. Lovell	Onarga No. 305	Sept. 18, 1903.
William C. Morris	Onarga No. 305	October 16, 1903.
Jonas Thon	Clay No. 153	October 10, 1903.
Hiram Campell	Clay No. 153	May 24, 1904.
Hy. C. Peeck	Clay No. 153	February 15, 1904.
Charles Banzet	Somonauk No. 646	January 7, 1904.
William H. Miller	Horeb No. 363	January 18, 1904.
William H. Reid	Apollo No. 642	June 1, 1904.
James B. White	Morrisonville No. 681	July 28, 1903.
R. L. Lindley	Harbor No. 731	April 29, 1904.
William E. Bacon	Litchfield No. 517.	September 20, 1903.
Ebenezer R. Danforth	Olive Branch No. 38	August 1, 1903.
Hiram W. Beckwith	Olive Branch No. 38	December 22, 1903.
L. W. Reed	Central No. 71	March 6, 1904.
James Musser	Orangeville No. 687	November 23, 1903.
Almeron K. Knapp	Minooka No. 528	March 5, 1901.
Loton S. Manville	Amity No. 472	July 7, 1903.
Frank Huxley Smith	Sycamore No. 134	November 23, 1903.
S. M. Gentry	Farina No. 601	July 28, 1903.
Sampson Taylor	S. D. Monroe No. 447	August 2. 1903.
Charles S. Richards	Bunker Hill No. 151	March 2, 1904.
Fred S. Orton	Elgin 117	February 12, 1904.
John H. Sands	Chebanse No. 429	June 17, 1904.
Richard Johnson Grigson	J. L. Anderson No. 318.	January 15, 1904.
William H. Meyers	Versailles No. 108	February 14, 1904.
Frederick Myers	Charter Oak No. 236	October 26, 1903.
B. F. Furlong	Blazing Star No. 458	April 25, 1904.
W. A. Goodrich	Mound No. 122	March 21, 1904.
William Mason	Cedar No. 124	December 17, 1903.
Stillman E. Massey	Cedar No. 124	April 3, 1904.
Samuel Marshal	Iola No. 691	July 4, 1903.
George W. Culver	Meteor No. 233	August 8, 1903.
M. H. Smith	Manchester No. 229	October 8, 1903.
Esquire Barnes	Manchester No. 229	November 3, 1903.
Josiah W. Willis	Woodhull No. 502	December 13, 1903.
David Martin Wieder	Paris No. 268	September 22, 1903.
Seth L. Jenkins	Rockton No. 74.	January 24, 1904.
Edward A. Ward	Horicon No. 244	February 15, 1904.
A. H. C. Barber	DeWitt No. 84	March, 1904.
Uriah M. Humble	John D. Moody No. 510	February 9, 1904.
Joseph S. Livell	Oquawka No. 123.	February 27, 1904.
John Campbell	Kensington No. 804	January 5, 1904.
Miles Austin Grafton	Lewistown No. 104	November 8, 1903.
Jesse Taylor	Vermont No. 116	October 2. 1903.
Frank Stewart	Hibbard No. 249	July 7, 1903.
Henry Cole	Crete No. 763	December 24, 1903.
Philo H. Zeigler	Bureau No. 112	February 19. 1904.

To this long list I add the name of one brother who, while he never served his lodge as Master, was a distinguished member of the bar, the bench and of congress. Thomas Foster Tipton died at his home in Bloomington, Ill., February 7, 1904.

These constant reminders of our mortality are well calculated to cause us to lay more count upon the years to come; to strengthen our resolutions of better living and higher achievement; and while we cherish the memory of the departed whose spirits are in the hands of Him who doeth all things well, they should and do bring us to a higher appreciation of the value of the friends and brethren with whom we are yet permitted to mingle, and inspire us with an earnest desire to more securely weld the friendships left to us.

APPOINTMENTS AND INSTALLATION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

On October 26, 1903, W. Bro. Emil Espen, as my proxy, installed R. W. Bro. Joseph Stolz as Grand Chaplain, in Chicago Lodge No. 437.

On November 4, 1903, W. Bro. E. E. Cox, as my proxy, installed R. W. Bro. Wm. A. Northcott into the office of Grand Orator, in Greenville Lodge No. 245.

On November 26, 1903, M. W. Bro. Monroe C. Crawford, as my proxy, installed R. W. Bro. William H. Peak as Grand Standard Bearer, in Jonesboro Lodge No. 111.

On May 5, 1904, I appointed R. W. Bro. Norman A. Mesnard, Junior Grand Deacon, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of R. W. Bro. Wm. H. Lathrop, and on the 25th day of June, 1904, R. W. Bro. James M. Willard, as my proxy, duly installed him into that office in Blue Mound Lodge No. 682.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

Immediately after the close of the Grand Lodge last year I appointed and commissioned the following brethren as District Deputy Grand Masters in and for the districts indicated:

District No. 1, Henry McCall; No. 2, Robert R. Jampolis; No. 3, Elmer E. Beach; No. 4, J. L. Brewster; No. 5, A. G. Everett; No. 6, John W. Niles; No. 7, D. D. Hunt; No. 8, John B. Fithian; No. 9, William D. Fullerton; No. 10, T. Van Antwerp; No. 11, J. S. Burns; No. 12, Emerson Clark; No. 13, C. T. Holmes; No. 14, G. O. Friedrich; No. 15, Wm. N. Ewing; No. 16, W. H. McClain; No. 17, David Elliot Bruffett; No. 18, C. F. Tenney; No. 19, Frank Hudson; No. 20, D. B. Hutchison; No. 21, Chas. C. Marsh; No. 22, P. F. Clark; No. 23, John W. Rose; No. 24, Rufus

H. Smith; No. 25, Anthony Doherty; No. 26, William Montgomery; No. 27, Geo. S. Caughlan; No. 28, J. M. Burkhart; No. 29, H. T. Goddard; No. 30, J. W. Morris.

The death of Bro. George O. Friedrich caused a vacancy in the Fourteenth District which was filled by the appointment of R. W. Bro. John C. Weis, February 12, 1904.

The reports of these officers have been received and show a most gratifying condition in each of the several districts.

The services rendered by them have been eminently satisfactory and highly appreciated. Their several reports appear in the appendix hereto and should be perused by every member of this Grand Lodge.

In this connection I desire to call your attention to the fact that Hutton Lodge No. 698, has for a number of years been situated in Cumberland county which is in the Twenty-fourth District, and that it has been listed among the lodges belonging to the Seventeenth District. I recommend that it hereafter appear in accordance with the fact as being in the Twenty-fourth District.

Immediately after the close of the last session of the Grand Lodge, upon the unanimous recommendation of the Board of Grand Examiners, I commissioned the following brethren on October 8, 1903, as Deputy Grand Lecturers:

C. E. Allen, Galesburg; C. Rohrbough, Kinmundy; W. B. Grimes, Pittsfield; G. O. Friedrich, Chillicothe; James Douglass, Chester; I. H. Todd, East St. Louis; Charles F. Tenney, Bement; C. E. Grove, Mt. Carroll; A. B. Ashley, La Grange; D. B. Hutchison, Jacksonville; James John, Chicago; D. D. Darrah, Bloomington; John W. Rose, Litchfield; H. S. Albin, Chicago; H. S. Hurd, Chicago; Arthur G. Goodridge, Irving Park; J. R. Ennis, Burnt Prairie; S. M. Shoemann, McLeansboro; J. H. C. Dill, Bloomington; W. K. Bowling, Virden; G. A. Stadler, Decatur; R. F. Morrow, Virden; John E. Morton, Perry; J. G. Seitz, Upper Alton; W. O. Butler, La Harpe; Charles G. Young, Taylorville; W. E. Ginther, Charleston; Emerson Clark, Farmington; Owen Scott, Decatur; W. M. Burbank, Chicago; T. H. Humphries, DuQuoin; Samuel G. Jarvis, Victoria; James McCredie, Earlville; R. H. Wheeler, Chicago; S. S. Borden, Chicago; L. J. Amsden, Chicago; W. H. Peak, Jonesboro; R. W. King, Chicago; P. F. Clark, Girard; E. E. Beach, Chicago; J. B. Randleson, East Galesburg; W. H. Robson, Chicago; Herbert Preston, Chicago; Louis Becker, Knoxville; Enos Johnson, Upper Alton; R. L. Evarts, Knoxville; C. N. Hambleton, Jeffersonville; E. E. Wise, Greenville; H. C. Yetter, Galesburg; H. W. Harvey, Chicago; Carl Swigart, Weldon; J. H. Morrow, Chicago; G. A. Lackens, Good Hope; F. H. Morehouse, Chicago; O. A. Novander, Chicago; F. J. Burton, Chicago; C. C. Marsh, Bowen; I. A. Fos-

ter, New Haven; J. B. Roach, Beardstown; C. M. Babbitt, Chicago; J. S. Burns, Orion; S. M. Frankland, Chicago; W. F. SinClair, Upper Alton; D. E. Bruffett, Urbana; T. N. Cummins, Reevesville; C. B. Ward, Rock Island; Louis Pickett, Pullman; J. G. Huntoon, Rock Island; Anthony Doherty, Clay City; A. H. Scrogin, Lexington; Charles T. Holmes, Galesburg; G. R. Smith, Bloomington; Geo. D. Bell, Bushnell; J. H. Griffiths, Downers Grove; George S. Doughty, Bushnell; A. Jampolis, Chicago; C. P. Ross, Jacksonville; J. M. Willard, Decatur; Lawrence C. Johnson, Galva; W. A. Dixon, Decatur; Archibald Birse, Chicago; Geo. M. Abbott, Chicago; Edward Bogardus, Chicago; Edward W. Peterson, Chicago; F. M. Pendleton, Quincy; Albert Davis, Chicago; Albert Rouillier, Chicago; Henry E. Van Loon, Chicago; E. C. Rohrer, Waverly; William M. Coble, Quincy; E. D. Brothers, Chicago; Louis Ladewich, Chicago; Charles E. Slagle, Abingdon; L. B. Dyer, Chicago; E. W. Eggman, East St. Louis; N. M. Mesnard, Boody; A. William West, Abingdon; John C. Weis, Peoria; Adam Schmidt, Chicago; R. H. Gulley, Chicago; Frank Hudson, Springfield; William Balhatchet, Chicago.

And thereafter upon like recommendations commissions were issued to the following brethren:

Will C. Stillson, Tampico; Jacob M. Schollenberger, Chicago; Harry C. Michels, Flora; Charles J. Wightman, Grays Lake; Alfred Hall, Chicago; Peter C. Gray, Chicago; William Gardner, Chicago; William H. Bied, Chicago; William Rothmann, Chicago; Emmett Howard, Quincy; Jacob Lyon Woodruff, East St. Louis; John Millard Hederick, Chatham; Walter Edward Anderson, Chicago; Henry A. Eidson, Willow Hill; Josiah Marvin Hannum, Lostant; Nehemiah Beatty Carson, Bloomington; Reuben Gentry Bright, Normal; Warren Sedgwick Welsh, Chenoa; Nimrod Mace, Bloomington; Daniel W. Starr, Raymond; George Edward Carlson, Moline; David Richard, Chicago Lawn; Louis J. Frahm, Chicago; Charles Ferguson, Chicago.

This array of brethren, all qualified to teach, furnishes abundant proof that there is no decrease among the members of the Fraternity in interest in the standard work.

REVENUE

I have received for Dispensations issued the following:

Free Will Lodge	$ 100 00
Standard Lodge	100 00
Modesto Lodge	100 00
Corner-Stone Lodge	100 00
William McKinley Lodge	100 00
Granite City Lodge	100 00

Wheeler Lodge	$ 100 00
Equity Lodge	100 00
	$800 00

For Special Dispensations the following:

Bodley No. 1, to elect Treasurer	$ 2 00
Grand Crossing No. 776, to transact business at Special Communication	2 00
Mendon No. 449, to ballot and confer E.A.degree in less than statutory time	20 00
Herrick No. 193, to elect officers	2 00
Carman No. 732, to elect officers at Special Communication	2 00
Kinmundy No. 398, to elect officers and transact business	2 00
Royal No. 807, to elect officers, etc	2 00
Eddyville No. 672, to elect officers	2 00
Cordova No. 543, to elect officers and transact business	2 00
Toulon No.93, to hold Annual Communication December 23 instead of December 24	2 00
Newtown No. 714, to hold Annual Communication December 26 and transact business	2 00
Monitor No. 522, to elect Senior Warden on account of vacancy	2 00
Black Hawk No. 238, to elect officers	2 00
Bay City No. 771, to elect officers	2 00
Oriental No. 33, to dispense with Stated Communication	2 00
Crawford No. 666, to elect officers	2 00
Greenup No. 125, to elect Secretary	2 00
Collinsville No. 712, to elect Senior Warden	2 00
Bloomfield No. 148, to elect officers	2 00
Maywood No. 869, to elect officers	2 00
Piper No. 608, to elect Secretary	2 00
Franklin Grove No. 264, to elect officers	2 00
Martinton No. 845, to elect Senior and Junior Wardens	2 00
Orel No. 759, to elect Worshipful Master	2 00
Robinson No. 250, to elect Worshipful Master	2 00
Danvers No. 742, to elect officers	2 00
Plainview No. 461, to elect officers	2 00
Tolono No. 391, to elect Junior Warden	2 00
N. D. Morse No. 346, to elect officers	2 00
Batavia No. 404, to elect and install Junior Warden	2 00
Rob Morris No. 247, to elect Master	2 00
Triple No. 835, to elect Master	2 00
Morris No. 787, to elect and install officers	2 00
Atwood No. 651, to elect Senior Warden	2 00
Troy No. 588, to elect Junior Warden	2 00

Berwick No. 619, to elect officers	$ 2 00
Rockton No. 74, to elect Master	2 00
Van Meter No. 762, to install J. C. Walters W.M., he never having been a Warden	2 00
De Soto No. 287, to open Stated Communication at 5 o'clock p. m.	2 00
Edgar No. 825, to elect Junior Warden March 1	2 00
Littleton No. 766, to elect officers	2 00
Clement No. 680, to elect Secretary	2 00
Sullivan No. 764, to attend Easter Service as a lodge	2 00
Garfield No. 686, to attend Easter Service as a lodge	2 00
Tuscola No. 332, to elect Secretary	2 00
Siloam No. 780, to attend Easter Service as a lodge	2 00
Toulon No. 93, to elect Treasurer	2 00
Bodley No. 1, to elect Secretary	2 00
Dunlap No. 321, to elect and install Secretary	2 00
Pearl No. 823, to elect and install Secretary	2 00
Comet No. 641, to elect and install Secretary	2 00
Sequoit No. 827, to remain closed longer than lawful time	2 00
Good Hope No. 617, to elect and install Secretary	2 00
Oriental No. 33, to remain closed during July and August	2 00
Gothic No. 852, to ballot on petition in less than lawful time	20 00
Germania No. 182, to dispense with meetings during July and Aug.	2 00
Gothic No. 852, to confer F. C. degree, waiving proficiency	5 00
Gothic No. 852, to confer M. M. degree, waiving proficiency	5 00
Broadlands No. 791, to elect and install officers	2 00
Monitor No. 522, to attend divine service as a lodge	2 00
Accordia No. 277, to dispense with meetings during July and Aug.	2 00
Nunda No. 169, to dispense with meetings from June 25 to September 24	2 00
Farmers No. 232, to elect and install Secretary	2 00
Mithra No. 410, to dispense with meetings	2 00
St. Marks No. 63, to dispense with meetings	2 00
Waldeck No. 674, to dispense with meetings	2 00
Triluminar No. 767, to dispense with meetings	2 00
Herder No. 669, to dispense with meetings	2 00
Temperance No. 16, to ballot on petition for reinstatement of Bro. J. E. Foster at Special Communication, June 27	2 00
D. C. Cregier No. 643, to dispense with meetings	2 00
Payson No. 379, to elect Secretary	2 00
Home No. 508, to dispense with meetings	2 00
Blaney No. 271, to dispense with meetings	2 00
Humboldt Park No. 813, to elect and install Secretary	2 00
Warren No. 14, to elect and install Secretary	2 00
E. F. W. Ellis No. 633, to elect and install Treasurer	2 00

Pera No. 574, to confer M. M. degree in less than lawful time....	$ 5 00
Shirley No. 582, to elect and install Treasurer.....	2 00
Garden City No. 141, to dispense with meeting.....	2 00
	$1003 00

This money has been paid over to the Grand Secretary and will appear in his report.

In addition to the above Special Dispensations, I issued two to Metropolis Lodge No. 91, authorizing it to confer the F. C. and M. M. degrees waiving proficiency. They were issued with the distinct understanding that the candidate should thereafter attain the required proficiency. No fees were charged as the authority was given to facilitate the work of a school of instruction then being held at Metropolis.

On May 7, 1904, Standard Lodge U. D. was holding a Communication and was deprived of the use of the hall in which it was meeting by the city authorities of Chicago. They were not allowed to close lodge before being ejected, and on May 12 the facts having been made known to me by the proper officers, I issued them a dispensation without charge, enabling them to conclude the meeting begun May 7, on the 14th day of May, 1904.

At the last session of this Grand Lodge an appropriation of $509 was made and placed in the care of Chester Lodge No. 72 to be used for the care of Brother George William Staley, a member of Kaskaskia Lodge No. 86. Brother Staley died in January of the present year. Chester Lodge had used of the fund $143.75 and the balance, $365.25, was returned and has been paid over to the Grand Secretary and by him credited to the Charity Fund.

I am of opinion that all other matters of revenue and finance will appear sufficiently in detail in the reports of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer, which will be submitted for your approval during the session.

CORNER STONES LAID.

On October 24, 1903, by request of the proper authorities, M. W. Bro. George M. Moulton, as my proxy, laid the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple at Elgin. Bethel Commandery No. 36, K. T., acted as special escort to the Grand Lodge on this occasion. The weather was fine and the affair passed off pleasantly and was enjoyed by all present.

On October 29, 1903, upon the invitation of the proper authorities, M. W. Bro. Edward Cook, as my proxy, convened an Occasional Grand Lodge and laid the corner-stone of the DeKalb county court house with the usual ceremonies of the Craft. Crusader Commandery No. 17, of

Rockford, with nearly one hundred swords in line accompanied by Knights from Dixon, Aurora, Elgin and Sycamore acted as escort to the Grand Lodge on this occasion. The officers and members of Sycamore Lodge No. 134 are complimented by the Acting Grand Master in his report upon the excellent preparations made and for their fraternal care of visiting brethren.

On November 4, 1903, upon the invitation of the proper authorities, Bro. Charles R. Finley, as my proxy, assisted by an Occasional Grand Lodge, laid the corner-stone of the New Masonic Temple at Hoopeston. In his report of the matter the Acting Grand Master compliments the Acting Grand Orator, Rev. J. L. Everton, upon the excellence of the address delivered by him.

On November 21, 1903, upon the invitation of the proper authorities and assisted by an Occasional Grand Lodge, I laid the corner-stone of the Chicago Normal School at Englewood. This was the second building erected by this institution. The first building was torn down to make room for the present one. On September 16, 1869, the corner-stone of the first building was laid by the Fraternity, M. W. Bro. DeWitt C. Cregier acting as Grand Master.

On March 11, 1904, M. W. Bro. George M. Moulton, as my proxy, laid the corner-stone of the Englewood Masonic Temple. Englewood, Mystic Star and Normal Park lodges participated and Englewood Commandery acted as special escort to the Occasional Grand Lodge.

On May 18, 1904, upon proper invitation, R. W. Bro. W. S. Cantrell, as my proxy, convened an Occasional Grand Lodge at Harrisburg and laid the corner-stone of the Saline county court house. A large number of people witnessed the ceremonies and many Masons were in attendance.

On May 29, 1904, assisted by an Occasional Grand Lodge, I laid the corner-stone of the Central Church of Christ, at Decatur, Ill., pursuant to invitation from the proper authorities. The weather was inclement but a large number of citizens turned out to witness the ceremonies.

On July 4, upon request of the proper authorities, I convened an Occasional Grand Lodge at Hillsboro, Ill., in the forenoon and laid the corner-stone of the Hillsboro High School building. The attendance was large and Bro. Edward Lane delivered an able and eloquent address. On the afternoon of the same day, having been invited to do so, I convened an Occasional Grand Lodge at Litchfield and placed in position the corner-stone of the Carnegie Library building at that place.

On July 7, 1904, upon invitation of the proper authorities, I convened an Occasional Grand Lodge and laid the corner-stone of the Public School building at Altamont, Ill.

On July 9, 1904, pursuant to proper invitation and assisted by an Occasional Grand Lodge, I laid the corner-stone of the Garfield Boulevard Methodist Episcopal Church. The weather was all that could have been desired. A large number of Knights Templar, Masons and members of the Order of the Eastern Star participated and a vast concourse of people witnessed the ceremonies.

On September 2, 1904, I convened an Occasional Grand Lodge at Newman, Ill., and in compliance with proper invitation placed in position the corner-stone of the Christian Church at that place. The Tuscola Commandery, K. T., acted as special escort to the Grand Lodge. The weather was propitious and the attendance large.

On September 9, 1904, having been invited to do so, I convened an Occasional Grand Lodge at Greenville, Illinois, and laid the corner-stone of the Carnegie Library building at that place. The Grand Orator was present and delivered a short speech and concluded by introducing to the large audience, M. W. Bro. C. E. Whelan, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, who delivered a most appropriate and eloquent oration.

On September 12, 1904, pursuant to proper invitation, I convened an Occasional Grand Lodge at Freeport and laid the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple at that place. This was one of the largest demonstrations of the year. Bro. Amos Pettibone and Bro. Smith D. Atkins each delivered an appropriate address.

On September 20, 1904, having received the proper invitations, I convened an Occasional Grand Lodge at Greenup, Ill., and on the same afternoon laid two corner-stones, one of the Carnegie Library Building and the other of the Presbyterian Church. Bro. G. M. LeCrone, the Acting Grand Orator, and Bro. James Ryan each delivered an eloquent and appropriate address. The Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Woodmen, Redmen, and other societies, together with about 250 school children participated in the parade.

Thus it will be seen the Grand Lodge has made quite a record for laying corner-stones. The list shows:

Masonic Temples, 4; Churches, 4; School Buildings, 3; Library Buildings, 3; Court Houses, 2; Total, 16.

The roster of each of the Occasional Grand Lodges above mentioned appears in the Appendix hereto.

DEDICATIONS.

On December 1, 1903, M. W. Bro. George M. Moulton, as my proxy, convened an Occasional Grand Lodge at Grand Crossing, Ill., and dedi-

cated Grand Crossing Masonic Temple and Hall of Grand Crossing Lodge No. 776. A banquet, speeches and music added to the pleasure and enjoyment of the four hundred Masons who were present.

On December 5, 1903, R. W. Bro. Isaac Cutter, as my proxy, assisted by an Occasional Grand Lodge, dedicated the Hall of Kingston Lodge No. 266, at Kingston, Ill. A large number of brethren were present and after the ceremonies the remainder of the afternoon and evening were pleasantly spent at work.

On December 30, 1903, R. W. Bro. J. R. Ennis, as my proxy, convened an Occasional Grand Lodge at New Haven, Ill., and dedicated the Hall of New Haven Lodge No. 230. Installation of officers and banquet followed the dedication and a most pleasant time is reported.

On June 25, 1904, M. W. Bro. George M. Moulton, as my proxy, assisted by an Occasional Grand Lodge, dedicated the Temple and Hall of Monitor Lodge No. 522, at Elgin, Ill. The exercises were followed by a period of social enjoyment and it is reported that all present left the building feeling that it was good to have been there.

The most important dedication of the year as well as the most significant one in the history of this Grand Lodge occurred at Sullivan, Ill., where on the 8th day of September, 1904, I convened an Occasional Grand Lodge and with appropriate ceremonies solemnly dedicated the Illinois Masonic Home to the purpose for which it is intended. A large number of Masons, Knights Templar and citizens graced the occasion with their presence.

Miss Winnie Titus, of Sullivan, rendered a beautiful and appropriate vocal solo and a number of songs by the celebrated Lexington Quartet added much to the beauty and dignity of the ceremonies.

M. W. Bro. Owen Scott delivered an impressive and eloquent dedicatory address, which I believe, should be preserved of record, and it will be found in Appendix to this report.

The rosters of the several Occasional Grand Lodges above mentioned appear in the appendix to this report.

LODGES CONSTITUTED.

At the last session of this Grand Lodge three charters were issued and the respective lodges have been constituted as follows:

On November 12, 1903, R. W. Bro. Wm. D. Fullerton as my proxy, assisted by an Occasional Grand Lodge constituted Lostant Lodge No. 870.

On November 20, 1903, R. W. Bro. Wm. D. Fullerton, as my proxy, convened an Occasional Grand Lodge at Cornell, Illinois, and duly constituted Cornell Lodge No. 868.

On December 5, 1903, R. W. Bro. Elmer E. Beach, as my proxy, assisted by an Occasional Grand Lodge, constituted Maywood Lodge No. 869, located at Maywood, Illinois.

The roster of each of the foregoing Occasional Grand Lodges appears in the appendix hereto.

LODGES U. D.

A dispensation was issued August 21, 1902, by my predecessor to brethren at Argenta, under which a lodge U. D. was instituted August 28, 1902. Owing to a number of irregularities in the records and returns of this lodge, the Grand Lodge at the last session directed me to continue the dispensation, which I did, but for reasons which appeared to me sufficient, and upon the recommendation of the District Deputy Grand Master and of a large majority of the members, I relieved the then Worshipful Master and appointed in his stead Bro. E. H. Thomas. The application of this lodge for a charter will again come before you at this meeting.

LODGES INSTITUTED.

On October 21, 1903, I issued a dispensation to a number of brethren at Oakwood to form a lodge U. D., to be known as Free Will Lodge. Brother David E. Bruffett, the D.D.G.M. for the Seventeenth District, instituted this lodge on November 7, 1903.

On December 14, 1903, I issued a dispensation to a number of brethren in Chicago for the formation of a new lodge, to be known as Standard Lodge, U. D. This lodge was instituted December 19, 1903, by R. W. Bro. Henry McCall, D.D.G.M. for the First Masonic District.

On December 17, 1903, I issued a dispensation authorizing certain brethren at Modesto to form a new lodge to be known as Modesto Lodge U. D., which was instituted on December 31, 1903, by R. W. Bro. P. F. Clark, D.D.G.M. for the Twenty-Second Masonic District.

On February 29, 1904, I issued a dispensation to certain brethren in Chicago to organize a new lodge to be known as Corner-Stone Lodge, U. D. On March 10 this lodge was instituted by Brothers Robert R. Jampolis and Elmer E. Beach, D.D.G.M.'s for the Second and Third Masonic Districts.

On April 12, 1904, I issued a dispensation to a number of brethren in Chicago to form a new lodge to be known as William McKinley Lodge U. D. This lodge was instituted on April 22, 1904, by R. W. Bro. Elmer E. Beach, D.D.G.M. for the Third Masonic District.

On May 5, 1904, I issued a dispensation to certain brethren at Granite City for the formation of a new lodge to be known as Granite City

Lodge U. D. This lodge was instituted May 13, 1904, by R. W. Bro. William Montgomery, D.D.G.M. for the Twenty-Sixth Masonic District.

On August 25, 1904, I issued a dispensation authorizing certain brethren at Wheeler to form a new lodge to be known as Wheeler Lodge U. D. This lodge was instituted September 15, 1904, by R. W. Bro. Rufus H. Smith, D.D.G.M. for the Twenty-Fourth Masonic District.

On September 10, 1904, I issued a dispensation to certain brethren in Chicago authorizing them to form a new lodge to be known as Equity Lodge U. D. This lodge was instituted September 17, 1904, by R. W. Bro. Henry McCall, D.D.G.M. for the First Masonic District.

Some of these lodges will apply for charters at this session of the Grand Lodge. I commend their claims to your favorable consideration.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

According to custom five Schools of Instruction were held as follows:

Metropolis, January 5, 6 and 7.

Fairfield, January 19, 20 and 21.

Springfield, February 2, 3 and 4.

Danville, February 16, 17 and 18.

Aurora, March 1, 2 and 3.

The detailed report of the Board of Grand Examiners will be found in the Appendix hereto.

The interest in and attendance at these Schools compare favorably with former years and the wisdom of the Grand Lodge in providing them is made more manifest from year to year.

I desire here to compliment the members of the Board upon the zeal and skill with which they have discharged the duties assigned to them during the year.

CHARTERS ISSUED.

In addition to the charters ordered at the last session of this Grand Lodge I have issued duplicate charters to the lodges named below, the originals having been lost or destroyed.

Sheba No. 200, located at Grayville.

Jackson No. 93, located at Shelbyville.

Kinmundy No. 398, located at Kinmundy.

Toledo No. 834, located at Toledo.

All of which were issued without fee as provided by law.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

In October, 1898, this Grand Lodge recognized the M. W. Grand Lodge of Tasmania and by resolution provided for an exchange of representatives. Early in the present year I addressed a communication to the M. W. Grand Master of that jurisdiction, suggesting the name of R. W. Bro. R. T. Spencer as a suitable brother to represent the Grand Lodge of Tasmania near this Grand Lodge, and requesting him to recommend some brother whom I might appoint as our representative near the Grand Lodge of Tasmania. No reply has yet been received.

Bro. E. S. Moss, the representative of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Washington, having resigned, I nominated M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins to fill the vacancy and he was appointed and commissioned by Bro. Chas. D. Atkins, M. W. Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Washington.

There being a vacancy in the representation of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, upon the recommendation of M. W. Bro. Walter S. Liddell, Grand Master of that Jurisdiction, I appointed and commissioned Bro. Leo D. Heartt to fill the vacancy.

For like reason and upon the recommendation of the M. W. Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, I appointed and commissioned Bro. W. Beavis as representative of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois near the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales.

Upon the recommendation of the M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine, I appointed and commissioned Bro. R. G. Estes as our representative near the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine, to fill vacancy existing in that place.

Bro. Wm. D. Critcherson, the representative of the M.W. Grand Lodge of Illinois near the M. W. Grand Lodge of New York having resigned, I appointed and commissioned Bro. William H. Mayer to fill the vacancy, upon the recommendation of M. W. Bro. Frank H. Robinson, M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our relations with the several Grand Lodges with which we are in fraternal correspondence are most cordial and harmonious. Most of the matters calling for action have related to the usual fraternal courtesies and to the exchange of representatives.

Two controversies only, have arisen. Waterloo Lodge No. 63, of the Jurisdiction of Wisconsin, complained through the Grand Master of that state that a petitioner who had been rejected by it had afterward moved to Mendon, Ill., filed his petition with Mendon Lodge No. 449, had been elected and the degrees conferred, no waiver having been asked of the Wisconsin Lodge.

After some investigation I found the petitioner stated in his petition to Mendon Lodge that he had never petitioned any other lodge for the degrees. I ordered that charges be preferred against him for falsely stating in his petition that he had not previously petitioned any other lodge, and for falsely answering constitutional question number three propounded to him by the Secretary; and informed the Grand Master of Wisconsin of the order. The result of the trial has not yet been reported to me. After report was in print notice has been received that trial resulted in indefinite suspension.

Samaritan Lodge No. 105, through the M. W. Grand Master of Indiana, complained that a petitioner whose legal residence was in its territory had been elected to and received the first two degrees in Genoa Lodge No. 288, no waiver of jurisdiction having been asked. Upon investigation it developed that the petitioner was a single man whose mother resided in Genoa, which place he had always claimed as his home, but that he had resided in Marion, Ind., within the jurisdiction of Samaritan Lodge a sufficient length of time to entitle him to vote and that he had actually exercised the right to vote there, thus fixing his legal residence at that place.

There was nothing to show that either the petitioner or Genoa Lodge had acted other than in good faith upon the mistaken belief that one may have a residence for Masonic purposes other than his legal residence. I therefore directed the lodge at Genoa to adjust the matter in a way that would be satisfactory to the Indiana lodge.

During the year the Grand Orient and Supreme Council of Brazil and the Grand Lodge of Western Australia have requested recognition by and an exchange of representatives with this Grand Lodge. I recommend that these requests be referred to the Committee on Correspondence.

FRATERNAL ASSISTANCE.

Since the last session of this Grand Lodge I have drawn an order on the Charity Fund for $5 each month for the relief of Mrs. Harrison Dills as directed by the Grand Lodge. I recommend a continuation of these payments so long as they are needed.

To cover the appropriation made by the Grand Lodge for the relief of Bro. Geo. R. Staley, an order was drawn for $509 and placed in charge of Chester Lodge No. 72. As heretofore stated in this report $365.25 was not used and has been returned and placed to the credit of the Charity Fund.

In December, upon the unanimous recommendation of the Charity Committee an order for $40 was drawn for the relief of Bro. Uriah M. Humble of J. D. Moody Lodge No. 510, at Iuka, Ill. In January Brother

Humble died and the lodge rendered an itemized account showing the disposition made of the $40 sent them and also showing that they had expended $25 in addition thereto in defraying the funeral expenses of Brother Humble. Upon the unanimous recommendation of the Charity Committee an order for $25 was drawn from the Charity Fund and the lodge was reimbursed.

Upon the unanimous recommendation of the Charity Committee, an order for $50 was drawn on the Charity Fund for the relief of Bro. Jesse Green, of Sangamon Lodge No. 801, and placed in the hands of the Master of the lodge for distribution.

In December, application was made to me for assistance for Bro. Edward A. Yeck, a member of Gilham Lodge No. 809. At my instance Bro. Wm. Montgomery, D. D. G. M. for the Twenty-Sixth District, investigated the condition of Brother Yeck and his family, and upon his report and the unanimous recommendation of the Charity Committee an order for his relief for the sum of $100 was drawn against the Charity Fund and placed in charge of Gilham Lodge No. 809, to be used for the purposes for which it was drawn.

In January upon the unanimous recommendation of the Charity Committee an order for $100 was drawn for the relief of Bro. Chas. Riley Grubaugh, a member of Hutsonville Lodge No. 136.

On the 27th of February upon the unanimous recommendation of the Charity Committee an order for $50 was drawn on the Charity Fund for the relief of Bro. W. D. Overholt, of Manito Lodge No. 476, and placed in charge of the lodge to be used as required.

DECISIONS.

Almost every day I have been asked for an opinion on some question of law. Most of them have been easy of solution and over two hundred and fifty questions have been disposed of, all of which were clearly answered in the law of the Grand Lodge and approved decisions of former Grand Masters.

I have been asked if it was proper for Masons, individually or as a lodge, to participate or aid in the conduct of a "Fair" where books of chance and drawings were features and I have decided that to do so was a clear violation of Section 6, Article 32, Part Second Grand Lodge By-Laws.

While I do not think any argument necessary in support of the above decision, I take this occasion to emphasize the position of this Grand Lodge upon the subject of gambling in all its various forms.

Lotteries and games of chance are prohibited by Acts of Congress and by acts of the legislatures in nearly every state. The acts are held to be constitutional and are enforced by the courts when they are invoked in cases pending before them. And the Mason who aids or gives countenance to lottery or gift enterprises in any form or under any pretext, not only violates the plain provisions of the above section but transgresses the law of the land which he is taught in his lodge to respect and obey.

You certainly will agree with the statement that nothing is more damaging to the public welfare or more harmful and demoralizing than the tacit license given by public officials to conduct gambling enterprises when carried on by people of good standing in the community.

It is a notorious fact that the cause of a majority of the defalcations and embezzlements by trustees and trusted employees may be traced to the gambling spirit which in one or another of its insidious forms has possessed them. The large surety companies have learned it to their sorrow and at great expense, and are crying out against it.

Good people condemn the vice and no one makes bold to defend it, and yet it is a recorded fact that at the very time the police of a city were suppressing turkey raffles in the saloons most of the prominent officials were taking an active interest in a fair conducted by a great fraternal organization at which drawings were made for prizes of greater value than a hundred turkeys.

It certainly behooves every Mason not only to give his sanction to the law as it stands in our present code but to strictly conform to and obey it in letter and in spirit.

In addition to the above I have rendered the following decisions which I hereby submit for your approval.

Under Section 3, Article 4, Part Third Grand Lodge By-Laws, the Master of a lodge has no authority to appoint a "brother to act as attorney for the accused." The *lodge* must make the appointment.

The term "attorney" as used in this section does not mean attorney-at-law but attorney in fact.

No appointment is necessary or proper where the accused shall answer the notice and appear in person.

The proviso in Section 8, Article 7, Part Third Grand Lodge By-Laws, does not require, neither does it authorize a lodge to pay the attorney fees of an accused brother. The word "expenses" in said proviso cannot be construed to include items of expense not enumerated in the section to which it is attached.

COMPLAINTS AND GRIEVANCES.

Considering the large membership we now have complaints have been few. In several instances attempts were made to re-open cases disposed of by the M. W. Grand Master during the previous year. In each case I found the matter had been reported to the Grand Lodge and the action of the Grand Master had been approved.

This being so I treated each of them as *res adjudicata* and informed the complainants that I had no power to annul or set aside the orders and judgments of the Grand Lodge, it being the sovereign Masonic power in this state from whose decrees no appeal will lie.

Early in October formal complaint was filed with me against Cleveland Lodge No. 211 and its Worshipful Master. I appointed a commission composed of R. W. Brethren John B. Fithian, R. R. Jampolis and Henry McCall. The commission investigated the case, each party being represented before the commission by attorneys by whom nearly all of the questions were, by stipulation, eliminated except the questions of law involved and which have been passed upon and reported in the preceding sub-head in that portion thereof relating to the construction of Section 3, Article 4, Part Third, Grand Lodge By-Laws, and of the proviso to Section 8, Article 7, Part Third Grand Lodge By-Laws. The commission inferentially found that the Worshipful Master had violated the law and was arbitrary in his rulings as Master, but made no recommendation as to what punishment should be inflicted, if any. Before the commission had returned its report the official term of the Worshipful Master had expired and had the facts justified it there was no power residing in the Grand Master to discipline him for his official acts.

Feeling that some further action should be taken in the case, after announcing the decisions above referred to, I referred the entire matter and all the papers to the Committee on Appeals and Grievances with the request that they report at this session of the Grand Lodge, which they will no doubt do.

On the 14th of May facts were brought to my attention which seemed to require that the W. M. of Waldeck Lodge No. 674 be relieved of his position as Worshipful Master. When the case finally took form, it came in the shape of a request from the Master to be relieved. An investigation was made through R. W. Bro. Elmer E. Beach, D. D. G. M. for the Third District, and upon his report and recommendation I deposed the Worshipful Master on the 17th day of May, 1904, until this communication of the Grand Lodge unless sooner restored to authority.

He has not been restored and I recommend that his deposition be made perpetual. The papers in the case are herewith submitted. About sixty other matters of complaint have been disposed of. In almost every

instance an amicable settlement was secured. Where this was not possible the decision rendered was in every instance acquiesced in and there seems to be no occasion for further details under this head.

CLANDESTINE MASONRY.

So many notices of the activity of clandestine Masons, in this and other jurisdictions, came to my notice shortly after the close of the last session of this Grand Lodge, that I felt justified in issuing an official letter to be read in each lodge, directing attention to the encyclical of my predecessor on that subject and enjoining upon lodge officers the exercise of proper caution in the admission of visitors. In the same letter I took occasion to make a few suggestions upon the subject of invasion by one lodge of the jurisdiction of another. This letter follows:

FROM THE EAST

OF THE

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE

ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS

OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

To the Worshipful Masters, Wardens and Brethren of the Constituent Lodges of our Jurisdiction:

BRETHREN:—In January of this year Bro. George M. Moulton, then M. W. Grand Master, called your attention to advertisements then appearing in the daily papers in Chicago and circular letters issued by one J. E. Furniss, the purpose of which was to induce applications from the unwary to become charter members or otherwise of an alleged Lodge A. F. and A. M., under the authority of the Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M., of Ohio.

My attention has been called to the fact that said Furniss is persisting in his advertisements and his work, and I deem it proper to direct your attention to the encyclical of the Grand Master of date above mentioned, and request you to carefully observe the directions and rulings therein contained. If this encyclical has been lost or destroyed it will be found in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge for the year 1903, beginning on page 46.

Notice has been received at this office of an attempt by certain parties claiming allegiance to the Grand Lodge of the Federal District of Mexico to invade the jurisdiction of Texas.

The M. W. Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia found it necessary at its semi-annual communication held in May, 1902, to adopt the following resolution:

"*Resolved,* That the R. W. Grand Secretary notify all Grand Lodges with which this Grand Lodge is in fraternal relations that there are in the District of Columbia several lodges composed of persons of African descent claiming to be Masonic, and that these several lodges have formed a Grand Lodge; that these lodges are all clandestine and that the Grand Lodge formed by them is also clandestine; and, further, that there are no persons of African descent members, at this time, of any of the constituent lodges of our Grand Lodge."

These conditions existing in our own and sister jurisdictions should, it seems to me, be made known to you, that you may increase your vigilance and prevent imposition by clandestine and irregular Masons and pretenders. I enjoin upon the officers and brethren of all constituent lodges the duty of insisting that every person seeking admission to a lodge of Masons, be required to prove his right thereto, in strict accordance with the laws and edicts in force in this jurisdiction.

There is one other matter about which I believe a word will be timely, that is, the question of invasion of jurisdiction. Complaints are numerous on this subject and I would suggest that great care be exercised in this matter.

When a petitioner informs you either in his petition or verbally that he has signed a petition for the degrees in Masonry, but that it was never presented or acted upon, it would be wise to withhold further action upon it until you can communicate with the lodge to which the former petition was addressed.

Territorial jurisdiction is determined by measuring in a *straight line* from one lodge room to another, and in all cases of doubt it is much better to determine the question by actual measurement before a petition is received than to interrupt the harmony of the craft by having the question raised after fees have been paid and degrees conferred.

Let this letter be read in open lodge at the first stated communication after it is received.

Given under my hand and seal in the city of Effingham, this twenty-fifth day of November, A. D. 1903. WM. B. WRIGHT,
(Seal.) *Grand Master.*

REVISION OF BY-LAWS.

The committee appointed to revise our present code of by-laws have made a careful and painstaking revision and will bring to you a unani-

mous report which I have no doubt will commend itself to your thoughtful consideration and finally to your undivided support.

MASONIC BOARD OF RELIEF.

The Masonic Board of Relief mentioned by the Grand Master in his report last year, perfected its organization and adopted a constitution and by-laws April 4, 1904, and is now performing the work of relieving the worthy distressed in Cook county in a systematic and discriminating manner. I regard it as in every way worthy of our confidence and support.

MASONIC HOMES.

The Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home has been conducted by the officers and directors who were acting at the time it was transferred to the Grand Lodge. During the year they have acted as a committee of this Grand Body and will report to you what they have done as well as the present condition and needs of the institution.

The Illinois Masonic Home at Sullivan was not completed as soon as was hoped. A number of things not necesary to enumerate here occasioned delay but it is now ready for those for whom it was built, and the number of applications that have been called for indicate that in a very short time a considerable number of our brethren will be at home within its sheltering walls.

The Board of Trustees will submit for your approval a full and detailed report of what has been done and make such recommendations as they deem proper relating to its future management.

In undertaking the management of these Homes and assuming the burden of their support this Grand Lodge has entered upon what to it is a new line of work and it will not be at all strange if some time is required to get the machinery adjusted in such a way that the maximum of efficiency with the minimum of expense will result.

The Board of Trustees of the Illinois Masonic Home now numbers thirteen. I assume from the action taken last year that from now on this Board will also have charge of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, which will entail more work upon it than the management of the Sullivan Home alone, and as details must necessarily be attended to through committees of the Board it may be the number is not too great for the next year. I am of the opinion, however, that the number of this Board can be reduced with safety and without impairing its efficiency, to seven or nine within the next year or so.

The desire of every Mason ought to be and I firmly believe is that these Homes shall show results proving the wisdom of the action of the

Grand Lodge in establishing the one and acquiring the other. Whatever of opposition there may have been to entering upon this work, will not, I am sure, stand in the way of its successful development nor hamper the efforts of those charged with carrying it on. Loyalty to the Grand Lodge and submission to its judgment, as expressed in the will of the majority, will induce us all to lend our enthusiastic support to these institutions and help by word and deed to make them living monuments to the wisdom, energy and fraternal solicitude of the Craft in Illinois.

BRO. WM. L. ORR.

On the 23rd of February, 1904, our good brother Wm. L. Orr, the faithful and efficient Grand Tyler of this Grand Lodge, became suddenly deranged as the result of a blood clot on the brain. A note from R. W. Bro. Gil. W. Barnard advised me of his sad affliction and informed me that Brother Orr was without means but he would see that his needs were supplied. I answered the latter part of his letter by saying, "Of course Brother Orr should have whatever he needs and if you will see that he has it the outlay will be taken care of."

Bro. C. S. Gurney kindly offered to take charge of the paraphernalia of the Grand Lodge and perform the duties of Grand Tyler for Brother Orr while his disability lasted. His kind offer was accepted and as Brother Orr has not recovered Brother Gurney is still doing his work for him. His proposition was and is, to do this work and turn the pay over to Brother Orr or to someone for him. This, it seems to me, would hardly be right, and I respectfully suggest it would be more in accord with the spirit of this Grand Lodge as well as more to its liking to provide for the needs of Brother Orr and compensate Brother Gurney for his services. I make this suggestion without consulting Brother Gurney or any other person regarding it.

CONCLUSION.

And now, my brethren, I wish to gratefully acknowledge the obligations I am under to the officers and brethren whose general sympathy and loyal support and assistance have contributed so largely to whatever success has been attained in the administration of your affairs during the year just closed. Every call I have made for help has been responded to promptly and the duties assigned discharged with ability and potency.

Our capable Grand Secretary has rendered much valuable assistance and the affairs of his office have been so vigorously and effectively administered that he was able as early as the 9th of September to close his books and with pardonable pride record the fact that every lodge had made report and remitted its Grand Lodge dues.

The distinguished craftsmen who have occupied the Grand East, and who possess that ripe knowledge and experience which comes with service, have at all times been ready when called upon to give me the benefit of that knowledge and experience. Every craftsman with whom I have come in contact has had a word of kindly encouragement and good will.

Therefore, looking back through the year with its difficulties and perplexities, I am constrained to say that it has been a year of pleasant service, and if the record shall meet your approval my reward will be ample.

Fraternally submitted,

WM. B. WRIGHT,
Grand Master.

APPENDIX TO M. W. GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

Occasional Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Elgin, Ill., October 24, 1903, for laying the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple for use of Monitor Lodge No. 522, A. F. and A. M., and other Masonic organizations.

Geo. M. Moulton, as M. W. Grand Master.
W. J. Price, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
D. W. Reid, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
R. T. Sheppard, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
F. A. Canfield, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
Samuel Shedden, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
W. H. Brydges, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
C. A. Fevrier, as R. W. Grand Orator.
H. C. Raymond, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
A. T. Lewis, as W. Grand Marshal.
C. W. Anderson, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
D. H. Rotcher, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
C. F. Crafts, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
E. N. Herbster, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
H. E. Jarrett, as W. Grand Steward.
F. H. Bodenchatz, as W. Grand Steward.
H. C. Juby, as W. Grand Steward.
F. H. Horton, as W. Grand Steward.
Wm. L. Orr, Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. David Postle was the Principal Architect and Bro. E. C. Hawley, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions.

Occasional Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Sycamore, Illinois, October 29, 1903, to lay the corner-stone of the DeKalb county court house.

Edward Cook, as M. W. Grand Master.
William Husk, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
C. A. Brown, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
F. C. Poust, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.

C. M. Conrad, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
Thos. M. Cliffe, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
N. W. Heermans, as R .W. Grand Chaplain.
F. O. VanGalder, as R. W. Grand Orator.
Irving A. Holcomb, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
Elmer E. Beach, as W. Grand Marshal.
H. M. Stark, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
Robt. R. Jampolis, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
H. G. Burgess, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
S. T. Armstrong, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Hiram E. Coffin, as W. Grand Steward.
H. Schermerhorn, as W. Grand Steward.
C. P. Reed, as W. Grand Steward.
Edward Rompf, as W. Grand Steward.
G. B. Wiseman, as Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. Jno. R. Waterman, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Bro. Wm. J. McAlpines was Principal Architect.

Occasional Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Hoopeston, Illinois, November 4, 1903, to lay the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple.

Charles R. Finley, as M. W. Grand Master.
L. B. Russell, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
R. C. Smalley, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
J. H. Campbell, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
George Ensley, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
Howell D. Thomas, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
Dale Wallace, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
Rev. J. L. Everton, as R. W. Grand Orator.
R. B. Deem, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
E. R. McConnell, as W. Grand Marshal.
Thomas McCarty, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
A. L. Spradling, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
Walter Woodrow, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
James H. Gimmaka, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
W. C. Cook, as W. Grand Steward.
Hartley T. Hobson, as W. Grand Steward.
Calvin F. Westfall, as W. Grand Steward.
Oscar Arnold, as W. Grand Steward.
John Musson, as Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. George Steely as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Bro. Charles A. Stites was Principal Architect.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE A. F. AND A. M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Lostant, November 12, 1903, for the ceremony of constituting Lostant Lodge No. 870.

William D. Fullerton, as M. W. Grand Master.
G. O. Friedrich, as R. W. Grand Master.
William E. Moffitt, as R. W. Senior Grand Master.
F. M. Moulton, as R. W. Junior Grand Master.
T. D. Judd, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
Norman J. Cary, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
Lewis A. Kiser, as R. W. Grand Orator.
H. L. Manley, as R. W. Grand Pursuivant.
D. D. Darrah, as W. Grand Marshal.
George A. McFerson, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
H. S. Baer, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
William T. Brenn, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
C. Y. Austin, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
W. B. Jones, as W. Grand Steward.
A. F. Witte, as W. Grand Steward.
Hugh Hall, as Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. W. P. Grube as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Bros. G. D. Hiltabrand, Richard Spencer, E. R. Spencer and J. E. Hartenbower, were bearers of the Lodge Symbol.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE A. F. AND A. M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Cornell, November 20, 1903, for the ceremony of constituting Cornell Lodge No. 868.

William D. Fullerton, as M. W. Grand Master.
Samuel McFeely, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
C. Y. Austin, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
Benjamin F. Colehower, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
William B. Jones, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
Samuel B. Bradford, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
Charles R. Tombaugh, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
Charles F. Ross, as R. W. Grand Orator.
James A. Curry, as R. W. Grand Pursuivant.
Harry L. Manley, as W. Grand Marshal.
Charles Howell, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
Patrick H. Lannon, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.

Robert Scharfenberg, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
Ira M. Lish, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Robert W. Law, as W. Grand Steward.
John A. Fraser, as W. Grand Steward.
Hugh Hall, as Bro. Grand Tyler.

William E. Herbert, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions.

James H. Montieth, George W. Dally, Charles F. Allen and William H. Jennings were bearers of the Lodge Symbol.

Occasional Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Chicago, November 21, 1903, to lay the corner-stone of the Teachers' College.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master.
George M. Moulton, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
Henry McCall, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
Elmer E. Beach, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
Leroy A. Goddard, R. W. Grand Treasurer.
Robert R. Jampolis, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
Joseph Stolz, R. W. Grand Chaplain.
Wm. A. Northcott, R. W. Grand Orator.
Roswell T. Spencer, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
John C. Hallenbeck, as W. Grand Marshal.
W. H. Robson, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
R. J. Roovaart, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
Jay L. Brewster, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
Emil Espen, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
M. L. Jacobs, as W. Grand Steward.
John A. Henry, as W. Grand Steward.
Wm. L. Orr, Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. Wm. B. Mundie officiated as Principal Architect and Bro. R. C. McManus as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions.

Occasional Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Grand Crossing December 1, 1903, for the ceremony of dedicating the Grand Crossing Masonic Temple and Hall of Grand Crossing Lodge No. 776.

Geo. M. Moulton, as M. W. Grand Master.
Robt. R. Jampolis, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.

Elmer E. Beach, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
James T. Hanrahan, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
A. E. Bartelme, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
L. A. Pierce, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
Louis Pickett, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
Robert Porter, as R. W. Grand Orator.
Oliver Apgar, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
Albert Roullier, as W. Grand Marshal.
L. A. Gollhardt, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
W. E. Hausen, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
G. A. Roberts, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
E. G. Berger, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Wm. Wilson, as W. Grand Steward.
J. M. Rein, as W. Grand Steward.
Wm. L. Orr, Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. H. W. Harvey, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions; Bro. L. E. Stanhope was Principal Architect; Bros. Harry L. Lathe, W. A. Newer, F. J. Nardie and E. Brown were bearers of the Lodge Symbol.

Occasional Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Kingston, Illinois, December 5, 1903, for dedication of Masonic Hall to be occupied by Kingston Lodge No. 266.

Isaac Cutter, as M. W. Grand Master.
Henry L. Whipple, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
Thomas A. Retallie, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
Emmett Howard, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
Perry Journey, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
Charles G. Gabriel, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
Joseph Nations, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
Fred A. Morley, as W. Grand Marshal.
Lambert Huber, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
Frank Humble, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
Erb W. Beatte, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
Oliver K. Garrett, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
John E. Carter, as W. Grand Steward.
H. J. Lewis, as W. Grand Steward.
Daniel W. Crippen, as Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. Zenos Wingert, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, Bro. M. J. Davidson served as Principal Architect, and Bros. Isom Vancil, Perry Askew, J. T. Spence and Daniel Kelly bore the Lodge Symbol.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE A. F. AND A. M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Maywood, Illinois, December 5, 1903, for the purpose of constituting Maywood Lodge No. 869.

E. E. Beach, as M. W. Grand Master.
R. R. Jampolis, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
Henry McCall, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
Harry W. Harvey, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
Albert Davis, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
James John, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
Elmer D. Brothers, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
Edward Cook, as R. W. Grand Orator.
John P. Garner, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
M. B. Iott, as W. Grand Marshal.
Albert Jampolis, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
R. F. Thorogood, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
Jay L. Brewster, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
R. H. Gulley, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Albert Roullier, as W. Grand Steward.
Alfred Hall, as W. Grand Steward.
C. S. Gurney, as Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. W. V. Lambe, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Bros. A. D. Mott, B. T. Colman, A. Lightheart, and J. Carson bore the Symbol of the Lodge.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE A. F. AND A. M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at New Haven, Illinois, December 30, 1903, for dedication of Masonic Hall to be occupied by New Haven Lodge No. 230.

J. R. Ennis, as M. W. Grand Master.
J. H. Graddy, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
H. H. Frayser, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
A. B. Wood, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
H. C. McMullen, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
John Barnett, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
I. A. Foster, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
Jasper Partrige, as R. W. Grand Orator.
J. J. Trafford, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
Chas. Frayser, as W. Grand Marshal.
Fred Schulze, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.

J. L. Crunk, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
G. W. Perkins, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
L. T. Jones, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
W. M. Steel, as W. Grand Steward.
Chas. McMurtry, as W. Grand Steward.
John Brown, as Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. John Harvy, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, Bro. I. A. Foster served as Principal Architect, and Bros. Martin Vines, Leroy Harvey, D. M. Harper and W. G. Sanders were the bearers of the Lodge Symbol.

Occasional Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Englewood, Illinois, March 11, 1904, to lay the corner-stone of the Englewod Masonic Temple.

Geo. M. Moulton, as M. W. Grand Master.
R. R. Jampolis, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
Henry McCall, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
R. T. Spencer, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
L. A. Goddard, R. W. Grand Treasurer.
Edward Kirk, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
Rev. F. A. Hardin, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
Rev. R. A. White, as R. W. Grand Orator.
O. D. Frary, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
J. Frank Foster, as W. Grand Marshal.
John W. May, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
Lewis Dinkelacher, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
Geo. M. Abbot, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
Henry F. Sawtelle, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
George Clements, as W. Grand Steward.
Charles A. Mayo, as W. Grand Steward.
G. W. Weippert, as W. Grand Steward.
A. E. Hermes, as W. Grand Steward.
C. S. Gurney, Acting Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. E. T. Skinkle, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Bro. Harris W. Huehl was Principal Architect.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE A. F. AND A. M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Harrisburg, Illinois, May 18, 1904, to lay the corner-stone of the Saline county court house.

W. S. Cantrell, as M. W. Grand Master.
J. R. Ennis, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
F. H. Stamper, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
Geo. C. Cantrell, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
Wm. M. Gregg, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
J. W. Richardson, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
A. G. Abney, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
W. V. Choisser, as R. W. Grand Orator.
J. W. Mitchell, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
J. S. Ferguson, as W. Grand Marshal.
J. L. Cook, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
A. H. Story, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
T. Y. Gregg, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
Orval Ferrell, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
J. V. Capel, as W. Grand Steward.
W. W. Adams, as W. Grand Steward.
E. C. Anderson, as W. Grand Steward.
L. L. Canine, as W. Grand Steward.
C. S. Gurney, Acting Bro. Grand Tyler.

W. A. McHaney, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Bro. J. W. Gaddis was Principal Architect.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE A. F. AND A. M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Decatur, Illinois, May 29, 1904, to lay the corner-stone of the Central Church of Christ.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master.
Owen Scott, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
J. W. Van Cleave, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
W. J. Davidson, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
L. T. Armstrong, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
George A. Stadler, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
F. W. Burnham, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
William E. Nelson, as R. W. Grand Orator.
A. T. Pifer, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
George S. Durfee, as W. Grand Marshal.

J. S. Edmondson, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
W. J. Britton, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
N. M. Mesnard, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
James M. Willard, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
H. E. Shaw, as W. Grand Steward.
Reuben Adkins, as W. Grand Steward.
J. T. Vent, as W. Grand Steward.
James Fisher, as W. Grand Steward.
Archey McLelland, as Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. James S. Baldwin, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Bro. M. L. Downey was Principal Architect.

Occasional Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Elgin, Illinois, June 25, 1904, to dedicate the Masonic Temple of Monitor Lodge No. 522, A. F. and A. M.

George M. Moulton, as M. W. Grand Master.
Jay L. Brewster, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
Clarence F. Craft, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
Edward N. Herfster, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
Edward F. Prideaux, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
Horatio G. Diener, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
Wm. H. Brydges, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
James Chalmers, as R. W. Grand Orator.
Wm. H. McGregor, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
Chas. A. Fevrier, as W. Grand Marshal.
E. R. Kellogg, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
D. H. Rotcher, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
P. A. Sawtelle, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
H. E. Jarrett, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
H. A. Lee, as W. Senior Grand Steward.
W. S. Von Plees, as W. Junior Grand Steward.
Chester S. Gurney, Acting Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. S. A. French, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Bros. A. D. Hamilton, A. J. Sides, J. T. DeRemer and A. J. Rowlands were bearers of the Lodge Symbol.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE A. F. AND A. M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Hillsboro, Illinois, July 4, 1904, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the Hillsboro High School building.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master.
D. W. Starr, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
W. H. Tinklepaugh, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
C. B. McKinney, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
John Jayne, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
W. H. Young, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
Rev. P. P. Carson, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
Edward Lane, as R. W. Grand Orator.
H. N. Pope, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
C. A. Ramsay, as W. Grand Marshal.
M. W. Miller, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
Jas. P. Brown, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
A Rhinehart, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
A. H. Clotfelter, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Dan Stump, as W. Grand Steward.
A. Gardner, as W. Grand Steward.
Jos. Platt, as W. Grand Steward.
W. G. Webster, as W. Grand Steward.
C. S. Guerney, Acting Bro. Grand Tyler.

W. M. Neff, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions and Bro. A. Moore was Principal Architect.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE A. F. AND A. M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Litchfield, Illinois, July 4, 1904, to lay the corner-stone of the Carnegie Library.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master.
D. W. Starr, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
Alexander H. Bell, R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
Henry Tinklepaugh, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
T. F. Blankley, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
Alex. Strange, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
Rev. David Gay, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
Josiah Bixler, as R. W. Grand Orator.
E. B. Jordan, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
H. A. Snell, as W. Grand Marshal.

Willis G. Tippett, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
S. M. Grubbs, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
Paul McWilliams, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
D. P. Taylor, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Eli Lee, as W. Grand Steward.
W. F. Diamond, as W. Grand Steward.
R. H. Putnam, as W. Grand Steward.
M. V. Gardiner, as W. Grand Steward.
C. S. Gurney, Acting Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. John W. Rose, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Bro. J. H. Belt was Principal Architect.

Occasional Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Altamont, Illinois, July 7, 1904, to lay the corner-stone of Altamont Public School building.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master.
Fred Naumer, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
Chas. Otis Faught, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
G. L. Hutchens, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
I. A. Sprinkle, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
D. F. Piper, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
W. T. Gordon, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
G. M. Baker, as R. W. Grand Orator.
Robert A. Parks, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
David L. Wright, as W. Grand Marshal.
A. Smith, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
J. N. Groves, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
S. S. Smith, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
George W. Tipsword, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
G. W. Gwin, as W. Grand Steward.
C. E. Mitchell, as W. Grand Steward.
G. U. Grant, as W. Grand Steward.
LaMonte Saylor, as W. Grand Steward.
Joseph Danks, as Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. John Harrison, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and H. Weichelman was Principal Architect.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE A. F. AND A. M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Chicago, Illinois, July 9, 1904, to lay the corner-stone of the Garfield Boulevard Methodist Episcopal Church.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master.
A. C. McKay, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
C. F. Lenning, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
Daniel E. Meyer, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
C. H. Martin, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
J. E. Russell, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
Edward D. Aten, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
Frank H. Gardner, as R. W. Grand Orator.
Rev. Keen Ryan, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
W. L. Blaine, as W. Grand Marshal.
L. A. Gollhardt, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
E. A. McVay, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
Edward J. Forner, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
Herman Jungk, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Allen Middleton, as W. Grand Steward.
S. Dick Pryce, as W. Grand Steward.
L. M. Russell, as W. Grand Steward.
A. J. Brough, as W. Grand Steward.
C. S. Gurney, Acting Bro. Grand Tyler.

Geo. M. Abbott, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and S. W. Irwin was Principal Architect.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE A. F. AND A. M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Newman, Illinois, September 2, 1904, to lay the corner-stone of the Christian Church.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master.
B. W. Vandine, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
F. L. White, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
F. K. Page, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
Thos. Rutherford, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
Arthur Yeager, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
Rev. A. E. Hamilton, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
F. C. Winkler, as R. W. Grand Orator.
Lois Josserand, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
W. M. Young, as W. Grand Marshal.

Chas. Fonner, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
G. P. McIntyre, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
L. E. Root, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
Jos. Vandine, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Top. Burgett, as W. Grand Steward.
J. M. Young, as W. Grand Steward.
Jas. H. Shaw, as W. Grand Steward.
Thos. Chilcote, as W. Grand Steward.
C. S. Gurney, Acting Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. Thos. Edmonston, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Bro. John M. Kyde was Principal Architect.

Occasional Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Sullivan, Illinois, September 8, 1904, for the purpose of dedicating the Illinois Masonic Home.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master.
Chester E. Allen, R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
A. H. Bell, R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
A. B. Ashley, R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
T. H. Humphreys, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
Chas. V. Young, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
L. A. Goddard, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
Owen Scott, as R. W. Grand Orator.
Jas. A. Steele, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
Louis Zinger, W. Grand Marshal.
L. L. Munn, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
J. R. Ennis, W. Grand Sword Bearer.
Ralph H. Wheeler, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
N. M. Mesnard, W. Junior Grand Deacon.
George W. Hamilton, W. Grand Steward.
C. Rohrbough, W. Grand Steward.
C. S. Gurney, Acting Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. P. W. Barkley, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, Bro. C. F. Hitchcock was Principal Architect, and Bros. H. D. Davisson, A. A. Ricketts, W. Taggart and E. J. Enslow, were bearers of the Lodge Symbol.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE A. F. AND A. M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Greenville, Illinois, September 9, 1904, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the Carnegie Library building at that place.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master.

Wm. Montgomery, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
H. T. Burnap, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
Chas. Schurman, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
F. Thraner, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
C. J. Lindly, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
Rev. J. G. Wright, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
Wm. A. Northcott, R. W. Grand Orator.
Samuel McGowan, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
Wm. T. Easley, as W. Grand Marshal.
W. T. Harlan, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
C. F. Thraner, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
H. W. Riedemann, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
F. H. Floyd, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
H. W. Park, as W. Grand Steward.
Jos. H. Story, as W. Grand Steward.
A. L. Hord, as W. Grand Steward.
J. Murdock, as W. Grand Steward.
C. S. Gurney, Acting Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. W. A. McLain, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Bro. J. M. Rees was Principal Architect.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE A. F. AND A. M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Freeport, Illinois, September 12, A. D. 1904, to lay the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple at that place.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master.
M. Stoskopf, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
J. F. Fair, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
L. L. Munn, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
O. E. Heard, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
Gil. W. Barnard, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
J. M. Phelps, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
S. D. Atkins, as R. W. Grand Orator.
Amos Pettibone, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
Wm. Trembor, as W. Grand Marshal.
S. Widdowson, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.

J. H. Donaldson, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
W. E. Tucker, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
J. M. Oliver, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Jas. Carr, as W. Grand Steward.
S. Sinclair, as W. Grand Steward.
P. S. McMillan, as W. Grand Steward.
R. C. McCredie, as W. Grand Steward.
C. S. Gurney, Acting Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. W. A. C. Dunham, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Bro. J. H. Rife was Principal Architect.

Occasional Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M.,

state of illinois.

Convened at Greenup, Illinois, September 20, 1904, for the purpose of laying the corner-stones of the Greenup Presbyterian Church and the Greenup Cargenie Library.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master.
Rufus H. Smith, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
W. H. Cassady, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
Ed. Peters, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
Chas. G. Young, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
Fred W. Beck, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
W. E. Harris, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
G. M. Le Crone, as R. W. Grand Orator.
Charley Wiley, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
David L. Wright, as W. Grand Marshal.
Carson Lawyer, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
D. R. Love, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
L. F. Strockbine, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
Frank Voris, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Thos. Haddock, as W. Grand Steward.
John Haddock, as W. Grand Steward.
P. C. Morgan, as W. Grand Steward.
J. W. Ozier, as W. Grand Steward.
C. S. Gurney, Acting Bro. Grand Tyler.

Bro. Luther Aldrich, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Bro. H. M. Winslow was Principal Architect.

REPORTS

OF

R. W. District Deputy Grand Masters.

FIRST DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, ILL., September 3, 1904.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—I desire to report that during the current year I have visited a majority of the lodges in the First District and found (with few exceptions) everything going along regularly. In each lodge visited I was received with the respect and courtesy due my office. All the lodges are making an honest endeavor to conform to the rules and regulations of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, and especially do the new lodges vie with each other to excel in all things pertaining to the making of a good lodge.

Permit me to most cordially thank you for the confidence reposed in me, and for the honor conferred. Fraternally,

HENRY MCCALL,
D.D.G.M. First District.

SECOND DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, ILL., September 12, 1904.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—It affords me great pleasure indeed to submit my annual report as your representative of the Second Masonic District.

No matter requiring official action has been presented to me during the year; I am satisfied that this happy situation is due in a great measure to the fact that nearly every lodge in this District is schooled in the work and well informed in the law.

I have from time to time sought to impress the respective lodges of the urgent necessity of investigating committees appointed on petitioners for degrees, to never lose sight of our ancient landmarks and the by-laws of our institution, that no one may gain admission who is not strictly qualified in every essential. I am happy to inform you of a healthy increase numerically composed of good material.

At your request I instituted Corner-stone Lodge, U. D., March 10, 1904. I have since that time been somewhat regular in my attendance and a close observer, and I am pleased to say that I believe the character of the work performed by the Master, Bro. Edgar C. Jackson, and his efficient corps of officers, aided by enthusiasm of the members, to be of that high order to warrant your favorable consideration for constitution.

I wish in conclusion to express to you my heartfelt thanks for the honor conferred and the confidence reposed in me by my appointment as your deputy for the Second District.

With my congratulations on your very successful administration and my best wishes for the future, I have the honor to be,

Fraternally yours,

ROBERT R. JAMPOLIS,
D.D.G.M. Second District.

THIRD DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, ILL., September 5, 1904.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—It is a pleasure to be able to report to you that the condition of Masonry in the Third District is in every respect satisfactory. The lodges are prosperous without exception, are working harmoniously, and the best of good feeling prevails. No questions have arisen during the past year to make it necessary for the District Deputy to visit any lodge officially for the purpose of adjusting differences or disputes.

It has afforded me much pleasure to visit the various lodges in the Third District during the year, and particularly so as I could make such visits unofficially. Numerous questions have been submitted to me for decision, but in no case has it appeared necessary to report the matter to the M. W. Grand Master.

I wish to thank you for the confidence you have reposed in me in appointing me as your Deputy for the Third District. The service rendered has been to me an unmixed pleasure. Fraternally yours,

ELMER E. BEACH,
D.D.G.M. Third District.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

WAUKEGAN, ILL., August 29, 1904.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—It is with much pleasure that I submit to you my first annual report as your representative of the Fourth Masonic District. Peace and harmony prevail and I believe the past year has been one of profit and pleasure to all.

Among the most notable events at which it has been my good fortune to be present, are the following:

The opening of the new home of Elgin Lodge No. 117, October 16, 1903, this being the fifty-first anniversary of this lodge. The evening was a grand success and was much enjoyed by all present.

The fiftieth anniversary of Richmond Lodge No. 143, February 10, 1904. This lodge had just received the benefit of three days' instruction from Bro. H. S. Hurd, R. W. Deputy Grand Lecturer. This speaks for itself and shows the desire to excel in the standard work.

The School of Instruction held at Aurora, March 1, 2 and 3, 1904. This school being the first held in the District for many years, was productive of much good and seemed to put new life and energy into the members. We hope there will be more to follow.

An afternoon and evening session of Nunda Lodge No. 169, May 16, 1904, four candidates being introduced into the mysteries of the Master Mason Degree. Worshipful Brother William W. Roberts proved himself equal to the occasion, he being ably assisted by Bro. James Wheat, Past Deputy Lecturer, through whose tireless energy this lodge has attained to almost perfect proficiency in the standard work.

The dedication of the new temple of Monitor Lodge No. 522, June 25, 1904. This lodge is to be congratulated. Their efforts have met with success. May they long enjoy their beautiful new home.

I have, as far as possible, accepted all invitations to visit, and have received from all a hearty welcome and an urgent request to come again.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, and congratulating you on your successful and efficient administration, I am, with best wishes,

Fraternally yours,

J. L. BREWSTER,
D.D.G.M. Fourth District.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

ROCKFORD, ILL., August 18, 1904.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—I am pleased to report that peace and harmony prevails throughout the Fifth Masonic District of Illinois, and the lodges of which it is composed are in their usual prosperous condition, and nothing has come to my notice or reported to me that required an official visit.

While I have enjoyed several friendly visits among the brethren, other duties have prevented my making visits to all lodges. I have cheerfully responded to all calls and ever ready to serve the Craft when opportunity offered or my services needed.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am

Fraternally yours,

A. G. EVERETT,
D.D.G.M. Fifth District.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

STERLING, ILL., August 30, 1904.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—I take pleasure in presenting my report as your Deputy for the Sixth Masonic District.

I have had the privilege of visiting but few of the lodges.

I find that harmony prevails and most of the lodges are doing much work, and are more careful in the selection of material. And all are ambitious to do better work than formerly.

The Secretaries of all the lodges were prompt in sending their election returns.

I am thankful for the honor conferred upon me, and congratulate you upon the success of your administration.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN W. MILES,
D.D.G.M. Sixth District.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

DeKalb, Ill., August 22, 1904.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—I herewith submit my annual report which of necessity will be brief as nothing has transpired beyond the usual during the year. No grievances have been reported. On the contrary, every lodge is well pleased with the good fellowship that exists among its members as well as the amount and quality of work done since my last report. I anticipate a large increase of membership during the fall and winter months in nearly every lodge in my District. However I insist that great care and precaution be taken and no one be recommended to participate in our deliberations but worthy men and worthy men alone. My home lodge expects to ask for one of the Masonic Schools of Instruction. I sincerely hope that DeKalb Lodge No. 144 will have that honor.

Thanking you for the honor conferred and assuring you of my loyalty to you and your successful administration, I am with high regards,

Cordially and fraternally yours,

D. D. Hunt,
D.D.G.M. Seventh District.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Joliet, Ill., September 16, 1904.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—There has been no friction in the Eighth District during the past year that has been called to my notice and I believe that harmony prevails within its borders. No matters have been called to my attention that could not be sufficiently adjusted by a reference to the Grand Lodge By-Laws and the decisions thereon. The only official service I have been called upon to perform has been specially reported. I have responded to all calls that have been made, and am pleased to be able to report that the Craft throughout this District is prosperous and in good Masonic condition.

Fraternally yours,

Jno. B. Fithian,
D.D.G.M. Eighth District.

NINTH DISTRICT.

OTTAWA, ILL., Sept. 28, 1904.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master.

MY DEAR BROTHER:—My official duties during the year closing were the constitution of Lostant Lodge No. 870, on November 12, 1903, and of Cornell Lodge No. 868, on November 20, 1903, which events have been duly reported.

The feature of the year in this district has been the marked increase in the number of schools of instruction, which have been held locally by the lodges, under the supervision of Deputy Grand Lecturers, and a corresponding improvement in the quality of the work being done.

Early in the year I secured from the secretaries of the different lodges statistics upon this matter which I compiled, and later I addressed to each lodge in the district a communication from which I reproduce the following:

"Of the twenty-seven lodges of this district, sixteen have, within the last five years, received instruction in the standard work from deputy lecturers. Eleven have received no such instruction.

"Of the sixteen, one lodge has held schools on twelve separate days; six lodges have held three or four schools each, with an aggregate of from nine to twelve days of instruction; two lodges have held two schools, aggregating four and six days; and seven lodges have each held one school of from three to five days.

"Of the eleven lodges, two have had no instructor for seven years; six have had no instructor for from ten to fifteen years; and the remaining three cannot remember that they ever had one.

"In the first list of sixteen are found all of the lodges which, during the past year, conferred twenty-one degrees or more; six lodges in the second list conferred last year, six degrees or less, and in this list are found all lodges which last year did no work."

A pleasant social event of the year was a reception tendered to the M. W. Grand Master on the evening of February 22d, by Occidental Lodge No. 40. Invitations were extended by the lodge to the Masters and Wardens of all the lodges in the district, and many availed themselves of the privilege of meeting personally the M. W. Grand Master.

With cordial expression of my personal regard, I submit the above.

WILLIAM D. FULLERTON,
D.D.G.M. Ninth District.

TENTH DISTRICT.

SPARLAND, ILL., August 29, 1904.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—I take great pleasure in submitting to you my annual report for the Tenth District.

All of the lodges reported to me their election and installation of officers. I have been called upon to make two official visits. So far as I can learn the membership has increased more than any previous year. Most all of the boys are doing standard work and peace and harmony prevail.

I congratulate you upon your able administration and thank you for the honor conferred upon me. Fraternally yours,

T. VANANTWERP,
D.D.G.M. Tenth District.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

ORION, ILL., August 20, 1904.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—I am pleased to report that peace and harmony prevail throughout the Eleventh Masonic District of the state of Illinois, and the lodges of which it is composed are in a prosperous and healthy condition. It has been both my privilege and pleasure to visit a majority of the lodges in various capacities during the year and have found rather an unusual interest in proficiency in the standard work prevailing.

I note with pleasure a splendid new home for our own lodge here in which so many of the Craft kindly assisted in its house-warming on June 17.

Thanking you for honors bestowed and wishing you success in your regime as M. W. Grand Master, I am Fraternally yours,

J. S. BURNS,
D.D.G.M. Eleventh District.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

FARMINGTON, ILL., August 30, 1904.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—As D.D.G.M. of the Twelfth District I have but little to report beyond the usual routine business. I have not been called

upon to make any official visitations. I have made several unofficial visits to a number of lodges and assisted in conferring degrees, have instructed two lodges in the standard work and am pleased to report an increasing interest in the standard work. I have received quite a number of letters asking for information, one or two of which I submitted to you, others were easily and satisfactorily answered by reference to the "Blue Book" and "Book of Ceremonials." So far as I am able to learn most of the lodges in this District have done an average amount of work and are fairly prosperous.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I am

Fraternally yours,

EMERSON CLARK,
D.D.G.M. Twelfth District.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

GALESBURG, ILL., August 19, 1904.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—As District Deputy Grand Master of the Thirteenth District, I take pleasure in submitting my annual report.

I have had the pleasure of visiting several lodges in my District and find all, with one exception, moving off lovely.

I was present at the trial involving complaint of unmasonic conduct, the full report which was forwarded to you by the lodge and hoping that the dissension which exists will be settled in a spirit of fairness to the best interests of Masonry.

Thanking you for the honor conferred on me and with best of wishes for your own future welfare, I am,

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. T. HOLMES,
D.D.G.M. Thirteenth District.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

PEORIA, ILL., August 25, 1904.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—I take pleasure in submitting to you, herewith, my report for the Fourteenth Masonic District of which I have had the honor of being your representative since February 12 last.

My appointment, as you are aware, was made to fill the vacancy caused by the death of our late and lamented brother, Gus. O. Friedrich, who departed this life the 3rd day of last February.

I am pleased to say Brother Friedrich was one of the "Salt of the Earth," and was dearly beloved by all who knew him. He was a genial, kind-hearted, and courteous gentleman, a thorough Mason, who lived according to the teachings of the Order, and the condition in which I find the lodges of this locality, bespeaks well for his work.

Why these dark shadows are allowed to cross our threshhold and darken our homes, we know not, but we do know that the All-wise Supreme Ruler has some good purpose in view, and we must learn to say, "Thy will, not mine, be done." We do not altogether lose them if we keep them in our hearts, and while they rest from their labors, their works follow them. As these loved ones leave us one by one, for the Grand Lodge above, it is but adding link to link to the Golden Chain that binds heaven and earth together, and it is ours to look forward to the time when we shall meet them again, where death and separations are no more.

During the short period that I have filled the position, I have visited one lodge officially, Washburn No. 421, Washburn, Illinois, and assisted in the burial of Bro. A. B. Carrithers; I also visited several of the lodges of the District unofficially, and found them in good working order, harmony prevailing. I also found them working very close to the standard and all striving toward perfection.

If I can arrange it, I want, in the near future, to have a meeting at some convenient point, where all the Masters of the District can be present, and take part in the work. I am of the opinon that District meetings on the good old-fashioned "Methodist order" would create a good feeling, and bring the lodges of the District into a closer friendship.

Thanking you for the honor you have conferred on me, and congratulating you on your successful administration, and with my kindest personal regards, I am, Fraternally yours,

JOHN C. WEIS,
D.D.G.M. Fourteenth District.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

McLEAN, ILL., August 24, 1904.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—I take pleasure in submitting my report as your deputy of this district.

The fact that I have not been called officially during the year, leads me to believe that all lodges in the District are laboring in peace and harmony.

I have had correspondence with all the lodges and visited a few where I assisted in conferring degrees.

I had the pleasure and profit of attending the School of Instruction at Springfield where I met the M. W. Grand Master and other prominent Masons as well as a large number of the brethren of the District.

In conclusion, permit me to thank you for the honor of serving as your deputy and allow me to congratulate you on your successful administration of the Masonic affairs of this jurisdiction.

Fraternally yours,

W. N. Ewing,
D.D.G.M. Fifteenth District.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Onarga, Ill., August 19, 1904.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—It is with pleasure that I again report peace and prosperity prevailing throughout the Sixteenth District.

My services in an official capacity have been required but once during the last year and that was to take charge of O. H. Miner Lodge No. 506 during a Masonic trial at your request, of which I made you full report at the time.

Yet I have visited several lodges during the last year and endeavored to keep in touch with the Craft generally, and have every reason to believe the lodges of the Sixteenth District are well equipped with competent officers and are not only doing good work, but plenty of it on candidates that will be a credit to them and an honor to our venerable institution.

Kindly thanking you for the honor you have conferred on me and with best wishes for your personal welfare and for the welfare of the Fraternity, I am, Fraternally yours,

W. H. McClain,
D.D.G.M. Sixteenth District.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

URBANA, ILL., August 22, 1904.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—It is a great pleasure to me to make my first annual report to you as Grand Master of Masons of Illinois as your Deputy for the Seventeenth District.

On November 7, 1903, I instituted Freewill Lodge, U. D., at Oakwood, Vermilion county, Illinois, a report of which has already been forwarded to you.

I have been called but once officially and that was to Pera Lodge No. 574, which I answered in person and soon set matters aright and all has been going nicely with them ever since.

Through your order I visited Lerna Lodge No. 788 and investigated the trouble there, and from reports received from the W. M., I am glad to report that everything is in harmony now. I made a report to you at the time of my visit to the lodge.

I was kept busy during the winter months giving instruction to the various lodges, installed the officers in several lodges, and attended the School of Instruction held in Danville, Illinois, February 16, 17, and 18, 1904, and pronounce it one of the best I have ever attended.

I have visited a number of lodges during the year and found them all doing efficient work.

I have been called during the past year nineteen times to assist in burying the dead, making a total of seventy-seven Masons I have helped to lay away.

Thanking you for the appointment as your Deputy and congratulating you upon your successful administration I remain as ever,

Fraternally yours,

D. E. BRUFFETT,
D.D.G.M. Seventeenth District.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

BEMENT, ILL., September 4, 1904.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—In making this, my twenty-sixth annual report as District Deputy of the Eighteenth District, I have to say that it has been the most uneventual year in my experience. I have received no invi-

tations to visit lodges nor has there been any complaints from lodges of brethren. If this indicates harmony and prosperity I am glad of it.

With personal regards, I am, Fraternally yours,

C. F. Tenney,
D.D.G.M. Eighteenth District.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

Springfield, Ill., August 31, 1904.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—It affords me great pleasure to be able to report that so far as my observation and information go, peace and prosperity continue their beneficent reign throughout the Nineteenth Masonic District. I have visited a number of lodges during the past year, though not as many as I would have liked to.

The holding of a Masonic School in Springfield in the early part of the year was a great benefit to the officers and members of this and surrounding Districts, inciting them to renewed endeavors to perfect themselves in the work of this jurisdiction.

Thanking you for the honor you conferred on me by my appointment, and with best wishes for your future welfare and prosperity, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

Frank Hudson,
D.D.G.M. Nineteenth District.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

Jacksonville, Ill., August 17, 1904.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—As the forthcoming session of the Grand Lodge is not far away, I am reminded that there is due from me a report as to my stewardship as District Deputy Grand Master of this, the Twentieth Masonic District.

Peace and harmony prevail throughout the District (with the possible exception of the matter regarding which I have written you.) As far as I have been able to inform myself this has been a prosperous year. Many of the right *sort* of men have been made Masons. And the grand old insti-

tution still continues to labor for "The Fatherhood of God, and the Brotherhood of Man."

I have visited a great many of the lodges during the year now closing, and have been cordially and fraternally greeted by the brethren. I have installed the officers of six lodges, and have assisted in conferring thirty-nine (39) degrees.

Thanking you again for your kindness, and confidence reposed in me as your deputy, and congratulating you on your efficient management of the affairs of Ancient Craft Masonry in Illinois, I am

Yours fraternally,

D. B. Hutchison,
D.D.G.M. Twentieth District.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Bowen, Ill., August 16, 1904.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—As your deputy for the Twenty-First District, I take pleasure in submitting herewith my annual report. Everything has been moving along so well that it has not been necessary for me to make any official visits. Early in the Masonic year I was given an official reception by the brethren of Warsaw Lodge, and witnessed the conferring of the Third Degree by them, which was done in a very creditable manner. Later on I held a three days school there. I also spent three days with the brethren of Hancock Lodge No. 20, at Carthage, and am pleased to say that both lodges are keeping well up with the standard work. I have visited quite a number of other lodges in a social way, and assisted in the installation of officers and conferring degrees. Have been called upon to conduct two Masonic funerals, one at Augusta, and one at Warsaw. I am more than pleased to report, that as far as I have been able to find out, the lodges are in a reasonably prosperous condition, and peace and harmony prevail throughout the district. All of my visits, and associations with the brethren have been very pleasant, and I have at all times been treated with the utmost courtesy by the Craft.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, and congratulating you upon your very successful administration, with kind personal regards, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

Chas. C. Marsh,
D.D.G.M. Twenty-First District.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

GIRARD, ILL., August 30, 1904.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—I am reminded by the lapse of time, that another Masonic year is almost at a close, therefore, as your District Deputy Grand Master for the Twenty-Second District, I take great pleasure in submitting to you my report of the craft of this District.

During the past year I have visited quite a number of the lodges of my District and would have visited more of them had not sickness in my family prevented me from doing so.

I find that all are doing well and that harmony seems to prevail in this District. All visits have been of a social nature only, therefore by not being called upon to settle any disputes or grievances we would necessarily infer that we are in the best of condition.

Most all the lodges are working regularly and the standard work is being strictly adhered to in almost all the lodges of my District.

On December 31, at your request, I instituted Modesto Lodge, U. D. I was ably assisted in this work by the brethren of Scottville Lodge No. 426, which is my old lodge. To these brethren I wish to extend my sincere thanks for their kindness to me in this institution.

This new lodge started with a membership of eight. At that time I reported to you the work of institution of this lodge, and I said to you in that report that it was my opinion that this lodge would have a membership of thirty by next Grand Lodge meeting. I think if you will look up the records you will find that my judgment was about correct. I cannot refrain from mentioning to you my deep interest in this lodge, because of my long and intimate acquaintance with the brethren who constitute this new lodge.

I also desire to express my deep sorrow because of the death of the first W. M. of Modesto Lodge, U. D., Bro. Leroy Malcom Nifong. He was a bright, upright and honorable man and Mason. He had spared no time and means to qualify himself for the duties of W. M. and I can truthfully say he was qualified, having passed a very creditable examination before me prior to his being appointed W. M. of this lodge by the M. W. Grand Master. He could not be commended too highly. His work for this lodge and his untiring zeal and efforts to make this lodge a success stands out as a monument to the memory of a noble craftsman who has been called from his labors on earth to that eternal refreshment which awaits all good Masons. Yet with all this great loss and embarasssment this lodge still thrives and will be an honor to Masonry.

Assuring you of my earnest desire to do my duty to the Craft of the Twenty-Second District, and to work for the good of Masonry generally.

In conclusion I thank you for the appointment as District Deputy for this District. Wishing you success with the Craft over which you have been called to preside, I remain, Yours fraternally,

P. F. Clark,
D.D.G.M. Twenty-Second District.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Litchfield, Ill., September 1, 1904.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—No matters of great importance to the Craft have transpired within the boundary of the Twenty-Third District during the Masonic year.

The laying of the corner-stones for the Carnegie Library Buildings at Hillsboro and at Litchfield on July 4, by Grand Master were of interest to the local Craft and much enjoyed.

On June 17, Bromwell Lodge No. 451, located at Assumption, had the honor and great pleasure to entertain M. W. Bro. James L. Sloan, Grand Master of Masons of Tennessee. R. W. Bro. A. H. Bell, S. G. W., and the writer were present. Work was on in Third Degree and an elegant banquet was served.

I have visited several lodges during the year, and so far as I have observed or learned, prosperity and cordial fraternity prevails.

I beg, M. W. Sir, to congratulate you on your successful administration of Grand Lodge affairs and to thank you for making me your representative in this District. Fraternally yours,

Jno. W. Rose,
D.D.G.M. Twenty-Third District.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Toledo, Ill., August 31, 1904.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—I herewith submit you my report as D.D.G.M. of the Twenty-Fourth District.

It is a pleasure to report that there has been no occasion for an official call during the year now ending.

I have visited several lodges for the purpose of installing officers, conferring degrees and being present at Schools of Instruction.

I am glad to report that there have been several Schools of Instruction held in my district in the past year. The brethren have taken interest in them and I think have been greatly benefited by the schools.

In all of my visits I have been courteously greeted by the brethren whom I have had the pleasure of meeting. There has been no discord or difficulty in any of the lodges in the District during the year, and the Craft is in a fairly prosperous condition.

Accept my congratulations on your splendid administration, and allow me to thank you for the honor conferred on me.

Fraternally yours,

RUFUS H. SMITH,
D.D.G.M. Twenty-Fourth District.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

CLAY CITY, ILL., September 5, 1904.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—It is with pleasure that I can report that peace and harmony reign supreme in the Twenty-Fifth District. Nothing has occurred during the year, requiring official intercessions.

The differences which arose in the past, have adjusted themselves, and a commendable Masonic spirit prevails throughout the District.

Odin Lodge, during the year moved from an unsafe and inadequate room to a spacious and magnificent hall, and celebrated the occasion by the largest gathering of Masons that ever assembled in Marion county.

The Third Degree was conferred on two candidates.

The progress of standard work is marked by the commission of Bro. H. C. Michaels, Master of Flora Lodge, as Deputy Grand Lecturer during the year.

Thanking you for the honor conferred on me, and with kind regards, I am, Fraternally yours,

ANTHONY DOHERTY,
D.D.G.M. Twenty-Fifth District.



HARRISON DILLS

Elected M.W. Grand Master 1857

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

Moro, Ill., September 5, 1904.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—In submitting this my annual report for the year just ending will say, per your instructions of December 22, I investigated the request for relief made by Gillham Lodge No. 809 for one of their members and reported the facts to you at that time.

May 13, as your special deputy, I had the pleasure of instituting Granite City Lodge, U. D., at Granite City, a full report of which was forwarded to you in due time. The forty-two members of this lodge named in the dispensation, together with the visiting brethren from neighboring lodges, numbering in all about two hundred present at their first meeting, the brotherly feeling displayed, the hospitality and courteous treatment shown all visitors then, and the proficient work and additions to their lodge since, all indicate that, if granted a charter at the next Grand Lodge, Granite City Lodge will soon rank with the best in this District.

By special invitation I visited Franklin Lodge No. 25, April 23, and witnessed the conferring of the Master Mason Degree by Past Masters only, which called back to labor some old members who had not participated in lodge work in twenty-five years. Of course the work was not all executed as perfectly as the chairman of the Board of Grand Examiners and the three Deputy Grand Lecturers, who are all members of Franklin Lodge, could have done it, but nevertheless the work was impressive and well done and the meeting was a grand success. It brought out a large attendance and the old officers that had long ago quit active lodge work and ended in a love feast that is good for Masonry.

The above, with a few more social visits added, and a number of questions answered, constitute my labors as your Deputy for the year.

As far as I have been informed peace and harmony and a fair degree of prosperity prevail throughout this District.

With many thanks for honors conferred and the highest personal regards, I am, Fraternally yours,

William Montgomery,
D.D.G.M. Twenty-Sixth District.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

East St. Louis, Ill., September 2, 1904.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—It is with pleasure that I submit my annual report as your deputy for this district, for as far as my information extends harmony and peace prevail among our brethren and all is well.

Nothing of any considerable importance has been referred to me and every lodge I have visited seems to be imbued "with that noble contention or rather emulation of who best can work and best agree."

We have had a healthful increase of good material and a large majority of our brethren seem to be desirous of learning the standard work. Several of our earnest Masonic students have been granted commissions as Deputy Grand Lecturers. In the month of May I had the honor of assisting R. W. Bro. Wm. Montgomery in instituting a new Masonic lodge at Granite City. On February 22 last East St. Louis Lodge No. 504 had a Past Masters' night. It was one of the pleasantest events I ever participated in. Several hundred Craftsmen were present and thirty-two Past Masters, most of whom assisted in exemplifying the work of the M. M. degree.

Allow me to congratulate you on the succes of your administration of the affairs of this Grand Jurisdiction and thanking you most sincerely for the honor you have placed upon me by making me your official representative. I remain, Yours fraternally,

GEO. S. CAUGHLAN,
D.D.G.M. Twenty-Seventh District.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

MARION, ILL., August 17, 1904.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—I have the honor to submit to you my report as District Deputy Grand Master for the Twenty-Eighth District for the Masonic year just drawing to a close.

It is with pleasure to report that I have not been asked for assistance as District Deputy to settle any differences between the brethren, but all seem to be in a prosperous condition and harmony prevailing.

The lodges all seem to be desirous of conforming to the standard work.

Congratulating you on your successful and prosperous administration and thanking you for the honor conferred in my appointment I remain,

Fraternally yours,

J. M. BURKHART,
D.D.G.M. Twenty-Eighth District.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

Mt. Carmel, September 2, 1904.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—I am pleased to report that so far as I am informed, the past year has been one of peace and harmony among the brethren of the Twenty-Ninth Masonic District. No complaints or trouble of any kind has come to my knowledge, and from reports received am led to believe that the lodges generally are more active and prosperous than for many years past, though we still have a few, very few, inactive and "merely existing" ones with us.

I expected to visit quite a number, if not all the lodges in this District during the year, but the opportunity never presented itself.

Sincerely thanking you for the honor conferred, I am,

Fraternally yours,

H. T. Goddard,

D.D.G.M. Twenty-Ninth District.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

Cairo, Ill., August 31, 1904.

Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—I herewith submit my report as District Deputy for the Thirtieth District.

As most of my work during the Masonic year just closed has been of a social nature, rather than official, I have little to embody in this, my annual report. I have had no call to visit officially, and the few questions submitted to me have been so plainly answered by the Blue Book, that nothing was required of me but to point out the paragraph or decision governing the case.

The Craft in this District so far as I am informed, are moderately prosperous, and harmony seems to prevail throughout the entire District. I have assisted more than a score of times in conferring the several degrees and have found the lodges that I have visited well up in the standard work.

Thanking you for the honor conferred on me and with the best wishes for your personal welfare, I am, Fraternally yours,

J. W. Morris,

D.D.G.M. Thirtieth District.

REPORT OF GRAND EXAMINERS.

CAMP POINT, ILL., September 20, 1904.

M. W. Wm. B. Wright, Grand Master, Effingham, Ill.:

DEAR BROTHER:—I have the honor to submit herewith, the report of the attendance at the several schools held during the current year:

METROPOLIS, JANUARY 5, 6 AND 7.

Grand Officers.—Bro. Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master; Bro. A. B. Ashley, R. W. Junior Grand Warden (D. G. L.); Bro. J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary (D. G. L.)

District Deputy Grand Masters.—Bro. J. M. Burkhart, Twenty-Eighth District.

Board of Grand Examiners.—Bros. H. T. Burnap, Isaac Cutter, H. A. Snell, M. B. Iott, C. H. Martin.

Deputy Grand Lecturers.—Bros. T. N. Cummings, S. M. Shoemann.

Names registered, 97. Lodges represented, Illinois 14, Indiana 1 and Kentucky 1.

FAIRFIELD, JANUARY 19, 20 AND 21.

Grand Officers.—Bro. Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master; Bro. J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary (D. G. L.); Bro. Walter Watson, W. Grand Senior Deacon; Bro. J. R. Ennis, W. Grand Sword Bearer (D. G. L.)

District Deputy Grand Masters.—Bro. J. S. Burns, (D. G. L.) Eleventh District; Bro. H. T. Goddard, Twenty-Ninth District.

Board of Grand Examiners.—Bros. H. T. Burnap, Isaac Cutter, H. A. M. B. Iott, C. H. Martin.

Deputy Grand Lecturers.—Bros. W. H. Peak, C. N. Hambleton, T. N. Cummings, E. W. Eggmann, J. A. Foster, N. M. Mesnard, H. C. Michaels, C. G. Young.

Names registered 121. Lodges represented, Illinois 31.

Springfield, February 2, 3 and 4.

Grand Officers.—Bro. Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master; Bro. A. H. Bell, R. W. Senior Grand Warden; Bro. J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary (D. G. L.); Bro. Louis Zinger, W. Grand Marshal; Bro. H. L. Whipple, W. Grand Pursuivant; Bro. Owen Scott, P. M. W. Grand Master, (D. G. L.); Bro. Edward Cook, P. M. W. Grand Master; Bro. C. F. Hitchcock, P. M. W. Grand Master; Bro. George M. Moulton, P. M. W. Grand Master.

District Deputy Grand Masters.—Bro. C. C. Marsh, (D. G. L.) Twenty-First District; Bro. D. B. Hutchison, (D. G. L.) Twentieth District; Bro. Frank Hudson, (D. G. L.) Nineteenth District; Bro. J. W. Rose, (D. G. L.) Twenty-Third District; Bro. W. N. Ewing, Fifteenth District; Bro. W. D. Fullerton, Ninth District.

Board of Grand Examiners.—Bros. H. T. Burnap, Isaac Cutter, H. A. Snell, M. B. Iott, C. H. Martin.

Deputy Grand Lecturers.—Bros. A. H. Scroggins, C. P. Ross, J. B. Roach, James John, J. C. Weis, W. H. Reid, W. A. Dixon, W. M. Coble, R. F. Morrow, P. F. Clark, J. M. Willard, D. D. Darrah, G. R. Smith C. G. Young, Emmet Howard, N. M. Mesnard.

Names registered, 405. Lodges represented, Illinois 88, Indiana 1, Wisconsin 1, Maine 1, Kansas 1, Washington 1.

Danville, February 16, 17 and 18.

Grand Officers.—Bro. C. E. Allen, R. W. Deputy Grand Master (D. G. L.); Bro. A. H. Bell, R. W. Senior Grand Warden; Bro. J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary (D. G. L.); Bro. Owen Scott, P. M. W. Grand Master (D. G. L.); W. M. Burbank, W. Grand Steward (D. G. L.)

District Deputy Grand Masters.—Bro. D. E. Bruffett, (D. G. L.) Seventeenth District; Bro. W. H. McClain, Sixteenth District; Bro. C. F. Tenney, (D. G. L.) Eighteenth District.

Board of Grand Examiners.—Bros. H. T. Burnap, Isaac Cutter, H. A. Snell, M. B. Iott, C. H. Martin.

Deputy Grand Lecturers.—Bros. Louis Pickett, Louis Ladewich, S. S. Borden, A. Jampolis, R. W. King, W. A. Dixon.

Names registered, 349. Lodges represented, Illinois 51, Indiana 13, New York 1, Iowa 1, Michigan 4, Oregon 1, N. D. 1.

AURORA, MARCH 1, 2 AND 3.

Grand Officers.—Bro. A. D. Ashley, R. W. Grand Junior Warden (D. G. L.); Bro. J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary (D. G. L.); Bro. L. A. Goddard, P.M.W. Grand Master (Grand Treasurer); Bro. Edward Cook, P. M. W. Grand Master.

District Deputy Grand Masters.—Bro. Emerson Clark, (D. G. L.) Twelfth District; Bro. W. D. Fullerton, Ninth District; Bro. J. L. Brewster, Fourth District; Bro. E. E. Beach, (D. G. L.) Third District; Bro. R. R. Jampolis, (D. G. L.) Second District.

Board of Grand Examiners.—Bros. H. T. Burnap, Isaac Cutter, H. A. Snell, M. B. Iott, C. H. Martin.

Deputy Grand Lecturers.—Bros. R. L. Evarts, J. B. Roach, C. B. Ward, J. W. Huntoon, H. S. Albin, J. H. Griffiths, James McCredie, L. B. Dyer, F. J. Burton, Herbert Preston, Adam Schmidt, W. C. Stilson, H. E. Van Loon, E. D. Brothers, E. W. Peterson, James John, W. H. Beid, Henry W. Harvey, A. Jampolis, S. M. Frankland, Albert Roullier, S. S. Borden, R. H. Wheeler, Wm. Gardner, Albert Davis.

Names registered, 399. Lodges represented, Illinois 68, Massachusetts 2, Maine 1, New York 1, Indiana 1, Nebraska 1, Michigan 1.

The Board of Grand Examiners and the Craft in general regretted very much the unavoidable absence of the Most Worshipful Grand Master from the schools at Danville and Aurora.

At Danville Bro. C. E. Allen, Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, kindly consented to act for him in the exemplification of the ceremonies and did so with his usual tact and modesty. The Board desires to express its appreciation of his kindness.

The total number of names registered was 1,371, Illinois lodges represented 252, Foreign Jurisdiction 37.

At each school the ritual of Masonry, as approved by the Grand Lodge, was exemplified in full. Since our last report, to the Grand Lodge, the Board of Grand Examiners have recommended the issuance of commissions to the following:

Bros. W. C. Stilson, J. M. Schollenberger, H. C. Michaels, C. J. Wightman Alfred Hall, Peter C. Gray, H. A. Eidson, Wm. Gardner, W. H. Beid, Wm. Rothman, Emmet Howard, J. L. Woodruff, J. M. Hedrick, W. E. Anderson, J. M. Hannum, R. G. Bright, C. N. Mace, W. S. Welch, N. B. Carson, D. W. Starr, D. Richards, L. J. Frahm, G. E. Carlson, Chas. Ferguson.

Of the 106 Deputy Grand Lecturers on January 1, but 66 attended a School of Instruction.

The Board of Examiners regret to record the death of two eminent members of the Fraternity, Bro. S. G. Jarvis, of Victoria, and Bro. G. O. Friedrich, both of whom held commissions as Deputy Grand Lecturers, and were among the oldest on the list. Brother Friederich at the time of his death was also District Deputy Grand Master.

In conclusion in behalf of the Board of Grand Examiners, I desire to express to the Most Worshipful Grand Master our appreciation of the kindness and consideration he has shown us and the active co-operation he has ever given in all our desires, and has made the whole year's work a labor of pleasure and we hope of some success.

All of which is respectfully submitted by the Board of Grand Examiners.

By Isaac Cutter, *Secretary.*

DEDICATORY ADDRESS OF M. W. BRO. OWEN SCOTT.

(Delivered on the occasion of the dedication of the Illinois Masonic Home Sept. 8th, 1904)

This day marks an epoch in the Masonic history of Illinois. While other jurisdictions had provided Homes for worthy, distressed Masons, their widows and orphans, Illinois had not felt it to be necessary to make such provision. It was thought better to let each lodge, by the generosity of its members, care for those who needed assistance. Voluntary charity supplied the demands felt in later years for systematic provision for aged and unfortunate Craftsmen and those dependent upon them.

Let it be said to the credit of the Craft that the faithful Mason has not been "forsaken nor his seed begging bread." Many lodges impoverished their treasuries to maintain in comfort brethren who had felt the stinging rigors of want. Individual Masons contributed liberally of their means for a worthy distressed brother, his widow or orphan. Often these burdens were grievous to be borne. Appeals for aid, under the Grand Master's approval went out and brought excellent returns. The generous responses of the lodges and the brethren have fully shown the universal generosity of true Masons.

For almost twenty years the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home has been maintained at Chicago with great success and satisfaction to the craft. This enterprise is a monument to the liberality and unselfishness of those who have been diligent in season and out in its promotion and maintenance. Many helpless children of Masons who have gone to eternal "refreshment in the paradise of God" have been educated, fed and clad and have grown to useful manhood and beautiful womanhood, who otherwise might have gone to destruction.

The constant struggle made necessary by individual support of this Orphans' Home has been a great load for a few zealous Masons to carry.

Recognizing the uncertainty of human affairs, plans were started a few years ago to establish by voluntary contributions a home for aged and indigent Masons. Some $9,000 were accumulated for this purpose. During the past few years our wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the Eastern Star have established and maintained a home for Masonic widows at Macon. This institution appealed to our Grand Lodge as doing so noble a work that a considerable sum was appropriated from the Grand Lodge treasury to aid this helpful benefaction.

These various activities led many of our thoughtful and earnest Masons to desire to see the Grand Lodge of Illinois utilize its great opportunity to provide for the needy and distressed of our Craft. The movement did not crystallize at once. It might yet have been delayed but for the generosity of Bro. Robert A. Miller. In providing for the disposition of the accumulations from his life's labors, he offered by his will this beautiful farm of 264 acres on condition that the Grand Lodge would erect and maintain hereon a Masonic Home. Brother Miller desired to provide for the erection of his own monument, one that would neither crumble nor decay, but one that would continue through all time as a memorial to the generosity of all good Masons.

This great gift stirred the Masons to action. It furnished a rallying point for those who wanted to see our Grand Lodge get into line in organized benevolence. It gave opportunity for the consideration of the various endeavors to provide means of meeting the needs that were constantly coming up from the Craft. It was hailed by lodges burdened with almost more than they could carry in providing for the needs of their unfortunates.

The result is but common Masonic history of the immediate past. With great enthusiasm and unanimity the Grand Lodge entered upon this gracious enterprise. The first step toward its full realization is before you today in the completion and opening of this building. The plans adopted contemplate a group of structures sufficient to care for every needy Mason, his widow and orphans.

The fact that even before the doors are opened to receive our fraternal guests, there are enough applications to tax the present capacity is proof positive and convincing that the beginning came none too soon. The liberal responses to the opportunity given for lodges to contribute to the general furnishings of the Home show the temper of the Craft of Illinois. They were not solicited but accorded the privilege if they cared to have a part in this great work for others. From every side, generous responses have been made, and there will be no lack of proper equipment for every need.

The zeal and enthusiasm of the brethren of Sullivan Lodge have been truly commendable. Being no more bound than the members of other lodges, they yet have willingly rendered invaluable assistance to the Board of Trustees in their efforts to establish this Home.

The city of Sullivan and the county of Moultrie have secured unsought and without cost an institution of which any community would feel a commendable pride. Its buildings and grounds will be an ornament and will annually attract many persons within your midst. The Illinois Masonic Home will make Sullivan known and honored, not only through-

out Illinois, but wherever Masons congregate and dwell. It, therefore, places something of an obligation upon the people of this progressive community to see that the means of ingress and egress are provided. A good road from the city to the Home is of prime necessity. If the Masons of this state are willing to supplement the gift of Moultrie's generous citizen by an expenditure of many thousands of dollars in the erection and maintenance of this superb beneficence, it would be strange indeed if the people of this city and county should be found unresponsive in their reciprocal duties and obligations. Never wanting in public spirit, as the erection of your new and beautiful temple of justice indicates, it is confidently believed that very speedily means will be provided by which any obstacle or inconvenience which may exist will be removed.

The future opens in most attractive promises of great blessings to those who must depend upon their fellows when they cannot care for themselves. Perhaps none fully comprehends what this day means. Do you know an aged man who has seen the stays and props of his advancing years taken from him one by one? His property has gone on the swift wings of misfortune. His stalwart sons upon whom he had hoped to lean in the days when the keepers of his house should tremble, have been touched by death's icy finger. The companion of his youth has grown weary in life's struggle and the fitful fever has carried her to the silent city. The old man is alone in the world without money, without family, with no friend able or willing to give him a home. Truly, such a man is a most pitiable object. The busy, bustling world is so intent upon its great enterprises that it merely brushes him into the poor house because that is the cheapest way to dispose of him.

To a Mason thus unfortunate, here is a heaven on earth. His brethren from their own resources, will see that his needs are supplied. His lodge will come to his rescue, and finally the Grand Lodge, being but the aggregate of all the lodges, will swing open the doors of a Masonic Home. Here our needy, worthy brother may come and feel that he is under the care and protection of his brethren. Should the messenger of death leave the widow and orphan of a Mason in want, the generous arms of fraternity will fold about them, and they will rest upon the bosom of our great brotherhood, secure against the pitiless world.

"It is more blessed to give than to receive." The Masons who thus school themselves in helping others are to be the great gainers. The dependent, the unfortunate, the suffering may get relief and strength, but the giver gets the great uplift that comes from the consciousness of serving his fellow man. We read in the Bible, our great light, that if a man compel us to go with him one mile, we should go with him two. The first mile is our duty. The second is our privilege, our joyous service. Who can estimate the pleasure of the sweet service of the second mile?

The glorious privilege of doing for others is the sweet aroma of a beautiful life. Masonry is the cream of unselfish devotion to our fellows. There is in it no mercenary or selfish gain. No one can make money out of it without abusing his professions. No ambition can be fostered without going counter to Masonic teachings, for all stand on an absolute equality. Our fraternity constantly reminds us that the joy of life is not in getting, but in serving. The compensation, therefore, comes in growth of character and in the opportunity of doing to others as we would they should do to us.

As the very essence of this spirit of altruism, this achievement we celebrate today stands forth. The money which erected this building came first of all from the treasury of the Grand Lodge. Yet it was placed there by the hands of the members of a craft whose benevolence is as measureless as the space bounded by the east and west, the north and south, and the earth to the highest heaven.

The individual Mason uses his lodge and Grand Lodge as the channels through which his voluntary and generous offerings may flow to the great ocean of systematic beneficence. Through his representatives, he has provided the safe and secure means by which greater things may be done than could have been possible by the unorganized and scattered efforts of the individual Mason.

Much labor, much annoyance have been the lot of those upon whom the Grand Lodge placed the duty of launching this Home. The work is not faultless for where can be found that which is human, that is? This result as presented today is the best effort of the zealous and faithful craftsmen who have rendered a cheerful service. Much remains to be done, but with the momentum of a great brotherhood, loyal to their fellows, difficulties will melt away and a most delightful consummation is in prospect.

A motion was made and carried, that the foregoing address and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Grand Master's Address.

REPORT—Of the R. W. Grand Treasurer.

The R. W. Grand Treasurer submitted the following report, together with his books and vouchers, and asked that they be referred to the Committee on Finance. It was so ordered:

CHICAGO, October 1, 1904.

LEROY A. GODDARD, *Grand Treasurer.*

In Account with M. W. GRAND LODGE, A. F. AND A. M., OF ILLINOIS.

GENERAL FUND.

1903.			
Oct. 5.	Balance on hand as per last report		$44,544 01
Oct. 31.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary	$ 131 50	
Nov. 30.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary	7 00	
Dec. 31.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary	424 75	
1904.			
Feb. 2.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary	1,279 25	
Feb. 29.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary	216 50	
Mch. 31.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary	148 50	
May 31.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary	421 75	
June 30.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary	23 25	
July 30.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary	25,510 90	
Aug. 31.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary	13,245 10	
Sept. 27.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary	725 10	
			42,133 60
	Total		$86,677 61

CREDIT.

1904.			
Oct. 1.	By mileage and per diem paid officers and committees since last report, as per vouchers returned herewith	$ 3,124 80	
Oct. 1.	By mileage and per diem paid representatives since last report as per vouchers returned herewith	16,050 20	
Oct. 1.	By miscellaneous orders paid since last report as per vouchers numbered 117 to 240 both inclusive, except vouchers enumerated here following, paid Grand Officers and Illinois Masonic Home	9,009 14	
Oct. 1.	By vouchers paid salaries Grand Officers, Nos. 130, 131, 133, 134, 146, 147, 160, 161, 185, 186, 195, 196, 202, 203, 207, 208, 217, 218, 224, 225, 229, 230, 238, 239, 240	4,400 00	
Oct. 1.	By vouchers paid appropriations to Illinois Masonic Home, Nos. 127, 132, 232	21,000 00	
			53,584 14
	Balance on hand		33,093 47
	Total		$86,677 61

Charity Fund.

DEBIT.

1903.			
Oct. 5.	Balance on hand		$23,520 09
Oct. 31.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary	$ 7 00	
Nov. 30.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary	12 00	
Dec. 31.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary	22 00	
1904.			
Feb. 2.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary	40 70	
Feb. 29.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary	48 50	
Mch. 31.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary	389 25	
April 30.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary	28 00	
May 31.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary	14 00	

June 30.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary	$ 39 00	
July 30.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary	16,188 40	
Aug. 31.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary	8,280 80	
Sept. 27.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary	246 30	
			25,315 95
Total			$48,836 04

CREDIT.

1904.			
Oct. 1.	By vouchers herewith paid since last report, Nos. 1 to 21 both inclusive	$17,434 00	
			17,434 00
Balance on hand			31,402 04
			$48,836 04

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

DEBIT.

1903.			
Oct. 8.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary	$15,000 00	
Oct. 31.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary	230 00	
Dec. 31.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary	200 00	
1904.			
Feb. 2.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary	100 00	
Mch. 31.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary	288 00	
April 30.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary	200 00	
May 31.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary	620 00	
June 30.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary	200 00	
July 30.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary	100 00	
			$16,938 00

CREDIT.

1904.
Jan. 18. Paid for $15,000 Illinois Central R. R. Co. 4 per cent registered bonds.....$15,000 00

15,000 00
Balance on hand 1,938 00

$16,938 00

HOME FOR AGED FUND.

1904.
Feb. 2. Received from J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary$ 186 00
Mch. 31. Received from J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary 20 00
April 30. Received from J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary 6 00
May 31. Received from J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary 50 00
Junet 30. Received from J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary 30 00
July 30. Received from J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary 106 00
Sept. 27. Received from J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary 20 00

Total amount on hand..... 418 00
Total cash, all funds.....$66,851 51

In addition to the cash balances reported above, the M. W. Grand Lodge owns the following securities, all of which are now in my possession as Grand Treasurer and deposited in safety vault specifically designated as the property of the M. W. Grand Lodge:

GENERAL FUND.

Twenty U. S. 4 per cent coupon bonds, due 1925, numbered 19,-451, 26718, 26719, 26721, 26722, 26723, 26724, 45245, 48931, 48933, 60099, 63033, 63034 63035, 63036, 63037, 65467, 65468, 75416, 76495$20,000 00
Six City of Chicago 4 per cent coupon bonds, due 1915, numbered 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069..... 6,000 00

$26,000 00

CHARITY FUND.

One City of Chicago 4 per cent bond, due 1915, No. 388	$ 1,000 00
Eight shares stock, Masonic Fraternity Temple Assn.	800 00
	$1,800 00

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

Fifteen registered Illinois Central R. R. Co. 4 per cent gold bonds, due 1953, numbered 7133, 7134, 7135, 7136, 7137, 7138, 7139, 7140, 7141, 7142, 7143, 7144, 13060, 13086, 13089	$15,000 00
Fifteen Sanitary District of Chicago 4 per cent bonds, due 1919, numbered 18341, 18342, 18343, 18344, 18345, 21856, 21857, 21858, 21859, 21860, 21861, 21862, 21863, 21864, 21865	15,000 00
Five Sanitary District of Chicago 4 per cent bonds, due 1912, numbered 18568, 18569, 18570, 18571, 18572	5,000 00
Five City of Chicago 4 per cent bonds, due 1912, numbered 66, 67, 68, 69, 70	5,000 00
Eight Mattoon, Illinois, 4 per cent bonds, due 1920, numbered 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37	8,000 00
One note and trust deed due November 1, 1904	1,000 00
	$49,000 00

HOME FOR AGED FUND.

Four Lake St. Elevated Ry. 5 per cent bonds, due 1928, numbered 3271, 3272, 3273, 3274	$ 4,000 00
Two West Chicago St. Ry. Co. 5 per cent cons. gold bonds, due 1936, numbered 6674, 7905	2,000 00
One West Chicago St. Ry. Co. 6 per cent debenture bond, due 1914, numbered B193	1,000 00
One Wabash R. R. Co. 4 per cent bond, due 1941, numbered 1722, 3 per cent interest-bearing certificate	800 00
	$8,800 00
Total bonds and securities, all funds	$85,600 00

Fraternally submitted,

LEROY A. GODDARD,
Grand Treasurer.

REPORT—Of R. W. Grand Secretary.

The R. W. Grand Secretary submitted the following report and his cash book and ledger, and asked that they be referred to the Committee on Finance. It was so ordered:

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

In accordance with the by-laws of the grand lodge, I herewith submit my annual report.

ORDERS DRAWN.

Orders have been drawn on the Grand Treasurer at and since the last annual communication, for the following amounts:

GENERAL FUND.

To mileage and per diem of Officers, Representatives and Committees	$19,175 30
Joseph Robbins, Committee on Correspondence	300 00
Wm. L. Orr, services as Grand Tyler	100 00
Wm. L. Orr, expenses Grand Lodge	67 40
Rent, Studebaker Hall	450 00
Geo. A. Stadler, services as assistant Grand Secretary	25 00
Z. T. Griffen, stenographer	50 00
Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Co., printing reports	604 00
W. G. Cochran, expense meeting Trustees Masonic Home	24 40
C. F. Hitchcock, expense meeting Trustees Masonic Home	27 98
W. J. Hemstreet & Co., insurance on Grand Lodge paraphernalia	8 15
Expenses Grand Master's office	433 30
Nimrod Mace, envelopes	33 00
Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Co., printing proceedings, etc.	2,110 95
Wm. Montgomery, visiting Woburn, relief case	5 25
N. W. Harris & Co., premium and interest on bonds	278 34
Expense Finance Committee, Chicago	27 60
Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Co., binding proceedings, etc.	475 32
Bond of Grand Treasurer	75 00
Farson, Leach & Co., Chicago city bonds	548 56
Samuel Charlton, repairs on Apple River Hall	15 00
Pettibone, Sawtell & Co., cash book	2 00
Taxes on Illinois Masonic Home farm	71 09
F. H. Stephens, services in Cleveland lodge case	72 12
J. B. Fithian, expenses in Cleveland lodge case	7 10
L. B. Thomas & Son, insurance on Grand Lodge property	168 00

Expense Finance Committee, Bloomington	$ 50 20
Lexington Quartet	96 80
Wm. B. Wright, salary as Grand Master	1,500 00
Leroy A. Goddard, salary as Grand Treasurer	400 00
J. H. C. Dill, salary as Grand Secretary	2,500 00
Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Co., miscellaneous printing	665 40
Expense Grand Secretary's office, postage	295 00
Expense Grand Secretary's office, incidentals	174 44
W. H. Marquam, engrossing commissions	41 30
United States Express Co	261 03
American Express Co	354 76
Expense Grand Examiner's School at Metropolis	247 40
Expense Grand Examiner's School at Fairfield	214 90
Expense Grand Examiner's School at Springfield	188 85
Expense Grand Examiner's School at Danville	207 85
Expense Grand Examiner's School at Aurora	231 65
Illinois Masonic Home	1,000 00
Illinois Masonic Home	15,000 00
Illinois Masonic Home	5,000 00
Total	$53,584.44

CHARITY FUND.

Charity, Mrs. Harrison Dills	$ 60 00
Charity, Illinois Masonic Orphans Home	16,000 00
Farson, Leach & Co., for city bonds	500 00
Charity, Geo. W. Staley	509 00
Charity, U. M. Humble	65 00
Charity, Jesse Green	50 00
Charity, Edward A. Yeck	100 00
Charity, Chas. R. Grubaugh	100 00
Charity, W. D. Overholdt	50 00
Total	$17,434.00

I herewith submit an itemized account of all moneys received by me as Grand Secretary during the past year.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

J. H. C. DILL, *Grand Secretary.*

GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT.

J. H. C. Dill, *Grand Secretary, in account with*
M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. M., Dr.
TO LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1904.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO	DUES.
Bodley	1	$ 166 50	Whitehall	80	$ 64 80
Equality	2	23 40	Vitruvius	81	63 00
Harmony	3	142 20	DeWitt	84	133 20
Springfield	4	156 60	Mitchell	85	70 20
Friendship	7	162 90	Kaskaskia	86	31 50
Macon	8	396 00	Mt. Pulaski	87	57 60
Rushville	9	76 50	Havana	88	77 40
St. Johns	13	89 10	Fellowship	89	75 60
Warren	14	37 80	Jerusalem Temple	90	156 60
Peoria	15	383 40	Metropolis	91	73 80
Temperance	16	57 60	Stewart	92	116 10
Macomb	17	157 50	Toulon	93	58 50
Clinton	19	126 00	Perry	95	48 60
Hancock	20	98 10	Samuel H. Davis	96	38 70
Cass	23	104 40	Excelsior	97	252 00
St. Clair	24	109 80	Taylor	98	69 30
Franklin	25	68 40	Edwardsville	99	80 10
Piasa	27	126 00	Astoria	100	51 30
Pekin	29	86 40	Rockford	102	254 70
Mt. Vernon	31	85 50	Magnolia	103	49 50
Oriental	33	361 80	Lewistown	104	66 60
Barry	34	91 80	Winchester	105	55 80
Charleston	35	111 60	Lancaster	106	80 10
Kavanaugh	36	46 80	Versailles	108	56 70
Monmouth	37	119 70	Trenton	109	39 60
Olive Branch	38	261 00	Lebanon	110	38 70
Herman	39	51 30	Jonesboro	111	55 80
Occidental	40	170 10	Bureau	112	59 40
Mt. Joliet	42	274 50	Robert Burns	113	44 10
Bloomington	43	197 10	Marcelline	114	44 10
Hardin	44	80 10	Rising Sun	115	56 70
Griggsville	45	54 00	Vermont	116	45 00
Temple	46	608 40	Elgin	117	217 80
Caledonia	47	25 20	Waverly	118	65 70
Unity	48	66 60	Henry	119	55 80
Cambridge	49	63 00	Mound	122	121 50
Carrollton	50	112 50	Oquawka	123	42 30
Mt. Moriah	51	78 30	Cedar	124	112 50
Benevolent	52	40 50	Greenup	125	32 40
Jackson	53	93 60	Empire	126	70 20
Washington	55	45 00	Antioch	127	50 40
Trio	57	196 20	Raleigh	128	38 70
Fraternal	58	79 20	Greenfield	129	51 30
New Boston	59	62 10	Marion	130	65 70
Belvidere	60	217 80	Golconda	131	45 90
Lacon	61	52 20	Mackinaw	132	36 90
St. Marks	63	77 40	Marshall	133	64 80
Benton	64	85 50	Sycamore	134	132 30
Euclid	65	74 70	Lima	135	38 70
Pacific	66	52 20	Hutsonville	136	20 70
Acacia	67	97 20	Polk	137	74 70
Eureka	69	45 90	Marengo	138	62 10
Central	71	81 00	Geneva	139	63 90
Chester	72	46 80	Olney	140	72 00
Rockton	74	57 60	Garden City	141	861 30
Roscoe	75	39 60	Ames	142	54 90
Mt. Nebo	76	77 40	Richmond	143	53 10
Prairie	77	273 60	DeKalb	144	128 70
Waukegan	78	233 10	A. W. Rawson	145	59 40
Scott	79	26 10	Lee Centre	146	37 80

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1904.—*Continued.*

LODGES	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Clayton	147	$ 50 40	Leroy	221	$ 58 50
Bloomfield	148	109 80	Geo. Washington	222	92 70
Effingham	149	55 80	Pana	226	151 20
Vienna	150	58 50	Columbus	227	17 10
Bunker Hill	151	54 00	Lovington	228	79 20
Fidelity	152	37 80	Manchester	229	27 00
Clay	153	35 10	New Haven	230	56 70
Russell	154	54 00	Wyanet	231	38 70
Alpha	155	165 60	Farmers	232	41 40
Delavan	156	60 30	Blandinsville	233	87 30
Urbana	157	216 90	DuQuoin	234	90 90
McHenry	158	47 70	Dallas City	235	48 60
Kewanee	159	142 20	Charter Oak	236	77 40
Waubansia	160	244 80	Cairo	237	125 10
Virden	161	90 00	Black Hawk	238	47 70
Hope	162	59 40	Mt. Carmel	239	105 30
Edward Dobbins	164	64 80	Western Star	240	207 00
Atlanta	165	59 40	Shekinah	241	81 00
Star in the East	166	240 30	Galva	243	89 10
Milford	168	61 20	Horicon	244	85 50
Nunda	169	52 20	Greenville	245	78 30
Evergreen	170	97 20	El Paso	246	81 00
Girard	171	68 40	Rob Morris	247	52 20
Wayne	172	45 90	Golden Gate	248	56 70
Cherry Valley	173	55 80	Hibbard	249	35 10
Lena	174	55 80	Robinson	250	59 40
Matteson	175	270 90	Heyworth	251	64 80
Mendota	176	79 20	Aledo	252	121 50
Staunton	177	67 50	Avon Harmony	253	34 20
Illinois Central	178	84 60	Aurora	254	214 20
Wabash	179	37 80	Donnelson	255	29 70
Moweaqua	180	54 00	Warsaw	257	58 50
Germania	182	211 50	Mattoon	260	186 30
Meridian	183	40 50	Amon	261	34 20
Abingdon	185	72 90	Channahon	262	35 10
Mystic Tie	187	61 20	Illinois	263	302 40
Cyrus	188	69 30	Franklin Grove	264	21 60
Fulton City	189	60 30	Vermilion	265	45 00
Dundee	190	90 90	Kingston	266	38 70
Farmington	192	94 50	La Prairie	267	36 90
Herrick	193	27 90	Paris	268	150 30
Freedom	194	45 00	Wheaton	269	84 60
La Harpe	195	117 90	Levi Lusk	270	24 30
Louisville	196	63 00	Blaney	271	145 80
King Solomon's	197	49 50	Carmi	272	61 20
Homer	199	76 50	Miners	273	108 90
Sheba	200	22 50	Byron	274	41 40
Centralia	201	141 30	Milton	275	51 30
Lavely	203	54 90	Elizabeth	276	18 90
Flora	204	66 60	Accordia	277	81 00
Corinthian	205	50 40	Jo Daviess	278	97 20
Fairfield	206	76 50	Neoga	279	57 60
Tamaroa	207	39 60	Kansas	280	44 10
Wilmington	208	72 00	Brooklyn	282	57 60
Wm. B. Warren	209	358 20	Meteor	283	81 90
Logan	210	161 10	Catlin	285	93 60
Cleveland	211	468 90	Plymouth	286	72 00
Shipman	212	25 20	De Soto	287	71 10
Ipava	213	52 20	Genoa	288	81 00
Gillespie	214	31 50	Wataga	291	32 40
Newton	216	66 60	Chenoa	292	68 40
Mason	217	25 20	Prophetstown	293	88 20
New Salem	218	33 30	Pontiac	294	101 70
Oakland	219	73 80	Dills	295	24 30
Mahomet	220	32 40	Quincy	296	146 70

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1904.—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Benjamin	297	$ 76 50	Payson	379	$ 64 80
Wauconda	298	34 20	Liberty	380	25 20
Hinckley	301	45 00	Gill	382	22 50
Durand	302	51 30	LaMoille	383	23 40
Raven	203	29 70	Waltham	384	54 90
Onarga	305	59 40	Mississippi	385	145 80
W. C. Hobbs	306	67 50	Bridgeport	386	45 90
T. J. Pickett	307	82 80	El Dara	388	35 10
Ashlar	308	452 70	Kankakee	389	155 70
Harvard	309	103 50	Ashmore	390	44 10
Dearborn	310	560 70	Tolono	391	57 60
Kilwinning	311	477 90	Oconee	392	31 50
Ionic	312	184 50	Blair	393	321 30
York	313	45 00	Jerseyville	394	81 00
Palatine	314	67 50	Muddy Point	396	32 40
Abraham Jonas	316	27 90	Shiloh	397	35 10
J. L. Anderson	318	68 40	Kinmundy	398	51 30
Doric	319	191 70	Buda	399	39 60
Creston	320	46 80	Odell	401	25 20
Dunlap	321	89 10	Kishwaukee	402	47 70
Windsor	322	63 00	Mason City	403	85 50
Orient	323	35 10	Batavia	404	82 80
Harrisburg	325	104 40	Ramsey	405	47 70
Industry	327	54 00	Bethalto	406	29 70
Altona	330	41 40	Stratton	408	45 30
Mt. Erie	331	21 60	Thos. J. Turner	409	206 10
Tuscola	332	86 40	Mithra	410	115 20
Tyrian	333	177 30	Hesperia	411	477 00
Sumner	334	90 00	Bollen	412	29 70
Schiller	335	115 20	Evening Star	414	49 50
New Columbia	336	48 60	Lawn Ridge	415	36 90
Oneida	337	69 30	Paxton	416	90 90
Saline	339	17 10	Marseilles	417	88 20
Kedron	340	28 80	Freeburg	418	29 70
Full Moon	341	51 30	Reynoldsburg	419	30 60
Summerfield	342	14 40	Oregon	420	116 10
Wenona	344	44 10	Washburn	421	39 60
Milledgeville	345	67 50	Landmark	422	291 60
N. D. Morse	346	13 50	Lanark	423	60 30
Sidney	347	36 90	Exeter	424	29 70
Russellville	348	29 70	Scottville	426	54 90
Sublette	349	13 50	Red Bud	427	25 20
Fairview	350	38 70	Sunbeam	428	72 00
Tarbolton	351	104 40	Chebanse	429	45 90
Groveland	352	22 50	Kendrick	430	34 20
Kinderhook	353	29 70	Summit	431	28 80
Ark and Anchor	354	67 50	Murrayville	432	21 60
Marine	355	41 40	Annawan	433	46 80
Hermitage	356	59 40	Makanda	434	60 30
Orion	358	26 10	Philo	436	57 60
Blackberry	359	58 50	Chicago	437	367 20
Princeville	360	55 80	Camargo	440	54 90
Douglas	361	30 60	Sparland	441	42 30
Noble	362	41 40	Casey	442	54 90
Horeb	363	69 30	Hampshire	443	69 30
Tonica	364	47 85	Cave-in-Rock	444	27 00
Bement	365	74 70	Chesterfield	445	47 70
Arcola	366	89 10	Watseka	446	122 40
Oxford	367	43 20	S. D. Monroe	447	18 90
Jefferson	368	18 00	Yates City	448	46 80
Newman	369	73 80	Mendon	449	47 70
Livingston	371	72 00	Loami	450	45 00
Chambersburg	373	20 70	Bromwell	451	52 20
Shabbona	374	40 50	New Hartford	453	28 80
Aroma	378	13 50	Maroa	454	88 20

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1904.—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Irving	455	$ 32 40	Maquon	530	$ 36 90
Nokomis	456	54 00	Ashton	531	44 10
Blazing Star	458	23 40	Seneca	532	36 90
Jeffersonville	460	33 30	Altamont	533	26 10
Plainview	461	22 50	Cuba	534	59 40
Tremont	462	34 20	Sherman	535	47 70
Palmyra	463	58 50	Plainfield	536	91 80
Denver	464	28 80	J. R. Gorin	537	33 30
Huntsville	465	27 90	Lockport	538	83 70
Cobden	466	45 00	Chatsworth	539	22 50
South Macon	467	66 60	Oak Park	540	284 40
Cheney's Grove	468	47 70	Stewardson	541	20 70
McLean	469	84 60	Towanda	542	16 20
Rantoul	470	51 30	Cordova	543	22 50
Kendall	471	67 50	Virginia	544	54 00
Amity	472	82 80	Valley	547	45 00
Gordon	473	25 20	Sharon	550	69 30
Columbia	474	34 20	Long Point	552	16 20
Walshville	475	16 20	Plum River	554	103 50
Manito	476	27 90	Humboldt	555	93 60
Rutland	477	37 80	Dawson	556	43 20
Pleiades	478	483 30	Lessing	557	137 70
Wyoming	479	87 30	Leland	558	27 90
Momence	481	88 20	Thomson	559	38 70
Lexington	482	47 70	Madison	560	23 40
Edgewood	484	36 00	Trinity	562	56 70
Xenia	485	22 50	Winslow	564	39 60
Bowen	486	46 80	Pleasant Hill	565	21 60
Andrew Jackson	487	19 80	Albany	566	66 60
Clay City	488	60 30	Frankfort	567	32 40
Cooper	489	25 20	Time	569	30 60
Shannon	490	44 10	Jacksonville	570	114 30
Martin	491	17 10	Bardolph	572	27 00
Libertyville	492	99 00	Gardner	573	54 00
Tower Hill	493	54 90	Pera	574	36 00
Stone Fort	495	63 90	Capron	575	54 90
Colchester	496	84 60	O'Fallon	576	36 90
Alma	497	31 50	Viola	577	46 80
Murphysboro	498	121 50	Prairie City	578	32 40
St. Paul	500	159 30	Hazel Dell	580	21 60
Stark	501	36 90	Dongola	581	17 10
Woodhull	502	40 50	Shirley	582	36 90
Odin	503	36 90	Highland	583	33 30
East St. Louis	504	186 30	Vesper	584	199 80
Meridian Sun	505	73 80	Fisher	585	29 70
O. H. Miner	506	63 90	Princeton	587	113 40
Home	508	450 00	Troy	588	27 90
Parkersburg	509	23 40	Fairmount	590	47 70
J. D. Moody	510	18 90	Gilman	591	45 90
Wade-Barney	512	147 60	Fieldon	592	18 90
Bradford	514	39 60	Miles Hart	595	46 80
Andalusia	516	31 50	Cerro Gordo	600	69 30
Litchfield	517	40 50	Farina	601	52 20
Abraham Lincoln	518	34 20	Watson	602	27 00
Roseville	519	44 10	Clark	603	68 40
Anna	520	78 30	Hebron	604	44 10
Illiopolis	521	61 20	Streator	607	165 60
Monitor	522	281 70	Piper	608	63 90
Chatham	523	56 70	Sheldon	609	66 60
Evans	524	277 20	Union Park	610	594 00
Delia	525	18 90	Lincoln Park	611	514 80
Covenant	526	739 80	Rock River	612	198 00
Rossville	527	98 10	Patoka	613	56 70
Minooka	528	40 50	Forrest	614	65 70
Adams	529	38 70	Wadley	616	47 70

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1904.—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Milan	617	$ 54 00	Alexandria	702	$ 53 10
Basco	618	18 00	Braidwood	704	144 00
Berwick	619	12 60	Ewing	705	18 00
New Hope	620	17 10	Joppa	706	26 10
Hopedale	622	53 10	Star	709	146 70
Locust	623	29 70	Farmer City	710	85 50
Union	627	22 50	Providence	711	102 60
Tuscan	630	33 30	Collinsville	712	49 50
Norton	631	44 10	Johnsonville	713	46 80
Ridge Farm	632	73 80	Newtown	714	66 60
E. F. W. Ellis	633	110 70	Elvaston	715	16 20
Buckley	634	24 30	Calumet	716	166 50
Rochester	635	28 80	Arcana	717	297 90
Peotone	636	59 60	May	718	24 30
Keystone	639	280 80	Chapel Hill	719	37 80
Comet	641	44 10	Rome	721	36 90
Apollo	642	422 10	Walnut	722	67 50
D. C. Cregier	643	355 50	Omaha	723	38 70
Oblong City	644	46 80	Chandlerville	724	53 10
San Jose	645	29 70	Rankin	725	56 70
Somonauk	646	75 60	Golden Rule	726	594 90
Blueville	647	45 00	Raritan	727	30 60
Camden	648	61 20	Waterman	728	31 50
Atwood	651	44 10	Lake Creek	729	42 30
Greenview	653	54 00	Eldorado	730	33 30
Yorktown	655	69 30	Harbor	731	268 20
Mozart	656	68 40	Carman	732	27 90
Lafayette	657	19 80	Gibson	733	75 60
Rock Island	658	142 20	Morning Star	734	180 00
Lambert	659	175 50	Sheridan	735	54 90
Grand Chain	660	29 70	Arrowsmith	737	20 70
South Park	662	157 50	Saunemin	738	54 90
Mayo	664	35 10	Lakeside	739	275 40
Beecher City	665	18 00	New Holland	741	14 40
Crawford	666	20 70	Danvers	742	28 80
Erie	667	52 20	Scott Land	743	29 70
Burnt Prairie	668	40 50	Goode	744	38 70
Herder	669	189 90	Winnebago	745	33 30
Fillmore	670	59 40	Weldon	746	40 50
Eddyville	672	28 80	Centennial	747	36 00
Normal	673	71 10	Alta	748	48 60
Waldeck	674	189 00	Akin	749	45 00
Pawnee	675	69 30	Lyndon	750	45 00
A. O. Fay	676	90 90	Lounsbury	751	52 20
Enfield	677	45 90	Allendale	752	21 60
Illinois City	679	42 30	Ogden	754	94 50
Clement	680	41 40	Pre-emption	755	62 10
Morrisonville	681	55 80	Hardinsville	756	22 50
Blue Mound	682	66 60	Verona	757	45 90
Burnside	683	67 50	Mystic Star	758	313 20
Gallatia	684	36 90	Orel	759	47 70
Rio	685	67 50	Sibley	761	20 70
Garfield	686	512 10	Van Meter	762	37 80
Orangeville	687	41 40	Crete	763	48 60
Clifton	688	41 40	Sullivan	764	97 20
Englewood	690	587 70	Palace	765	230 40
Iola	691	29 70	Littleton	766	18 90
Raymond	692	49 50	Triluminar	767	198 90
Herrin's Prairie	693	44 10	Mizpah	768	409 50
Shiloh Hill	695	36 90	St. Elmo	769	58 50
Belle Rive	696	18 00	LaGrange	770	137 70
Richard Cole	697	328 50	Bay City	771	19 80
Hutton	698	42 30	New Burnside	772	22 50
Pleasant Plains	700	53 10	Mansfield	773	36 00
Temple Hill	701	19 80	Lake View	774	276 30

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1904.—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Grand Crossing	776	$179 10	Grove	824	$81 00
Ravenswood	777	266 40	Arthur	825	39 60
Gurney	778	33 30	Mazon	826	54 00
Wright's Grove	779	245 70	Sequoit	827	51 30
Siloam	780	291 60	Edgar	829	38 70
Potomac	782	37 80	Rockport	830	43 20
Constantia	783	151 20	Finlay	831	65 70
Beacon Light	784	76 50	Magic City	832	83 70
Riverton Union	786	52 20	Dean	833	34 20
Morris	787	52 20	Toledo	834	52 20
Lerna	788	32 40	Triple	835	50 40
Auburn Park	789	314 10	Windsor Park	836	133 20
Pittsfield	790	90 00	Hindsboro	837	45 90
Broadlands	791	45 90	Charity	838	32 40
Calhoun	792	30 60	Berwyn	839	81 90
A. T. Darrah	793	28 80	Alto Pass	840	29 70
Tadmor	794	22 50	Woodlawn Park	841	224 10
Myrtle	795	130 50	Fides	842	117 00
E. M. Husted	796	54 00	Park	843	253 80
Normal Park	797	368 10	Hopewell	844	33 30
Sidell	798	32 40	Martinton	845	28 80
Colfax	799	45 00	Bluffs	846	29 70
Kenwood	800	448 20	Stronghurst	847	25 20
Sangamon	801	30 60	London	848	25 20
Williamson	802	52 20	Palestine	849	25 20
Neponset	803	34 20	Austin	850	251 10
Kensington	804	171 00	Chicago Heights	851	90 90
S. M. Dalzell	805	89 10	Gothic	852	92 70
Nebo	806	36 00	Latham	853	35 10
Royal	807	17 10	Brighton Park	854	100 80
Cornland	808	30 60	King Oscar	855	180 90
Gillham	809	30 60	West Gate	856	32 40
Tracy	810	92 70	Boyd D	857	42 30
Melvin	811	33 30	Utica	858	27 90
DeLand	812	26 10	Apple River	859	22 50
Humboldt Park	813	228 60	Metropolitan	860	114 30
Ohio	814	18 00	Sorento	861	18 90
Lawn	815	88 20	Riverside	862	35 10
Ridgway	816	29 70	St. Andrews	863	107 10
Creal Springs	817	28 80	Olympia	864	157 50
Ben Hur	818	171 00	St. Cecilia	865	90 00
Columbian	819	179 10	West Salem	866	27 90
Henderson	820	39 60	Chadwick	867	35 10
New Canton	821	36 90	Cornell	868	17 10
Belknap	822	36 00	Maywood	869	51 30
Pearl	823	57 60	Lostant	870	29 70

DUES PRECEDING YEARS.

Olive Branch, 38	$ 90
Hardin, 44	1 80
Carrollton, 50	90
Marion, 130	90
Vienna, 150	1 50
Hope, 162	1 50
Illinois Central, 178	90
Dallas City, 235	90
Heyworth, 251	3 60
Vermilion, 265	1 50
Kansas, 280	1 50
Wataga, 291	90
Chenoa, 292	90
Dills, 295	90
Wauconda, 298	90
Tyrian, 333	2 70
Bement, 365	90
Liberty, 380	90
Waltham, 384	90
Batava, 404	1 80
Amity, 472	90
Pleiades, 478	1 80
Libertyville, 492	2 10
Home, 508	90
Lessing, 557	4 50
Watson, 602	2 85
Streator, 607	90
Rock River, 612	7 20
Blueville, 647	90
Rankin, 725	7 20
Columbia, 819	90
Chicago Heights, 851	1 80
	$58 65

DUES FROM LODGES U. D.

September 1, 1904, Argenta	$31 50
September 1, 1904, Free Will	13 50
September 1, 1904, Standard	41 40
September 1, 1904, Modesto	17 10
September 1, 1904, Corner-Stone	28 80
September 1, 1904, William McKinley	19 80
September 1, 1904, Granite City	25 20
	$177 30

DISPENSATION FEES.

Free Will, U. D	$100 00
Standard, U. D	100 00
Modesto, U. D	100 00
Corner-Stone, U. D	100 00
William McKinley, U. D	100 00
Granite City, U. D	100 00
Wheeler, U. D	100 00
Equity, U. D	100 00
	$800 00

RECAPITULATION.

GENERAL FUND.

Dues collected previous to 1902	$12 45	
Dues collected for 1902	8 40	
Dues collected for 1903	23 10	
Dues collected for 1904	38,670 35	
Dues collected from lodges U. D	177 30	
Special dispensation by G.M. Geo. M. Moulton	12 00	
Special dispensation by G.M. Wm. B. Wright	203 00	
Dispensation fees for lodges U. D	800 00	
Grand Lodge By laws sold	23 75	
Books of Ceremonials sold	9 25	
Grand Lodge Proceedings sold	26 50	
Interest on government bonds	800 00	
Interest on city of Chicago bonds	230 00	
Commission on purchase of bonds	37 50	
Rent of Illinois Masonic Home farm	1,088 00	
Duplicate charter Jackson Lodge No. 53	5 00	
M. and P. D. returned by representative Lodge No. 711	7 00	
Total		$42,133 60

CHARITY FUND.

Dues collected for 1903	$14 70	
Dues collected for 1904	24,610 60	
Unexpended balance voted Geo. W. Staley returned	365 25	
Interest on city of Chicago bond	30 00	
Dues from defunct lodges	90 40	
Certifying diplomas	192 00	
Defunct lodge supplies sold	5 00	
Dividend on Temple stock	8 00	
Total		$25,315 95

ILLINOIS MASONIC ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

Ludwig Wolff, President Illinois Masonic Orphans Home	$15,000 00	
Interest on drainage bonds	800 00	
Interest on city of Chicago bonds	200 00	
Interest on Mattoon township bonds	320 00	
Interest on Illinois Central railroad bonds	300 00	
Interest on M. & A. Wisemann note	30 00	
Donation from Harbor Lodge No. 731	288 00	
Total		$16,938 00

HOME FOR AGED FUND.

Interest on street railroad bonds	$360 00	
Interest on Wabash railroad bonds	40 00	
Interest on certificate of deposit	18 00	
Total		$418 00
Grand total		$84,805 55



IRA A. W. BUCK

Elected M.W. Grand Master 1858—1859—1860

COMMITTEES.

The M. W. Grand Master announced the appointment of the following named brethren to serve on the various committees during the present session:

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.
Monroe C. Crawford, Joseph E. Dyas, Wm. S. Cantrell, Henry E. Hamilton, Herbert Preston.

CHARTERED LODGES.
James L. Scott, L. K. Byers, W. W. Watson, Thomas W. Wilson, D. D. Darrah.

CORRESPONDENCE.
Joseph Robbins.

CREDENTIALS.
J. I. McClintock, P. W. Barclay, Geo. W. Cyrus.

FINANCE.
George M. Moulton, Gil. W. Barnard, Samuel W. Waddle.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.
William E. Ginther, J. H. Mitchell, C. H. Morrell.

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.
Daniel J. Avery, H. C. Mitchell, R. T. Spencer, John Johnston, I. H. Todd.

JURISPRUDENCE.
John M. Pearson, John C. Smith, Owen Scott, Edward Cook, Charles F. Hitchcock.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.
John A. Ladd, W. F. Beck, George W. Tipsword.

OBITUARIES.
Elmer D. Brothers, Frank W. Havill, Sidney S. Breese.

PETITIONS.
C. M. Forman, Ben Hagle, Charles G. Young.

RAILROADS AND TRANSPORTATION.
J. O. Clifford, John Whitley.

TO EXAMINE VISITORS.
H. T. Burnap, Isaac Cutter, Hugh A. Snell, M. Bates Iott, Charles H. Martin.

REPORT—Committee on M. W. Grand Master's Address.

Bro. W. E. Ginther, chairman Committee on M. W. Grand Master's Address, presented the following report. On motion it was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. Masons:

Your committee have carefully examined and considered the M. W. Grand Master's address and beg leave to report and recommend:

That all of "Necrology" be referred to the Committee on Obituaries.

To the Committee on Finance all relating to "Revenue" and to the salaries of our unfortunate Brother Orr, the Bro. Grand Tyler, and of Brother Gurney, the Bro. Grand Tyler *pro tem.*

To the Committee on Lodges U. D. all pertaining to these lodges and their institution.

To the Committee on Appeals and Grievances the complaint of Waterloo Lodge No. 63, of Wisconsin, against Mendon Lodge No. 449, of Illinois, for alleged violation of its jurisdiction, and the case of Cleveland Lodge No. 211 and its Worshipful Master.

To the Committee on Correspondence the requests for recognition by the Grand Orient and Supreme Council of Brazil, and by the Grand Lodge of Western Australia.

To the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence the M. W. Grand Master's decisions.

Inasmuch as the future safety, well-being and permanence of our Masonic Homes at Sullivan and in Chicago depend upon a practical and economical management, which should be regulated and guarded by law; and as the Special Committee on Revision of the Grand Lodge By-Laws as well as the Board of Trustees are fully alive to these necessities, and the former have formulated a concordant code for your consideration and final adoption, your Committee recommend that that part of the M. W. Grand Master's address relating to these "Homes" be referred to said Special Committee on Revision.

Your committee share the M. W. Grand Master's opinion that the "impressive and eloquent address of M. W. Bro. Owen Scott," delivered at the recent dedication of the Masonic Home at Sullivan, "should be preserved of record." It is instructive and will be of profit to the Craft and withal to the cause of charity. We therefore recommend that it be printed with the "Proceedings."

Your committee further recommend that the M. W. Grand Master's action in deposing the Worshipful Master of Waldeck Lodge No. 674 from

office for causes confessed by him, and to the satisfaction of all parties, be sustained, and that the deposition be made permanent.

Also, that his direction to Genoa Lodge No. 288 to adjust the alleged violation of the jurisdiction of Samaritan Lodge No. 105, of Indiana, satisfactory to the latter, be approved, together with his recommendation that Hutton Lodge No. 698 be listed in the Twenty-fourth instead of in the Seventeenth District, as heretofore; and that the payments for the relief of Mrs. Harrison Dills of five dollars each month out of the Charity Fund, authorized by the M. W. Grand Lodge last year, be continued as long as needed.

Your committee further recommend that all the other acts of the M. W. Grand Master, in pursuance of his constitutional duties, be formally approved. These are appointments and installations of M. W. Grand Lodge Officers; appointments of District Deputy Grand Masters and Deputy Grand Lecturers; laying of corner-stones; dedications; constitution of lodges; holding schools of instruction; issuing of charters; appointment of Grand Representatives; fraternal assistance, by the Committee on Charity; warning against clandestine Masonry, and sustaining the Masonic Board of Relief for Cook county; which, he says, is "in every way worthy of our confidence and support."

In conclusion, your committee are mindful of their duty to call your attention to the arduous labors performed by the M. W. Grand Master, much of which, and also those of his predecessors, could have been avoided had the officers and members of the lodges consulted the By-Laws instead of taking his time and bothering him by asking questions unnecessarily.

Also, to the prevalence of universal peace and harmony throughout this Grand Jurisdiction, owing in a great measure to the M. W. Grand Master's happy way of smoothing the ruffles. He says that in "about sixty other matters of complaint" an "amicable settlement was secured and where that was not possible the decision of the M. W. Grand Master was in every instance acquiesced in;" which is positive proof that they were always (W)right and that he is the (W)right man in the right place.

Your committee also desire to emphasize that the M. W. Grand Master's praise of our R. W. Grand Secretary. That the latter "was able as early as the ninth day of September to close his books and with pardonable pride record the fact that every lodge had made report and remitted its M. W. Grand Lodge dues is unprecedented, and his vigorous and effective work in bringing the late, incompetent and careless secretaries of many of the lodges to their present efficiency should not go unrewarded. But as a M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. Masons has no degrees of science and philosophy to confer by which a few more initials of honor might

be added to the few in his honored name your Committee recommend that M. W. Brother Scott admit our R. W. Grand Secretary to his Association of M. W. Graybeards.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

WM. E. GINTHER,
J. H. MITCHELL,
C. H. MORRELL.
Committee.

REPORT—Committee on Correspondence.

Bro. Joseph Robbins, P .G. M., Committee on Correspondence, presented his report and asked that it be printed in the Proceedings. It was so ordered. (See Appendix, Part 1.)

REPORT—Special Committee on Grand Lodge By-Laws.

Bro. Edward Cook, P. G. M., from the Special Committee appointed to Revise Grand Lodge By-Laws, presented the following report, and it being seconded by the representatives of more than twenty lodges, lies over until next year:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. Masons:

BRETHREN:—The Special Committee to revise the Grand Lodge By-Laws would respectfully report that in order to embrace in the body of the text the numerous approved decisions, to supply the new matter made necessary by the recent establishment of Masonic Homes and to better unify the whole, we were obliged to re-number many sections of the law, to re-cast others and to formulate some new ones. This made it expedient to present our report in the form of a complete revision, though it contains comparatively little new matter, proposes only a few actual changes and in the main conforms to the substance and order of the law as already established. By the direction of the Most Worshipful Grand Master the proposed new code has been put into print and will be distributed to the representatives. We offer this revision as an amendment to or substitute for our present code. Fraternally submitted,

EDWARD COOK,
GEO. M. MOULTON,
OWEN SCOTT,
Committee.

See Appendix, Part III.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bro. C. M. Forman moved that the special order of business for Wednesday morning at 9:30 o'clock be the election of officers. Carried.

ORATION.

Bro. Wm. A. Northcott, R .W. Grand Orator, delivered the annual oration:

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren:

I feel deeply the honor conferred on me by the M. W. Grand Master and I thank him for this opportunity to meet the splendid representatives from more than eight hundred constituent lodges throughout this grand jurisdiction, comprising a membership of over seventy thousand of the strong and brainy men of the great commonwealth of Illinois.

Down in "Egypt" where I live and where our most Worshipful Grand Master lives, we know him well and have learned to love and honor him:

> "He is a man whom the spoils of office cannot buy,
> A man of honor, a man who will not lie."

The obedience rendered to the laws and mandates of our great Fraternity and to its officers is of the strictest kind, but it is voluntary and not compulsory; it comes from love and not from fear; it is not the obedience of a slave to his master; it is not the servile homage of a subject to a tyrant; but it is like the cheerful loyalty to the free republic which we love.

Away off in the kingdom of Denmark is the beautiful city of Copenhagen, and there is a winding carriage way to a tower more than one hundred and fifty feet high. Once the Czar of all the Russias visited the good old King of Denmark and was driven to the top of this tower and shown the beautiful country around and about the city of Copenhagen. While standing there, the Czar drew himself up proudly and said: "I can do something you can't do. I can command the haughtiest noble in all the Russias to throw himself from this tower, and he would obey me instantly and dash out his brains on the rocks beneath, and you can't do this."

"No," said the good old king, "I can't do that, but I will tell you what I can do; I can lay my head down in the lap of my humblest subject and sleep in peace and security, and you can't do that."

I approach the task before me with some feeling of timidity when I recall the long roll of illustrious statesmen and eloquent orators who have

preceded me as R. W. Grand Orator of the state of Illinois. The first in line was that great Commoner, Stephen A. Douglas, of whom it has been said that his utterance of that one word "liberty" was more effective than an hour's speech delivered by an ordinary man. Then there was Gen. James Shields, the splendid soldier and statesman, who represented three states of the republic in the United States Senate. Gen. John M. Palmer, "The Old Man Eloquent," whose record helped to make Illinois great, a successful lawyer, a brave soldier, the governor of his state and at one time its representative in the United States Senate. Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, at one time vice-president of the United States, and one of the favorite sons of Illinois and of the republic. Upon this list are great names like those of Gen. John C. Black, Congressman Walter Reeves, Governor Richard Yates, Jr., and Hon. W. J. Calhoun. Contemporaneous with us and upon this platform are Past Grand Orators Gen. John C. Smith, Dr. Joseph Robbins and the Hon. Owen Scott. The oration last year of Dr. James B. McFatrich was one of the brightest gems of eloquence it has ever been my pleasure to read.

Freemasonry has no boundary lines. It is as universal as humanity. Its brotherhood reaches the most remote corners of the earth. Off in the mountains of West Virginia rises the Monongahela river and it flows by the grave of my mother, but as its waters wash its banks by the side of that grave it sings me no requiem of West Virginia; and as it flows on into the Ohio past Illinois, my home and the home of my wife and children, it sings me no song of Illinois; and as it goes on to the Mississippi toward the gulf, and from the gulf to the sea, it tells me no story of Tennessee, the state of my nativity; but in that ceaseless murmur between the two great oceans I hear a splendid anthem to that great spirit of brotherly love which is so beautifully exemplified by our beloved Fraternity. The ties of Masonry reach across boundaries of states, across oceans to the far-off islands of the sea.

In many respects, it seems to me, we have the greatest civilization here in the Mississippi valley in all the world's history. Other civilizations have had kings, palaces, armies, navies, institutions of learning and great wealth. The few were rich and powerful, but the many were slaves. The Mississippi river is greater than the Tigris, the Ganges or the Euphrates. It is greater than the Nile that flows by the home of the ancient Pharoahs, and upon whose banks sit grand, gloomy and peculiar the everlasting pyramids. It is greater than the Tiber of imperial Rome from whose banks the Cæsers ruled the world. Greater than the beautiful Rhine, in whose valleys contended the Gaul and the Teuton for the supremacy of Europe and the world. Greater than all these because it flows by the homes of free men and free women. Greater than all these because in its valleys are the churches and school houses and the lodges where all the people gather in the spirit of universal equality under the law.

God never made anything greater than the people. How wonderful has been the evolution of the rights of men!

In liberty-loving Switzerland, where the snow-capped Alps echo to the huntsman's horn, is found the great glacier. Long years in forming it moves so slowly that only the nice ear of the man of snow and ice can catch the music of its motion; but in the fullness of time it becomes the swiftly moving avalanche which, with terrible force, sweeps all before it.

For ages, the many suffered under the tyranny of the few. For ages the rights of men were forgotten. Then nearly two thousand years ago a Flower Divine closed its petals upon the cross of Calvary and today it bears its ripened fruit in that great spirit of brotherly love which is so highly exemplified by the Masonic Fraternity. And today we can look beyond the avalanche of charity that has come to bless our time over the centuries to the cross that was borne by the lowly Nazarene on the far-off shores of Gallilee.

There is an inspiration in the Masonic lodge; the inspiration of human love, almost akin to the Divine; there is the sanctity of all the ages, going back in the musty centuries beyond the days of Solomon. Its ritual and ceremonies outliving the ravages of the years. In the Masonic lodge I feel that I am upon holy ground and that I must bare my feet. I hear the beautiful strains of the "Holy City."

"The light of God was on the streets and the gates were opened wide,
And all who would might enter there, and no one was denied."

The Masonic Fraternity brings into action two of the greatest of the world's forces: Organization and Human Love. How wonderful is the strength of human love! It is stronger than the steam that bears the mighty engine on its tracks of steel; it is stronger than the cannon of Napoleon Bonaparte upon the victorious field of Austerlitz; it is stronger than the Niagara that throws its floods upon the depths below; it is stronger than the lighting that executes the will of God.

Bro. LeRoy A. Goddard, P. G. M., moved that a vote of thanks be tendered the R. W. Grand Orator and that his remarks be printed in the proceedings. Carried.

RESOLUTION.

Bro. Geo. M. Moulton, P. G. M., offered the following resolution, and asked that it be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence. It was so ordered:

Resolved, It is the sense of this M .W. Grand Lodge that amendments to the revised code of by-laws as presented by the committee may be received, considered, and acted upon at the next annual communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge, or simultaneously with action taken upon the said revised code.

REPORT—Board of Trustees Illinois Masonic Home.

Bro. Owen Scott, P. G. M., of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Masonic Home, at Sullivan, made the following report. On motion the report of the committee was referred to the Finance Committee:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. Masons:

The Board of Trustees of the Illinois Masonic Home, located at Sullivan, makes the following report:

Meetings of the Board have been held during the year as follows: At Chicago, October 5, 1903. Present, Brethren George M. Moulton, Owen Scott, L. L. Munn, W. G. Cochran, A. H. Bell, C. E. Allen, C. F. Hitchcock, R. H. Wheeler, J. A. Steele, Wm. B. Wright, L. A. Goddard, P. W. Barclay.

At this meeting the Board organized by the election of the following officers: President, Owen Scott; Vice-President, Wm. B. Wright; Treasurer, L. A. Goddard; Secretary, James A. Steele.

The second meeting was held at Chicago, May 24, and all the members were present, except Brother Cochran, whose health did not permit his attendance.

The third meeting was held at Sullivan, September 8, all members being present except Brother Moulton, who was absent attending the meeting of the Knights Templar at San Francisco.

The fourth meeting was held in Chicago October 3, 1904, and all were present except Judge Cochran, who, on account of poor health, was unable to attend.

The building which has been under construction during the past year is just about completed and ready for the furnishings. There have been many and frequent delays in the work of the building from a variety of causes more or less unavoidable. It was believed one year ago that the building would be ready for occupancy as early as May or June of this year. This proved to be based upon a false foundation. Every effort made by your Board to expedite the work proved futile. On September 8, the structure was in such condition that it was deemed wise to dedicate it to the uses of

the fraternity. Full report of the dedication is made by the Grand Master. Since then the finishing has been going on until this time it is practically ready for occupancy. As soon as the furniture and fixtures can be installed, the doors will be opened to receive those dependent Masons, their wives, widows and orphans who come with proper credentials from the lodges of Illinois.

There are many waiting who have been properly endorsed, and who will, within a brief time be notified of their admission. From present indications there will be no lack of members. Already twenty-one have been accepted by the Board, and will be given accommodations as members of the home. They are as follows:

Elisha L. Cunnigham, 88 years.....Louisville 196, Louisville, Ill.
Milo B. Reed, 75 years.....Mystic Star 758, Chicago
Elias Lyon, 78 years.....Toulon 93, Toulon, Ill.
Alexander Masters, 71 years.....Central 71, Springfield, Ill.
Mrs. Mary J. Masters, 67 years.....Central 71, Springfield, Ill.
Henry A. Fuller, 85 years.....Kishwaukee 402, Kingston, Ill.
George Welsh, 86 years.....Winchester 105, Winchester, Ill.
John W. Apperson, 82 years.....Bloomfield 148, Chrisman, Ill.
Jacob Young, 76 years.....Home 508, Chicago
Geo. N. Van Houlton, 75 years.....Landmark 422, Chicago
Stephen L. Crapp, 10 years.....Mystic Star 758, Chicago
Robert Crapp, 5 years.....Mystic Star 758, Chicago
Lily C. Crapp, 14 years.....Mystic Star 758, Chicago
Laura M. Crapp, 9 years.....Mystic Star 758, Chicago
Phoebe Rose Crapp, 12 years.....Mystic Star 758, Chicago
Hiram H. Carpenter, 82 years.....Oriental 33, Chicago
Albertina J. Schmidt, 72 years.....Kilwinning 311, Chicago
A. W. Philhouer, 67 years.....Mattoon 260, Mattoon, Ill.
Mrs. A. W. Philouer, 67 years.....Mattoon 260, Mattoon, Ill.
John A. Wait, 74 years.....Kilwinning 311, Chicago
Lucinda H. Niccolls, 67 years.....Bloomington 43, Bloomington, Ill.
L. N. Rowland, 79 years.....Virden 161, Virden, Ill.

Of thse, sixteen are adults, five children, two husbands and wives, twelve men and two widows.

The danger is that the building will soon prove inadequate to the demands.

NON-AFFILIATES INELIGIBLE.

It is deemed wise to call attention at this time to certain restrictions made absolutely necessary.

First.—Persons not affiliated with lodges in Illinois cannot be received. Applications have come from a considerable number for admission who

are either not affiliated at all, or who belong to lodges in other states. The following rule of admission has been adopted: "All applicants must be Master Masons in good standing in a lodge in the State of Illinois for a period of at least one year last ensuing; or the wife, widow or child of such. A Master Mason who has been voluntarily unaffiliated one year or more shall not be deemed eligible for admission until two years after his restoration except by action of the entire Board of Trustees. The same rule will apply to the wives, widows and children."

Lodges should bear this rule in mind and not embarrass the Board by asking to have persons admitted who affiliate only for that purpose, or who in other ways are ineligible. Unless this rule is strictly enforced, the home established for the care and comfort of Illinois craftsmen and their dependents will be crowded with those who are a proper charge on other grand jurisdictions.

NOT A HOTEL.

One other question has arisen which has required a decision. Persons who have partial or full means of support have asked to come to the home to reside. Your Board has held that the intention is to care for those wholly dependent. Persons who have some means will expect greater privileges than those who have none, hence discord and dissatisfaction would result. It has, therefore, been thought wise to restrict the admission of members to those who are wholly dependent.

NOT A HOSPITAL.

One other class of applicants has also been deemed ineligible. These are persons utterly helpless and who require the constant attention of a nurse. They are subjects for a hospital and should be cared for there. This is a Masonic home and not a hotel or hospital. Necessarily for a time the accommodations will be limited, and it is imperative to accept those only who come within the scope of such an institution.

Bro. Charles L. Hovey, a Past Master of Macon Lodge No. 8, Decatur, Illinois, has been employed as superintendent, and his wife as Matron, at a rate of $75 per month for both. Brother Hovey entered upon his duties September 19 and has been thoroughly occupied in bringing order out of chaos.

Your Board has been of the opinion that its number is larger than is necessary when the Home is completed and in running order. The many important questions arising during the period of construction has made more frequent meetings necessary than would be required hereafter. It will be possible the coming year to dispense with all meetings, except possibly one. The work can be done by committees. This will be a considerable saving in expense. We should have recommended the reduction in

the number this year except for the fact that the Committee on Revision of the Laws has considered and reported a plan which fixes a smaller number.

After careful consideration of the various requirements we think the maintenance and support of the home, together with the necessary work in completing the building and its surroundings will require about $12,000 and recommend that this sum be appropriated from the charity fund of the M.W. Grand Lodge for the ensuing year.

REPORT OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD.

The following are the receipts and expenditures for the year ending September 30, 1904:

RECEIPTS.

M.W. Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., for Acct. General Fund	$ 1,000 00	
M.W. Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., for Acct. Bldg. Fund	15,000 00	
M.W. Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., for Acct. furnishings	5,000 00	
Receipts	$21,000 00	
Balance October 1, 1903	18,524 50	
Total receipts of the year		$39,524 50

DISBURSEMENTS.

General Fund:—		
Mileage and per diem	$ 700 15	
Fence	60 00	
Treasurer's bond	62 50	
Printing	54 00	
Well	75 75	
Typewriter	100 00	
Salaries, clerk and watchman	136 50	
Stationery	6 34	
Superintendent's sundries	200 00	
		1,395 24
Construction account		26,863 18
Furnishings		18 00
Total expenditures of the year		$28,276 42

RECAPITULATION.

Total receipts	$39,524 50
Total expenditures	28,276 42
Treasurer's balance, September 30, 1904	$11,248 08

Respectfully submitted,

C. S. GURNEY,
Clerk.

APPROVED:
JAS. A. STEELE,
WM. B. WRIGHT,
A. H. BELL,
Finance Committee.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF TREASURER, ILLINOIS, MASONIC HOME.

BRETHREN:—Your Treasurer herewith submits his second annual report as follows:

RECEIVED.

Oct. 5, 1903.	Balance on hand	$18,524 50
Oct. 31, 1903.	From M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Illinois	1,000 00
Nov. 6, 1903.	From M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Illinois	15,000 00
Sept. 24, 1904.	From M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Illinois	5,000 00
		$39,524 50

PAID OUT.

Oct. 24, 1903.	Order No. 9	$ 12 20
Oct. 24, 1903.	Order No. 10	60 00
Oct. 25, 1903.	Order No. 11	2,650 00
Oct. 28, 1903.	Order No. 12	1,875 00
Oct. 31, 1903.	Order No. 13	3,624 00
Nov. 4, 1903.	Order No. 14	62 50
Nov. 7, 1903.	Order No. 15	3 50
Dec. 1, 1903.	Order No. 16	75 75
Dec. 14, 1903.	Order No. 17	2,005 00
Dec. 16, 1903.	Order No. 18	17 98
Jan. 11, 1904.	Order No. 19	119 50
Feb. 10, 1904.	Order No. 20	1,068 00
Feb. 10, 1904.	Order No. 21	292 36

Mch.	8, 1904.	Order No. 22	$ 2,444 00
April	7, 1904.	Order No. 23	935 00
May	25, 1904.	Order No. 24	24 90
May	25, 1904.	Order No. 25	21 30
May	25, 1904.	Order No. 26	27 40
May	25, 1904.	Order No. 27	6 50
May	25, 1904.	Order No. 28	22 00
May	25, 1904.	Order No. 29	5 20
May	25, 1904.	Order No. 30	41 50
May	25, 1904.	Order No. 31	20 00
May	25, 1904.	Order No. 32	16 40
May	25, 1904.	Order No. 33	22 60
May	25, 1904.	Order No. 34	5 20
May	25, 1904.	Order No. 35	5 20
June	4, 1904.	Order No. 36	105 00
June	9, 1904.	Order No. 37	4,150 00
June	15, 1904.	Order No. 38	33 50
June	18, 1904.	Order No. 39	17 00
June	22, 1904.	Order No. 40	26 97
June	25, 1904.	Order No. 41	2,040 00
July	7, 1904.	Order No. 42	42 59
July	7, 1904.	Order No. 43	33 85
July	7, 1904.	Order No. 44	26 40
July	16, 1904.	Order No. 45	1 50
July	21, 1904.	Order No. 46	9 36
July	26, 1904.	Order No. 47	1,615 00
July	29, 1904.	Order No. 48	1,870 00
July	30, 1904.	Order No. 49	100 00
Aug.	5, 1904.	Order No. 50	18 00
Aug.	5, 1904.	Order No. 51	73 54
Aug.	17, 1904.	Order No. 52	16 38
Aug.	17, 1904.	Order No. 53	913 00
Aug.	23, 1904.	Order No. 54	742 40
Sept.	1, 1904.	Order No. 55	126 34
Sept.	3, 1904.	Order No. 56	325 00
Sept.	10, 1904.	Order No. 57	12 47
Sept.	10, 1904.	Order No. 58	20 80
Sept.	10, 1904.	Order No. 59	14 50
Sept.	10, 1904.	Order No. 61	17 90
Sept.	10, 1904.	Order No. 62	24 60
Sept.	10, 1904.	Order No. 63	25 80
Sept.	10, 1904.	Order No. 64	25 50
Sept.	10, 1904.	Order No. 65	26 00
Sept.	10, 1904.	Order No. 66	5 00

Sept. 10, 1904.	Order No. 67	$	5 00	
Sept. 10, 1904.	Order No. 68		24 60	
Sept. 10, 1904.	Order No. 69		15 73	
Sept. 17, 1904.	Order No. 70		15 50	
Sept. 17, 1904.	Order No. 71		18 10	
Sept. 19, 1904.	Order No. 72		200 00	
Sept. 19, 1904.	Order No. 73		9 00	
Sept. 19, 1904.	Order No. 74		24 60	
			$28,233 92	
Total orders paid				$28,233 92
Balance on hand				$11,290 58

The canceled vouchers are herewith attached.

Fraternally submitted,

LEROY A. GODDARD,
Treasurer.

APPROVED:

JAS. A. STEELE,
WM. B. WRIGHT,
A. H. BELL,
Finance Committee.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES,
By OWEN SCOTT, *President.*

RESOLUTION—By Brother Robbins.

The following resolution was offered by Bro. Joseph Robbins, P. G. M., and was referred to the Committee on Finance:

WHEREAS, M. W. Bro. John C. Smith has at his own expense, as a labor of love, unearthed and published the history of the first M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, which became defunct some thirteen years before the organization of this M. W. Grand Lodge, and has achieved success in a direction where others have made costly failures, therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be directed to consider the expediency of appropriating a sum sufficient to purchase 500 copies of the work for the use of the M. W. Grand Lodge.

REPORT—Lodges Under Dispensation.

Bro. Daniel J. Avery, from the Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation, made the following report. On motion it was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. M.:

Your Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation would respectfully report that there have been presented to it, the dispensations and returns of seven lodges, including Argenta Lodge which was before your committee last year, and which have been working under dispensation since the last Annual Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge.

Argenta Lodge, U. D., located at Argenta, Macon County, Illinois.

A dispensation was granted by the M. W. Grand Master, George M. Moulton, on August 21, 1902, to the brethren of Argenta to form a new lodge. The lodge was instituted on August 28, 1902, by the R. W. Bro. Charles F. Tenney, D. D. G. M. of the Eighteenth District, but not having been organized in time to secure a Charter at the session of the M. W. Grand Lodge held at Chicago in October, 1902, the dispensation was continued in force by the M. W. Grand Master, by his endorsement thereon, until the session of 1903. The records of the proceedings of the lodge were presented to your committee at that session, but not being satisfactory, the committee recommended that a charter be not granted, and that the lodge be continued under dispensation until the next session of the M. W. Grand Lodge. The report of the committee being adopted by the M. W. Grand Lodge, the M. W. Grand Master, Wm. B. Wright, continued the dispensation by his endorsement, dated November 27, 1903, at the same time making changes in the corps of officers. The lodge held communications regularly during the past year, and its transactions are now presented for consideration. The code of by-laws adopted meets with the approbation of your committee. Considerable care was evidently taken to keep a correct account of their proceedings, but your committee regrets to notice that although fifteen petitions for the degrees were received by the lodge, since last November, there is no record in the minutes, of the lodge having balloted on those petitions, nor is there any mention of the fact that the candidates were either elected or rejected. In the returns, however, made by the Worshipful Master, and attested by the Secretary, it is certified that on certain dates all the candidates were either elected or rejected, and your committee believes that this report required by the by-laws to be made to the M. W. Grand Lodge, is correct and true, and that the Secretary merely omitted making the proper entry in the records of balloting on petitions.

The record of work for the entire time since the lodge was instituted is as follows:

Petitions received	47
Elected	39
Initiated	39
Passed	36
Raised	35
Rejected	8
Number named in dispensation	10

Number named in dispensation not signing petition..... 4
Number petitioning for charter.....41

Those applying for a charter are as follows:

Edward Harry Thomas, Joseph Wenzel Ripple, Chas. N. Denison, Samuel Smetters, John Grass, William Marsh, Frank Rutherford Querrey, Edward Reeser, James Edgar Bowman, William Martin Bowman, William Leon Beadleston, Mack Ashton, Bolser Nein, Horatio Miller Strever, William Edwin Wallace, John Alonzo Eyman, John Henry Armstrong, William Evey, Arthur Henry Costley, Arthur Wellington Wyckoff, George W. Reynolds, Elmer Ellsworth Dallas, Walter S. Parish, William Warren Parish, Samuel H. Dugan, Frederick E. Shaff, Carl P. Pierson, Cecil Reynolds, Robert Francis Huston, Harry Casner Luckenbill, George Edgar Harlan, Lewis Lawrence Kreker, Edward Ater, James Buchanan Greenfield, William Henry Kile, Frederick Heinle, Samuel Heinle, George Louis Heinle, Peter Edward Gerber, Reverdy Joseph Miller, Edwin Franklin Dunbar.

Your committee recommends that a charter be granted to this lodge as "Argenta Lodge No. 871," and be placed in the hands of the M. W. Grand Master to be by him delivered, when he is satisfied that the errors noted above, were the fault of the Secretary in not properly recording the proceedings, and not a violation of law by the lodge, as the records state.

We also recommend that the M. W. Grand Master issue his dispensation for having the records corrected to correspond with the facts.

Free Will Lodge, U. D., located at Oakwoods, in the county of Vermilion.

A dispensation for this lodge was granted on October 21, 1903. The lodge was instituted November 7, 1903, by R. W. Bro. D. E. Bruffett, D. D. G. M. of the Seventeenth District. The records of this lodge show that immediately after the institution, a satisfactory code of by-laws was adopted by the lodge, and a careful examination of the minutes show the proceedings of the lodge to have been properly recorded in every particular, and the work is regular, and is as follows:

Petitions received 6
Elected 4
Rejected 2
Initiated 3
Passed 3
Raised 4

The minutes show that a brother F. C. of Newtown Lodge No. 714 desired to become a member of this lodge: that Newtown Lodge waived jurisdiction over the brother, whereupon his petition was received, referred to a committee, and pursued the usual course. After his election he was admitted into a F. C. lodge, passed a satisfactory examination and was subsequently raised to the sublime degree of M. M.

Number named in dispensation.....15
Number named in dispensation not signing charter..... 1
Number petitioning for charter 18

whose names are as follows:

G. C. Howard, J. W. Johnston, S. C. Sailor, Jesse Leeka, Oliver S. Bell, J. W. Trimble, K. C. Trimmell, John Davidson, J. Smith Mason, Chas. Hewitt, Z. S. Saylor, Magnus Martinson, Henry Wright, Stephen Moran, Charles Knox, C. A. Mayhew, Albert E. Doney, J. A. Saylor.

Your committee recommends that a charter be granted to this lodge as "Free Will Lodge No. 872."

Standard Lodge, U. D., located at Chicago, Cook county.

A dispensation for this lodge was dated December 11, 1903, and the lodge was instituted December 19, 1903, by R. W. Bro. Henry McCall, D. D. G. M. of the First District. Immediately after institution the lodge adopted a code of by-laws which in all respects complies with the requirements of the by-laws of M. W. Grand Lodge. The records of this lodge are kept in a most perfect and complete manner, and show great care and thorough competency of the Secretary of the lodge. We find everything regular and satisfactory. The work of said lodge is as follows:

The number of petitions received.....40
Elected 38
Rejected None
Initiated 33
Passed 33
Raised 33
Number named in dispensation.....44
Named in dispensation, but not signing petition for charter....13
Number signing petition for charter 64

whose named are as follows:

Geo. M. Harmison, J. Lloyd Hammond, John Weatherson, Fidelio F. Brown, Ezekiel Williams Clowes, C. S. Cornelius, John Wesley Johnson, Charles R. Erwin, Ebenezer Charles Tillotson, Willis Rogers Adsit, Henry A. Davidson, Harry Preston Bennett, Charles Olaf Hanson, Albert Orleans Howe, F. B. Harmison, Alfred P. Knight, Arthur T. Fenton, Harry Wells Modlin, Oliver Stangland, Robt. M. Hiner, F. C. Lockwood, C. A. Luse, D. A. Smalley, H. T. Bond, F. B. Hormel, Benj. F. Tubergen, Reginald Rosevear, Herman Henry Rohwedder, Robert Graves, George Franklin Adams, Albert George Stoetzel, Charles Eldredge Buss, Charles Newton Reese, George Whittington Wiedhofft, Thomas Francis Howe, Frederick Charles Rosevear, James Stolp Hopkins, Clarence E. Shepard, Edgar Harter Walker, Thomas Isaac Moffett, Charles Fredrick Grassle, Arthur Burdette Morrill, William David Richards, Albert Fred Heorodt, Walter Ellis Oliver, J. J. Daly, William Slack, Geo. Vincent Kenworthy, George Henry Hanson, Edward Davieson, Jesse D. Stoddard, Anthony

Augustus O'Neill, Paul Charles Rohloff, Frank Alfred Silky, Burrell D. Jones, John Thomas Evans, Evan Albert Evans, Ernest Edgar De Vol, Samuel E. Wheeler, Wm. Scott Robinson, Clarence Webb Smith, Frank P. Keeny, Robert Ernest Kurth, John William Thorson.

Your committee recommends that a charter be granted to this lodge as "Standard Lodge No. 873."

Modesto Lodge, U. D., located at Modesto, Macoupin county.

A dispensation was dated December 17, 1903, and the lodge was instituted December 30, 1903, by R. W. Bro. Peter F. Clark, D. D. G. M., of the Twenty-second District. Immediately after the institution of the lodge a code of by-laws that is entirely satisfactory to your committee was adopted. The minutes show some slight discrepancies and errors, viz.:

Two brethren of the lodge were raised on March 5, 1903, and there is no record that the brethren were examined as to proficiency in the F. C. degree.

At the meeting of the lodge held March 9, one of the F. C. of the lodge is recorded as acting as tyler. It is true the lodge opened only on the first and second degrees at that meeting, but your committee is of the opinion that no person should serve as an officer of a lodge on any degree unless he be a M. M.

We also note that there is no record that a candidate, after being examined for advancement, retired from the lodge before the lodge was opened on a higher degree.

It appears by the records that action was taken on one petition where the record does not state that the committee reported, or that the report was announced by the W. M.

And that at the meeting held on August 24, the fact is recorded that the committee reported favorably.

These several errors your committee attributes to the carelessness or negligence of the Secretary in keeping and recording the minutes of the lodge. The other work having been so reasonably satisfactory, your committee is inclined to look upon these as errors of omission and commission which should be avoided in the future. The record also fails to show the substance of the several petitions presented to the lodge.

The lodge having met with a misfortune in the death of Bro. L. M. Nifong, who was named in the dispensation as W. M., the surviving members of the lodge have unanimously requested that the name of the lodge be changed from Modesto to that of Nifong—which request your committee recommends be complied with.

The work of the lodge is as follows:

Petitions received 21
Elected 18
Rejected 3
Initiated 18
Passed 18
Raised 18
Number named in dispensation 9
Number named in dispensation, not petitioning for charter 2
Number petitioning for charter 25

whose names are as follows:

J. H. Devine, Samuel A. Simmons, Harry R. Crane, David A. Sparks, Phillip W. Sarius, Imri B. Vancil, James A. Fletcher, Hugh H. Drum, Charles R. VanWinkle, Leonard G. Brown, James P. McCurley, Frank C. Sarius, Isaah Riggins, Arthur Lobb, Chapman S. Lobb, Barton W. Turner, George R. Bradley, Porter I. Turner, James T. Chowning, George H. Nevius, Irwin M. Baptist, Charles Gordon, Samuel E. Jones, Ellsworth Walkington, John W. Larimore.

Your committee recommends that a charter be granted to this lodge as "Nifong Lodge No. 874."

Cornerstone Lodge, U. D., located at Chicago, Cook county.

A dispensation was issued for this lodge on the 29th day of February, 1904. The lodge was instituted March 10, 1904, by R. W. Bro. Robert R. Jampolis, D. D. G. M., of the Second District, assisted by R. W. Bro. Elmer E. Beach, D. D. G. M. of the Third District, and R. W. Bro. M. Bates Iott. Immediately after the institution of the lodge, a code of by-laws, which complies in all respects with the law of this M. W. Grand Lodge, was adopted. The records of this lodge are complete, and in every respect regular and satisfactory, and your committee commends the care and accuracy of the Secretary in keeping the same.

The following is the returns of work:

Petitions received 49
Elected 36
Rejected 10
Not acted on 3
Initiated 31
Passed 30
Raised 29
Number named in dispensation 84
Named in dispensation, not signing for charter 1
Number petitioning for charter 112

whose names are as follows:

Edgar Clinton Jackson, Clyde William Blakeslee, John William Low, Maurice Adam Shenick, Frank Rayner, William John McKeen, William Gibson, Theodore Hess, Albert Sloan, Adolph William Johnson, Anton John Wallenta, Nelson Beecher Place, Ernst Johan Waldemar Larson,

Charles De Lee, Frank Wilson Cunningham, Mark Neuman, Henry Hogensen, John McLary, Emil Oscar Martin Lindow, Lucian Leeds Spellman, Charles Emil Erickson, Ward Russell Scudder, John Jay Jones, Hamilton Baile Snader, Charles Cunnard, Harry Blount, Edward Beecroft, Nils Edward Gunderson, Augustus Christian Hottmann, Lewis Scott Sitts, George Williams, John McGowan, Charles Martin Stenerson, Albert St. Clair Rennie, Arthur Malcom Cox, Joseph Miller Laughlin, Edwin Seymour Lansing, Lewis Nelson Place, Harry Daniel Bermond, Marcus Adler, Duroc Blevens, Edward Ralph Burton, William Charles Weinert, Abe Jonas Korsoski, Reynold LaFayette Harrison Brown, Joseph Leonard Undem, Willis C. Howell, Theodore Joseph Uselding, Frederick Christopher Mayer, Alvin Urban Schneider, Harold Askew Tompkins, Frank Erastus Sholes, Harry Edwin Kiley, George Harvey Farmer, Geo. Henry Racine, Edward L. Fransted, David Kennedy, Charles Craft, John George Harris, Leon Romanowski, Jr., Sam'l A. Swiggett, Peter Blakeslee, Henry G. Lindow, August M. Strohm, Alfred John Foster, Louis Kogel, Anton Matthew Wecket, Geo. Manning Embury, John Christian Sundeen, Frank Anderson Moffitt, Nathaniel Cliffton Pearce, Fred. Arthur VanArsdale, George Ringler, Werner John Schaefer, William MacGowen, William Washington Sheppard, Louis Deloss Sheppard, M. D., Adolph Richard Kessler, Carl Wilhelm Albert Beckman, John Stewart Benedict, Nathan Shure, George Edward Eaton, Frank Abbott Dwight, M. D., Herbert Henry Low, Lawrence Raymond Jordan, William John Ferguson, Claude Burns Roe, Anthony Johanson Wiborg, Arthur Henry Kott, Arthur Edward Gorvett, Guy Bird Dickson, Herbert Earl Greer, Aaron Maurice Bermond, Albert Erickson, Orlando A. Donnelly, Wilhelm Carolins Olson, Charles C. Carnahan, Peter Johnson, Jr., Oscar A. Bentler, Edgar F. Kuhlmey, David W. Michael, Leslie E. Harris, Albert Christopher Glantz, Henry Richard Conklin, Robert Tarrant, Jr., William Patterson, Robert Hughes, Frank Hugo Pertl, Morris Rochells, William Henry Gross, George Edward Hansen, Robert Allan Oakes.

Your committee recommends that a charter be granted to this lodge as "Cornerstone Lodge No. 875."

William McKinley Lodge, U. D., located at Chicago, Cook county. A dispensation for this lodge was granted April 12, 1904. The lodge was instituted April 22, 1904, by R. W. Bro. Elmer E. Beach, D. D. G. M., of the Third District, and the lodge adopted a code of by-laws the same evening and before proceedings to any other business. We have examined the by-laws and find them to be in compliance with the laws of M. W. Grand Lodge. The records and papers submitted to us are in every respect regular and the committee commends the care and accuracy of the secretary in discharging his duty in that behalf.

The work of this lodge is as follows:

Petitions received	23
Elected	16
Rejected	1
Not acted on	6
Initiated	15
Passed	15
Raised	15
Number named in dispensation	42
Number petitioning for charter	57

whose names are as follows:

William Henry Constantine, William Roger Sprague, Thomas Alfred Anderson, Clarence Delwyn Worthington, Edward Collins Robson, Henry Heibel, Frederick Kiel, Frank Coffinberry, Harry Andrew Bowman, Adelbert Joseph Warner, Richard Edwin Kimball, Fred Dexter Fox, Ernst Frederick Johanner Steinhoff, Latham Carr, Adolph J. Ohlson, Leopold Swartz, Samuel Albert Swartz, Harry Allerton Gingery, William Francis Armstrong, Peter Milton Gates, Arthur Gail Hollingshead, Edmund Arthur Steinman, William Henry Wilson, Alfred Frederic Austrian, Henry Spencer Smith, Henry Adam Allman, Joseph William Thayer, Louis Cohen, Robert Earl Donaldson, Albert Wilber Constantine, Edward Ulysses Constantine, Robert Francis Birkett, Joseph Smith Duncan, Frederick E. Wadhams, Ignatius Bond, Herman Daniel Spielberger, James Grunfeld, Robert John Nelson, Albert Edward Bruggemeyer, Robert Friedlander, Howard E. Warner, George Washington Constantine, William John Peters, Rezin Pritchard Johnson, Harold William Meinz, Harry Hurry, William Bennett Moore, Leonard Blom, William Baldwin Huey, Alfred Gill Dupuis, Charles Graham White, Alfred Jerome Dawson, Harry Vissering, Chauncey Rutledge Hardy, Harry John Wolf, Robert Franklin Dalbey, Bernard L. Shapiro.

Your committee recommends that a charter be granted to this lodge as "William McKinley Lodge No. 876."

Granite City Lodge, U. D., located at Granite City, Madison county.

A dispensation for this lodge was granted May 5, 1904. The lodge was instituted May 13, 1904, by R. W. Bro. William Montgomery, D. D. G. M., of the Twenty-sixth District, and a code of by-laws which is in entire compliance with the requirements of the by-laws of the M. W. Grand Lodge, was adopted at that meeting. The records and returns of this lodge are in every way complete and satisfactory, and show care and accuracy upon the part of the Secretary in keeping the same.

The following is the work:

Petitions received	9
Elected	6
Rejected	2
Not acted on	1
Initiated	6

Passed 6
Raised 6
Number named in dispensation.....42
Number in dispensation not applying for charter..... 1
Number signing petition for charter.....47

whose names are as follows:

James Whipple Mills, John W. Costley, Edward L. Fountain, George E. Whitten, William Harris, W. W. Hanlon, W. J. Lynch, H. B. Schenck, Wm. H. Auble, Jas. P. Ryan, Wm. M. Kendall, D. R. Thomas, Oscar Harrison, David James, Edwin Bynion, John Jenkins, Oliver H. Jones, Benjamin Castle Lewis, Carl Kissell, Chas. Alexander Uzzell, P. H. Eisenmayer, J. E. Molthrop, Isaac Pick, A. W. Eisenmayer, Geo. F. Eisenmayer, H. H. Miller, Geo. Champion, Wm. Champion, George W. Davis, Robt. M. Kidd, C. F. Cobb, J. K. Marshall, Jas. W. Green, Dr. P. P. Howe, John Eynon, Frank M. Cauger, W. P. Wilson, James T. McKelvey, Thos. Evans, James E. West, Edwin Carter, Ed. Waldt, Geo. E. Williams, John Curtis, J. M. Evans, J. D. Leonard, A. T. Cooley.

Your committee recommends that a charter be granted to this lodge as "Granite City Lodge No. 877."

All of which is fraternally submitted,

DANIEL J. AVERY,
H. C. MITCHELL,
ROSWELL T. SPENCER,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
I. H. TODD,
Committee.

INVITATIONS.

Communications were received and read by the R. W. Grand Secretary from the lodges mentioned below, inviting the visiting brethren to attend the sessions of the different bodies:

Garfield Lodge No. 686.
St. Cecelia Lodge No. 865.
Garden City Lodge No. 141.

CALLED OFF.

At 1:15 p. m. the M. W. Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5, A. L. 5904.
9:00 o'clock a. m.

The M. W. Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor by the M. W. Grand Master.

Grand Officers and Representatives were present same as preceding day.

RULING—By the M. W. Grand Master.

Since referring the resolution offered yesterday by Bro. Geo. M. Moulton, P. G. M., to the Committee on Jurisprudence, I have felt that the resolution, if adopted by this M. W. Grand Lodge, as stated yesterday, could not control the action of the M. W. Grand Lodge one year hence, and have instructed the Committee on Jurisprudence that it would not be necessary to report to the M. W. Grand Lodge upon that question.

REPORT—Committee on Petitions.

Bro. C. M. Forman presented the following report from the Committee on Petitions. On motion it was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M.:

1. The petition of Wm. H. Gillette, who was indefinitely suspended for non-payment of dues by Galesburg Lodge No. 372 (now defunct) about July 17, 1879, now petitions the M. W. Grand Lodge for reinstatement; he has paid into the hands of the R. W. Grand Secretary the amount of dues for which he was suspended and is now clear on the books of said defunct lodge as shown by the receipt of the R. W. Grand Secretary on file with said petition. Your committee find that all requirements have been complied with on the part of your petitioner and would respectfully recommend that the prayer of said petition be granted.

2. The petition of Jacob J. White, who was indefinitely suspended for non-payment of dues by Bigelow Lodge No. 438, (now defunct) about August 6, 1873, now petitions the M. W. Grand Lodge for reinstatement; he has paid into the hands of the R. W. Grand Secretary the amount of

dues for which he was suspended and is now clear on the books of said defunct lodge, as shown by the receipt of the R. W. Grand Secretary on file with said petition. Your committee finds that all the M. W. Grand Lodge By-Law requirements have been complied with by said petitioner, and would respectfully recommend that said petitioner be reinstated to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

All of which is respectfully and fraternally submitted.

C. M. Forman,
Ben Hagle,
Charles G. Young,
Committee.

REPORT—Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

Bro. Monroe C. Crawford, P. G. M., chairman of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, presented the following report. On motion it was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M.:

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances make the following report:

No. 1.

In the matter of the petition of—
—— —— —— ——

We recommend that the petition be dismissed.

No. 2.

Golden Rule Lodge No. 726.
vs.
—— —— —— ——

We recommend that the action of the lodge be sustained.

No. 3.

Cleveland Lodge No. 211
vs.
—— —— —— ——

We recommend that the accused should be found guilty and expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

No. 4.

—— —— —— ——
vs.
Cleveland Lodge No. 208 and ——

We recommend that this question be remitted to Cleveland Lodge No. 211 for such action as they see proper.

No. 5.

Wilmington Lodge No. 208
vs.
—— —— —— ——

We recommend that the action of the lodge be set aside and that the brother be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

No. 6.

St. Elmo Lodge No. 769
vs.
—— —— —— ——

We recommend that the action of the lodge be sustained.

No. 7.

A. Lincoln Lodge No. 518
vs.
—— —— —— ——

We recommend that the action of the lodge be sustained.

No. 8.

Bunker Hill Lodge No. 151
vs.
—— —— —— ——

We recommend that the action of the lodge be sustained.

No. 9.

Normal Park Lodge No. 797
vs.
—— —— —— ——

We recommend that the defendant be found guilty and that he be indefinitely suspended.

No. 10.

DILLS LODGE No. 295
vs.
—— —— —— ——

We recommend that the defendant be found not guilty and be restored to all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

MONROE C. CRAWFORD,
JOSEPH E. DYAS,
W. S. CANTRELL,
HENRY E. HAMILTON,
HERBERT PRESTON,
Committee.

REPORT—Committee on Jurisprudence.

Bro. John M. Pearson presented the following report from the Committee on Jurisprudence. On motion it was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M.:

Your Committee on Jurisprudence to whom was referred the following decisions, to-wit:

"I have been asked if it were proper for Masons, individually or as a lodge, to participate or aid in the conduct of a 'Fair' where books of chance and drawings were features and I have decided that to do so was a clear violation of Section 6, Article 32, Part 2, Grand Lodge By-Laws.

"While I do not think any argument necessary in support of the above decision, I take this occasion to emphasize the position of this M. W. Grand Lodge upon the subject of gambling in all its various forms.

"Lotteries and games of chance are prohibited by Acts of Congress and by acts of the legislatures in nearly every state. The acts are held to be constitutional and are enforced by the courts when they are invoked in cases pending before them. And the Mason who aids or gives countenance to lottery or gift enterprises in any form or under any pretext, not only violates the plain provisions of the above section but transgresses the law of the land which he is taught in his lodge to respect and obey."

Respectfully reports, that it gives them great pleasure to unanimously recommend its approval by this M. W. Grand Lodge. Our law has prohibited aid, in any form, to any "lottery, or gift enterprise" for more than thirty years, and M. W. Grand Masters in former years have used their

authority to prevent such unmasonic conduct. Your committee congratulates this M. W. Grand Lodge in having an M. W. Grand Master to faithfully construe and execute our laws.

JNO. M. PEARSON,
JOHN C. SMITH,
OWEN SCOTT,
EDWARD COOK,
C. F. HITCHCOCK,
Committee.

REPORT—Committee on Mileage and Per Diem.

Bro. John A. Ladd, from Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, presented the following report, which was, on motion, adopted:

GRAND OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total	RESIDENCE.
William B. Wright	M.W. Grand Master..	199	$19 90	$..	$19 90	Effingham.
C. E. Allen.....	R.W. Dep. Gr. Master	163	16 30	6	22 30	Galesburg.
Alexander H. Bell.....	R.W. Sr. Gr. Warden.	224	22 40	6	28 40	Carlinville.
A. B. Ashley	R.W. Jr. Gr. Warden.	15	1 50	6	7 50	LaGrange.
L. A. Goddard.....	R.W. Gr. Treasurer..					Chicago.
J. H. C. Dill.....	R.W. Gr. Secretary..	126	12 60		12 60	Bloomington
Joseph Stolz	R.W. Gr. Chaplain...			4	4 00	Chicago.
W. A. Northcott	R.W. Grand Orator..	248	24 80	6	30 80	Greenville.
George A. Stadler.....	W. Dep. Gr. Sec'y....	170	17 70	6	23 00	Decatur.
Henry L. Whipple.....	W. Gr. Pursuivant...	263	26 30	6	32 30	Quincy.
Louis Zinger.....	W. Grand Marshal...	158	15 80	6	21 80	Pekin.
W. H. Peak.....	W. Gr. Stand. Bearer	330	33	6	39 00	Jonesboro.
J. R. Ennis	W. Gr. Sword Bearer	272	27 20	6	33 20	Burnt Priarie
Walter Watson.....	W. Sr. Gr. Deacon...	275	27 50	6	33 50	Mt. Vernon.
N. M. Mesnard.....	W. Jr. Gr. Deacon ...	184	18 40	6	24 40	Blue Mound.
W. M. Burbank	W. Grand Steward...	6	60	6	6 60	Chicago.
Geo. W. Hamilton.....	W. Grand Steward...	209	20 90	6	26 90	Prairie City.
W. B. Grimes.....	W. Grand Steward...	254	25 40	6	31 40	Pittsfield.
C. Rohrbough.....	W. Grand Steward...	229	22 90	6	28 90	Kinmundy.
William L. Orr.....	Bro. Grand Tyler....	1	10	6	6 10	Chicago.
Chas. Fisher.....	P. R.W. D. G. Master.	185	18 50	6	24 50	Springfield.
W. J. A. De ancev.....	P. R W. D. G. Master.	252	25 20	6	31 20	Centralia.

R. W. DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

NAMES.	DISTRICTS.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....	RESIDENCE.
Henry McCall.....	1st District.	1	$ 10	$ 6	$ 6 10	Chicago.
R. R. Jampolis.....	2d "	7	70	6	6 70	Chicago.
Elmer E. Beach.....	3d "	10	1 00	6	7 00	Chicago.
Jay L. Brewster.....	4th "	35	3 50	6	9 50	Waukegan.

R. W. DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS—*Continued.*

NAMES.	DISTRICTS	Miles	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total	RESIDENCE.
A. G. Everett	5th "	87	$ 8 70	$6	$ 14 70	Rockford.
John W. Niles	6th "	110	11 00	4	15 00	Sterling.
D. D. Hunt	7th "	58	5 80	6	11 80	DeKalb.
John B. Fithian	8th "	38	3 80	6	9 80	Joliet.
W. D. Fullerton	9th "	84	8 40	6	14 40	Ottawa.
T. Van Antwerp	10th "	130	13 00	6	19 00	Sparland.
J. S. Burns	11th "	164	16 40	6	22 40	Orion.
Emerson Clark	12th "	171	17 10	6	23 10	Farmington.
Chas. T. Holmes	13th "	163	16 30	6	22 30	Galesburg.
J. C. Weis	14th "	150	15 00	6	21 00	Peoria.
W. N. Ewing	15th "	141	14 10	6	20 10	McLean.
W. H. McClain	16th "	85	8 50	6	14 50	Onarga.
David E. Bruffett	17th "	130	13 00	6	19 00	Urbana.
Chas. F. Tenney	18th "	153	15 30	6	21 30	Bement.
Frank Hudson	19th "	185	18 50	6	24 50	Springfield.
D. B. Hutchison	20th "	215	21 50	6	27 50	Jacksonville.
Chas. C. Marsh	21st "	244	24 40	6	30 40	Bowen.
P. F. Clark	22d "	211	21 10	6	27 10	Girard.
John W. Rose	23d "	231	23 10	6	29 10	Litchfield.
R. H. Smith	24th "	187	18 70	6	24 70	Toledo.
Anthony Doherty	25th "	242	24 20	6	30 20	Clay City.
Wm. Montgomery	26th "	261	26 10	6	32 10	Moro.
Geo. S. Caughlan	27th "	280	28 00	6	34 00	East St. Louis
J. M. Burkhart	28th "	326	32 60	6	38 60	Marion.
Henry T. Goddard	29th "	252	25 20	6	31 20	Mt. Carmel.
J. W. Morris	30th "	365	36 50	6	42 50	Cairo.

COMMITTEES.

NAMES.	Miles	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total	RESIDENCE.
APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.					
Monroe C. Crawford	330	$33 00	$30	$ 63 00	Jonesboro.
J. E. Dyas	160	16 00	30	46 00	Paris.
Wm. Scott Cantrell	307	30 70	30	60 70	Benton.
H. E. Hamilton	2	20	30	30 20	Chicago.
Herbert Preston	6	60	30	30 60	Chicago.
CHARTERED LODGES					
James L. Scott	172	17 20	20	37 20	Mattoon.
L. K. Byers	148	14 80	20	34 80	Altona.
W. W. Watson	263	26 30	20	46 30	Barry.
Thos. W. Wilson	185	18 50	20	38 50	Springfield.
D. D. Darrah	126	12 60	20	32 60	Bloomington.
CORRESPONDENCE.					
Joseph Robbins	263	26 30	20	46 30	Quincy

COMMITTEES—*Continued.*

NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage....	Per Diem.	Total.....	RESIDENCE
CREDENTIALS.					
J. I. McClintock	284	$28 40	$20	$ 48 40	Carmi.
P. W. Barclay	365	36 50	20	56 50	Cairo.
G. W. Cyrus	241	24 10	20	44 10	Camp Point.
FINANCE.					
Geo. M. Moulton	1	10	20	20 10	Chicago.
Gil. W. Barnard	1	10	20	20 10	Chicago.
Sam W. Waddle	126	12 60	20	32 60	Bloomington.
GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.					
Wm. E. Ginther	182	18 20	20	38 20	Charleston.
J. H. Mitchell	275	27 50	20	47 50	Mt. Vernon.
Chas. H. Morrell	5	50	20	20 50	Chicago.
LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.					
Daniel J. Avery	7	70	35	35 70	Austin.
H. C. Mitchell	308	30 80	35	65 80	Carbondale.
R. T. Spencer	6	60	35	35 60	Chicago.
John Johnston	1	10	35	35 10	Chicago.
I. H. Todd	281	28 10	35	63 10	E. St. Louis.
MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.					
J. M. Pearson	252	25 20	20	45 20	Godfrey.
J. C. Smith	2	20	20	20 20	Chicago.
Owen Scott	170	17 00	20	37 00	Decatur.
Edward Cook	2	20	20	20 20	Chicago.
Chas. F. Hitchcock	150	15 00	20	35 00	Peoria.
MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.					
John A. Ladd	110	11 00	30	41 00	Sterling.
W. F. Beck	231	23 10	30	53 10	Olney.
G. W. Tipsword	214	21 40	30	51 40	Beecher City.
OBITUARIES.					
Elmer D. Brothers	1	10	20	20 10	Chicago.
Frank W. Havill	249	24 90	20	44 90	Mt. Carmel.
Sidney S. Breese	185	18 50	20	38 50	Springfield.
PETITIONS.					
C. M. Forman	281	28 10	20	48 10	E. St. Louis.
Ben Hagle	228	22 80	20	42 80	Louisville.
Charles G. Young	202	20 20	20	40 20	Taylorville.
RAILROADS AND TRANPORTATIONS.					
J. O. Clifford	25	2 50	20	22 50	Wheaton.
John Whitley	6	60	20	20 60	Englewood.
TO EXAMINE VISITORS.					
H. T. Burnap	259	25 90	20	45 90	Upper Alton.
Isaac Cutter	241	24 10	20	44 10	Camp Point.
Hugh A. Snell	231	23 10	20	43 10	Litchfield.
M. Bates Iott	12	1 20	20	21 20	Evanston.
Chas. H. Martin	226	22 60	20	42 60	Lawrenc'ville

REPRESENTATIVES.

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Bodley	1	Samuel Woods	263	$ 26 30	$6	$32 30
Equality	2	M. R. Moore	307	30 70	6	36 70
Harmony	3	Truman P. Carter	215	21 50	6	27 50
Springfield	4	Abraham Traugott	185	18 50	6	24 50
Friendship	7	Fred M. Smith	98	9 80	6	15 80
Macon	8	James S. Baldwin	173	17 30	6	23 30
Rushville	9	Herman H. Brown	227	22 70	6	28 70
St. John's	13	Harmon N. Hackman	100	10 00	6	16 00
Warren	14	Victor McMurchy	310	31 00	6	37 00
Peoria	15	Charles H. Brown	150	15 00	6	21 00
Temperance	16	Eugene Stapp	230	23 00	6	29 00
Macomb	17	Ferd A. Fisher	203	20 30	6	26 30
Clinton	19	H. K. Rule	188	18 80	6	24 80
Hancock	20	Wm. H. Bartells	238	23 80	6	29 80
Cass	23	J. B. Roach	225	22 50	6	28 50
St. Clair	24	Henry Christopherson	295	29 50	6	35 50
Franklin	25	Enos Johnson	259	25 90	6	31 90
Piasa	27	George T. Davis	257	25 70	6	31 70
Pekin	29	A. D Dancey	158	15 80	6	21 80
Mt. Vernon	31	L G. Gee	274	27 40	6	33 40
Oriental	33	Peter Seese	1	10	6	6 10
Barry	34	O. K. Garrett	263	26 30	6	32 30
Charleston	35	Fred G. Hudson	182	18 20	6	24 20
Kavanaugh	36	J. C. McKenzie	144	14 40	6	20 40
Monmouth	37	D. Van Nuys	179	17 90	6	23 90
Olive Branch	38	C. L. Sandusky	124	12 40	6	18 40
Hermon	39	Charles W. Shaw	263	26 30	6	32 30
Occidental	40	Samuel B. Bradford	84	8 40	6	14 40
Mt. Joliet	42					
Bloomington	43	Nimrod Mace	126	12 60	6	18 60
Hardin	44	S. A. Hubbard	255	25 50	6	31 50
Griggsville	45	T. H. Farrand	246	24 60	6	30 60
Temple	46	Al. L. Gregory	150	15 00	6	21 00
Caledonia	47	John M. Walker	368	36 80	6	42 80
Unity	48	John W. Raabee	36	3 60	6	9 60
Cambridge	49	John V. Streed	154	15 40	6	21 40
Carrollton	50	Stuart E. Pierson	249	24 90	4	28 90
Mt. Moriah	51	W. M. Neff	239	23 90	6	29 90
Benevolent	52	F. A. Neville	238	23 80	6	29 80
Jackson	53	A. L. Ward	195	19 50	6	25 50
Washington	55	W. O. Weihe	277	27 70	4	31 70
Trio	57	Arthur P. Casper	164	16 40	6	22 40
Fraternal	58	L. B. Tinder	146	14 60	6	20 60
New Boston	59	E. L. Willitts	189	18 90	6	24 90
Belvidere	60	Mathew F. Perlet	78	7 80	6	13 80
Lacon	61	R. H. Maxwell	128	12 80	6	18 80
St. Marks	63	Hiram J. Dygert	51	5 10	6	11 10
Benton	64	T. S. Browning	307	30 70	6	36 70
Euclid	65	Alvin Scott, Jr	29	2 90	6	8 90
Pacific	66	C. E. Epley	168	16 80	6	22 80
Acacia	67	John. G. Haage	99	9 90	6	15 90
Eureka	69	R. E. Little	170	17 00	6	23 00
Central	71	George D. Parkin	185	18 50	6	24 50
Chester	72	Stephen A. Douglas	321	32 10	6	38 10
Rockton	74	J. W. Armstrong	102	10 20	6	16 20
Roscoe	75	E. H. Wilson	86	8 60	6	14 60
Mt. Nebo	76	Jas. E. Wooters	224	22 40	6	28 40

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles	Mileage	Per Diem.	Total.
Prairie	77	W. H. Slanker	160	$16 00	$6	$22 00
Waukegan	78	Alvah L. Rogers	36	3 60	6	9 60
Scott	79	T. E. Alsop	262	26 20	6	32 20
Whitehall	80	Charles W. Dossell	240	24 00	6	30 00
Vitruvius	81	Julius C. Hertel	30	3 00	6	9 00
DeWitt	84	E. B. Mitchell	148	14 80	6	20 80
Mitchell	85	P. A. Gruner	290	29 00	6	35 00
Kaskaskia	86	P. E. Sauer	313	31 30	4	35 30
Mt. Pulaski	87	R. D. Clark	169	16 90	6	22 90
Havana	88	George H. Schwing	188	18 80	6	24 80
Fellowship	89	W. D. Abney	326	32 60	6	38 60
Jerusalem Temple	90	C. D. Mowry	37	3 70	6	9 70
Metropolis	91	J. A. Helm	366	36 60	6	42 60
Stewart	92	Charles M. Morton	159	15 90	6	21 90
Toulon	93	W. F. Hall	144	14 40	6	20 40
Perry	95	J. A. James	252	25 20	6	31 20
Samuel H. Davis	96	R. C. McCrodie	96	9 60	4	13 60
Excelsior	97	W. A. C. Dunham	114	11 40	6	17 40
Taylor	98	Elijah Mason	134	13 40	6	19 40
Edwardsville	99	Charles H. Spillman	267	26 70	6	32 70
Astoria	100	E. E. David	218	21 80	6	27 80
Rockford	102	W. L. DeLany	87	8 70	6	14 70
Magnolia	103	Wm. E. Moffett	123	12 30	6	18 30
Lewistown	104	Nels Rasmussen	194	19 40	6	25 40
Winchester	105	R. M. Riggs	235	23 50	6	29 50
Lancaster	106	G. M. Saylor	164	16 40	6	22 40
Versailles	108	Hugh T. Williams	246	24 60	6	30 60
Trenton	109	Jas. M. Hill	278	27 80	6	33 80
Lebanon	110	J. H. Fulgham	286	28 60	6	34 60
Jonesboro	111	D. W. Grear	330	33 00	6	39 00
Bureau	112	N. W. Isaacson	104	10 40	6	16 40
Robert Burns	113	E. J. Glansey	193	19 30	6	25 30
Marcelline	114	Elijah Shepherd	271	27 10	6	33 10
Rising Sun	115	C. J. Wighman	46	4 60	4	8 60
Vermont	116	J. P. Marshall	211	21 10	6	27 10
Elgin	117	Ole Hanson	37	3 70	6	9 70
Waverly	118	C. F. Wemple	210	21 00	6	27 00
Henry	119					
Mound	122	G. A. Deterding	202	20 20	6	26 20
Oquawka	123	W. S. Wilson	202	20 20	6	26 20
Cedar	124	John Ray	62	6 20	6	12 20
Greenup	125	L. F. Aldrich	194	19 40	6	25 40
Empire	126	E. G. Mulvey	155	15 50	6	21 50
Antioch	127	Henry Patch	55	5 50	6	11 50
Raleigh	128	W. T Cable	304	30 40	6	36 40
Greenfield	129	T. G. Capps	252	25 20	6	31 20
Marion	130	J. M. Morrow	249	24 90	6	30 90
Golconda	131	Ferd Salzmann	372	37 20	6	43 20
Mackinaw	132	H W. Hill	146	14 60	6	20 60
Marshall	133	J. D. Shoemaker	177	17 70	6	23 70
Sycamore	134	A. C. Cliffe	52	5 20	6	11 20
Lima	135	J. W. Jacobs	276	27 60	6	33 60
Hutsonville	136	J. B. Cato	197	19 70	6	25 70
Polk	137	S. M. Schoemann	305	30 50	6	36 50
Marengo	138	Lester Barber	66	6 60	6	12 60
Geneva	139	F. M. Maistiller	36	3 60	6	9 60
Olney	140	Wm. H. Rupe	231	23 10	6	29 10
Garden City	141	Robert S. Daly	1	10	6	6 10
Ames	142	C. A. Simington	120	12 00	6	18 00
Richmond	143	James V. Aldrich	63	6 30	6	12 30
DeKalb	144	Frank E. Wright	58	5 80	6	11 80
A. W. Rawson	145	F. L. Babcock	101	10 10	6	16 10
Lee Center	146	Jas. E. Gray	95	9 50	6	15 50
Clayton	147	Jas. L. Staker	242	24 20	6	30 20
Bloomfield	148	John J. McKibbin	147	14 70	6	20 70

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles...	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Effingham	149	David L. Wright	199	$19 90	$6	$25 90
Vienna	150	A. E. McKenzie	340	34 00	6	40 00
Bunker Hill	151	H. R. Budd	250	25 00	6	31 00
Fidelity	152	O. C. Carson	240	24 00	6	30 00
Clay	153	Fred Brown	267	26 70	6	32 70
Russell	154	Emberson Hill	135	13 50	6	19 50
Alpha	155	John A. Burkhalter	163	16 30	6	22 30
Delavan	156	James D. Taylor	157	15 70	6	21 70
Urbana	157	Frank A. Somers	130	13 00	6	19 00
McHenry	158	John Evanson	46	4 60	6	10 60
Kewanee	159	Julius Schoekel	131	13 10	6	19 10
Waubansia	160					
Virden	161	R. F. Morrow	207	20 70	6	26 70
Hope	162	W. P. Askins	299	29 90	6	35 90
Edward Dobbins	164	J. B. Stout	225	22 50	6	28 50
Atlanta	165	A. O. Haines	146	14 60	6	20 60
Star in the East	166	A. E. Elmore	87	8 70	6	14 70
Milford	168	E. W. Scott	88	8 80	6	14 80
Nunda	169	Wm. W. Roberts	43	4 30	6	10 30
Evergreen	170	John H. Bamberger	114	11 40	6	17 40
Girard	171	Philip Flood	211	21 10	6	27 10
Wayne	172	George W. Smith	152	15 20	6	21 20
Cherry Valley	173	H. B Kezar	84	8 40	6	14 40
Lena	174	Wallace E. Tucker	126	12 60	6	18 60
Matteson	175	Frank W. Wheeler	37	3 70	6	9 70
Mendota	176					
Staunton	177	W. P. Wall	245	24 50	6	30 50
Illinois Central	178	Frank N. Jewett	95	9 50	6	15 50
Wabash	179	W. M. Deckard	180	18 00	6	24 00
Moweaqua	180	James C. Cooper	186	18 60	6	24 60
Germania	182	F. W. Thomson	2	20	6	6 20
Meridian	183	A. J. Foot	72	7 20	6	13 20
Abingdon	185	W. M. Morse	173	17 30	6	23 30
Mystic Tie	187	H. L. Griffin	110	11 00	6	17 00
Cyrus	188	J. M. Landis	128	12 80	6	18 80
Fulton City	189	J. M. Eaton	136	13 60	6	19 60
Dundee	190	George T. King	48	4 80	6	10 80
Farmington	192	A. G. Morse	169	16 90	6	22 90
Herrick	193	George F. Graff	224	22 40	6	28 40
Freedom	194	Fred Wiley	75	7 50	6	13 50
La Harpe	195	James C. Mayor	216	21 60	6	27 60
Louisville	196	Alsie N. Tolliver	228	22 80	6	28 80
King Solomon's	197	Fred L. Dressel	257	25 70	6	31 70
Homer	199	Frank Brewer	143	14 30	6	20 30
Sheba	200	T. W. Gibson	266	26 60	6	32 60
Centralia	201	N. M. Rexford	252	25 20	6	31 20
Lavely	203	Isaac Pancake	173	17 30	6	23 30
Flora	204	H. V. Pixley	236	23 60	6	29 60
Corinthian	205	C. F. Preston	76	7 60	4	11 60
Fairfield	206	Henry Sessell	257	25 70	6	31 70
Tamaroa	207	A. H. Evans	280	28 00	6	34 00
Wilmington	208	John Atkinson	53	5 30	6	11 30
Wm. B. Warren	209	O. B. Conklin	1	10	6	6 10
Logan	210	Charles E. Smith	156	15 60	6	21 60
Cleveland	211	John McKean	1	10	6	6 10
Shipman	212	L. D. Smith	238	23 80	6	29 80
Ipava	213	I. M. VanHorn	203	20 30	6	26 30
Gillespie	214	G. W. Schmidt	240	24 00	6	30 00
Newton	216	Ed Nigh	223	22 30	6	28 30
Mason	217	Wilson Turner	211	21 10	6	27 10
New Salem	218	Sol. V. Cuanie	251	25 10	6	31 10
Oakland	219	F. C. Winkler	166	16 60	6	22 60
Mahomet	220	F. O. Jahr	141	14 10	6	20 10
Leroy	221	H. R. Ayton	135	13 50	6	19 50
Geo. Washington	222	Harrison Reed	134	13 40	6	19 40

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Pana	226	Jesse E. Reese	202	$20 20	$6	$26 20
Columbus	227	George E. Myers	250	25 00	6	31 00
Lovington	228	B. N. McMullin	168	16 80	6	22 80
Manchester	229	L. C. Funk	232	23 20	6	29 20
New Haven	230	I. A. Foster	297	29 70	6	35 70
Wyanet	231	H. D. Weaver	111	11 10	6	17 10
Farmers	232	J. K. West	373	37 30	6	43 30
Blandinsville	233	J. O. Oakman	210	21 00	6	27 00
DuQuoin	234	J. W. Hemenway	288	28 80	6	34 80
Dallas City	235	Geo. M. Cummings	222	22 20	6	28 20
Charter Oak	236	T. F. Blankley	231	23 10	6	29 10
Cairo	237	W. F. Gibson	365	36 50	6	42 50
Black Hawk	238	Ed. F. Tyrrell	243	24 30	6	30 30
Mt. Carmel	239	J. G. Stansfield	249	24 90	6	30 90
Western Star	240	H. W. Berks	128	12 80	6	18 80
Shekinah	241	Jas. M Howell	368	30 80	6	36 80
Galva	243	V A. Wigren	139	13 90	6	19 90
Horicon	244	H. D. Herbert	75	7 50	6	13 50
Greenville	245	J H. McHenry	248	24 80	6	30 80
El Paso	246	J. L. Boner	117	11 70	4	15 70
Rob Morris	247	John Goodwin	113	11 30	6	17 30
Golden Gate	248	H. C. Spurgeon	186	18 60	6	24 60
Hibbard	249	F. W. Froelich	246	24 60	6	30 60
Robinson	250	J. S. Abbott	205	20 50	6	26 50
Heyworth	251	O J. Hougham	137	13 70	6	19 70
Aledo	252	Charl. L. Gregory	176	17 60	6	23 60
Avon Harmony	253	C. B. Warner	183	18 30	4	22 30
Aurora	254	H. G. Logare	37	3 70	6	9 70
Donnelson	255	W. H. Young	245	24 50	6	30 50
Warsaw	257	Jno. W. Marsh	248	24 80	6	30 80
Mattoon	260	P. B. Linn	172	17 20	4	23 20
Amon	261	E. M. McPherson	139	13 90	6	19 90
Channahon	262	Lew Gaskill	55	5 50	6	11 50
Illinois	263	Peter A. Reinhard	150	15 00	6	21 00
Franklin Grove	264	F. M. Banker	88	8 80	4	12 80
Vermilion	265	John W. Osman	142	14 20	6	20 20
Kingston	266	L. M Morrison	265	26 50	6	32 50
La Prairie	267	C. N. Vertrees	236	23 60	6	29 60
Paris	268	Thos. Moyer	160	16 00	6	22 00
Wheaton	269	A. Thies	25	2 50	6	8 50
Levi Lusk	270	S. P. Prescott	92	9 20	6	15 20
Blaney	271	W. H. Halway	1	10	6	16 00
Carmi	272	T. W. Hall	282	28 20	6	34 20
Miners	273	D. B. Blewett	165	16 50	6	22 50
Byron	274	John H. Helm	83	8 30	6	14 30
Milton	275	J. A. Miller	259	25 90	6	31 90
Elizabeth	276	R. F. Taylor	337	33 70	6	39 70
Accordia	277	Fred Lippert	4	40	6	6 40
Jo Daviess	278	Geo. E. Stickney	138	13 80	6	19 80
Neoga	279	R. D. Marsh	184	18 40	6	24 40
Kansas	280	W. E. Brown	174	17 40	6	23 40
Brooklyn	282	A. E. Bennett	82	8 20	6	14 20
Meteor	283	Frank C. Paust	56	5 60	6	11 60
Catlin	285	A. Jones	129	12 90	6	18 90
Plymouth	286	Robt. L. Cloud	222	22 20	6	28 20
De Soto	287	Marion Kelly	302	30 20	6	33 20
Genoa	288	Chas. E. Saul	59	5 90	6	11 90
Wataga	291	J. M. Cooper	155	15 50	6	21 50
Chenoa	292	W. G. Abbott	102	10 20	6	16 20
Prophetstown	293	Edgar Rodes	129	12 90	6	18 90
Pontiac	294	W. E. Herbert	92	9 20	4	13 20
Dills	295	I. P. Kilgore	256	25 60	6	31 60
Quincy	296	Emmet Howard	263	26 30	6	32 30
Benjamin	297	D. W. Crippen	241	24 10	6	30 10
Wauconda	298	Geo. Glynch	40	4 00	6	10 00

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGE	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Hinckley	301	J. H. Bander	57	$ 5 70	$6	$11 70
Durand	302	E. A. Hills	104	10 40	4	14 40
Raven	303	L. P. Vass	44	4 40	6	10 40
Onarga	305	James Kewley	85	8 50	6	14 50
W. C. Hobbs	306	W. A. Davidson	131	13 10	6	19 10
T. J. Pickett	307	George D. Bell	192	19 20	6	25 20
Ashlar	308	Peter C. Gray	1	10	6	6 10
Harvard	309	A. L. Darling	62	6 20	6	12 20
Dearborn	310	Wm. K. Forsyth	3	30	6	6 30
Kilwinning	311	C. M. Eddy	1	10	4	4 10
Ionic	312	Charles U. Downey	173	17 30	6	23 30
York	313	T. W. Richards	195	19 50	6	25 50
Palatine	314	C. D. Taylor	26	2 60	6	8 60
Abraham Jonas	316	Edwin Whorrall	99	9 90	6	15 90
J. L. Anderson	318	George A. Miller	226	22 60	6	28 60
Doric	319	George E. Carlson	164	16 40	6	22 40
Creston	320	W. C. Kempson	70	7 00	6	13 00
Dunlap	321	F. C. Barnum	124	12 40	6	18 40
Windsor	322	R. W. Turner	184	18 40	6	24 40
Orient	323	Charles S. Moore	68	6 80	6	12 80
Harrisburg	325	J. B. Lee	306	30 60	4	34 60
Industry	327	A. A. Adkisson	215	21 50	6	27 50
Altona	330	W. C. Stuckey	147	14 70	6	20 70
Mt. Erie	331	John Griefzu	259	25 90	6	31 90
Tuscola	332	Cornelius Bye	150	15 00	6	21 00
Tyrian	333	John P. Springer	185	18 50	6	24 50
Sumner	334	C. H. Saxton	236	23 60	6	29 60
Schiller	335	C. H. Kammann	150	15 00	6	21 00
New Columbia	336	Thomas N. Cummin	349	34 90	6	40 90
Oneida	337	A. F. Stewart	151	15 10	6	21 10
Saline	339	W. J. Hubbard	316	31 60	6	37 60
Kedron	340	A. M. Bloxam	193	19 30	6	25 30
Full Moon	341	I. C. Duncan	273	27 30	6	33 30
Summerfield	342					
Wenona	344	E. W. Oliver	108	10 80	4	14 80
Milledgeville	345	T. N. Fleming	122	12 20	6	18 20
N. D. Morse	346	V. I. Ball	229	22 90	6	28 90
Sidney	347	W. M Hanson	137	13 70	6	19 70
Russellville	348	J. H. Mickey	213	21 30	6	27 30
Sublette	349	E. T. Leith	93	9 30	6	15 30
Fairview	350	C. V. Gilmore	193	19 30	6	25 30
Tarbolton	351	A. H. Birch	98	9 80	6	15 80
Groveland	352	G. W. Moschel	146	14 60	6	20 60
Kinderhook	353	G. W. Lawrence	270	27 00	6	33 00
Ark and Anchor	354	George W. Jones	201	20 10	6	26 10
Marine	355	Louis Brandes	256	25 60	6	31 60
Hermitage	356	W. H. Brissman	262	26 20	6	32 20
Orion	358	D. A. Hewitt	62	6 20	6	12 20
Blackberry	359	H A. Dean	44	4 40	6	10 40
Princeville	360	Sherman T. Henry	149	14 90	6	20 90
Douglas	361	P. W. Lill	302	30 20	4	34 20
Noble	362	Joseph Palmer	239	23 90	6	29 90
Horeb	363	J. D. Hawks	163	16 30	6	22 30
Tonica	364	L. A. Kaiser	108	10 80	6	16 80
Bement	365	A. C. Stadler	153	15 30	6	21 30
Arcola	366	O. H. Woodworth	158	15 80	6	21 80
Oxford	367	H. H. Sherwood	160	16 00	6	22 00
Jefferson	368	Thomas E. Brown	289	28 90	6	34 90
Newman	369	B. W. Vandine	166	16 60	6	22 60
Livingston	371	G. C. Koehnlein	74	7 40	6	13 40
Chambersburg	373	S. J Hobbs	246	24 60	6	30 60
Shabbona	374	M. Bloomingdale	67	6 70	6	12 70
Aroma	378	J. T. Corliss	61	6 10	6	12 10
Payson	379	Charles E. Gabriel	278	27 80	6	33 80
Liberty	380	S. F. McBride	283	28 30	6	34 30

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Gill	382	Richard Boston	223	22 30	6	28 30
La Moille	383	Frank E. Dayton	92	9 20	6	15 20
Waltham	384	E. M. Cook	94	9 40	6	15 40
Mississippi	385	Harry R. Retman	138	13 80	6	19 80
Bridgeport	386	C. E. Cullison	229	22 90	6	28 90
El Dara	388	A. J. Brown	260	26 00	4	30 00
Kankakee	389	W. J. Martin	56	5 60	6	11 60
Ashmore	390	C. R. Mitchell	178	17 80	6	23 80
Tolono	391	J. E. Hartleb	137	13 70	6	19 70
Oconee	392	J. W. Heckethorn	209	20 90	6	26 90
Blair	393	W. E. Anderson	1	10	6	6 10
Jerseyville	394	Chas. E. Miner	260	26 00	6	32 00
Muddy Point	396	A. N. Beals	183	18 30	6	24 30
Shiloh	397	Albert Krausse	89	8 90	6	14 90
Kinmundy	398	W. W. Lowe	229	22 90	6	28 90
Buda	399	Jno. F. Taylor	117	11 70	6	17 70
Odell	401	E. M. Vaughan	82	8 20	6	14 20
Kishwaukee	402	H. G. Burgess	62	6 20	6	12 20
Mason City	403	W. Y. McLemore	172	17 20	6	23 20
Batavia	404	Chas. R Briggs	38	3 80	6	9 80
Ramsey	405	Hiram Hennon	219	21 90	6	27 90
Bethalto	406	Jacob Frey	261	26 10	6	32 10
Stratton	408	W. A. Tweedy	166	16 60	6	22 60
Thos. J. Turner	409					
Mithra	410	Henry Steinbock	2	20	6	6 20
Hesperia	411	Ulysses J. Grim	1	10	6	6 10
Bollen	412	Arthur Welding	137	13 70	6	19 70
Evening Star	414	C. M. Briggs	109	10 90	6	16 90
Lawn Ridge	415	L. W. Lamoree	140	14 00	6	20 00
Paxton	416	J. P. Irwin	103	10 30	6	16 30
Marseilles	417	W. M Churchill	77	7 70	6	13 70
Freeburg	418	L. J. Joseph	303	30 30	4	34 30
Reynoldsburg	419	U. S. Cavitt	334	33 40	6	39 40
Oregon	420	W. J. Emerson	91	9 10	6	15 10
Washburn	421	S. H. Lesch	127	12 70	6	18 70
Landmark	422	Alex. S. Irvine	4	40	6	6 40
Lanark	423	E. M. Tallman	120	12 00	6	18 00
Exeter	424	C. N. Priest	232	23 20	6	29 20
Scottville	426	John Fanning	223	22 30	6	28 30
Red Bud	427	John J. Fox	318	31 80	6	37 80
Sunbeam	428	Wallace Parker	52	5 20	6	11 20
Chebanse	429	Burt E. Burroughs	64	6 40	6	12 40
Kendrick	430	J. E. Wilson	248	24 80	6	30 80
Summit	431	Frank Howsman	177	17 70	6	23 70
Murrayville	432	John T. Warcup	227	22 70	6	28 70
Annawan	433	Ed. Everett, Jr	152	15 20	6	21 20
Makanda	434	Oliver McKenzie	316	31 60	6	37 60
Philo	436	Julius Lenke	152	15 20	6	21 20
Chicago	437	Jacob M. Loeb	1	10	6	6 10
Camargo	440	Frank Couch	156	15 60	6	21 60
Sparland	441	T. E. Gapen	130	13 00	6	19 00
Casey	442	W. W. Bruce	186	18 60	6	24 60
Hamshire	443	Frank Channing	51	5 10	6	11 10
Cave-in-Rock	444	Fred Schulze	333	33 30	6	39 30
Chesterfield	445	John J. Leach	233	23 30	6	29 30
Watseka	446	Edgar B. Elder	77	7 70	6	13 70
S. D. Monroe	447	N. F. Lindsay	217	21 70	6	27 70
Yates City	448	M. W. Thomson	164	16 40	6	22 40
Mendon	449	G. F. Warner	263	26 30	6	32 30
Loami	450	John Lowry	199	19 90	6	25 90
Bromwell	451	Geo. Hutchinson	193	19 30	6	25 30
New Hartford	453	Geo. H. Ellis	262	26 20	6	32 20
Maroa	454	W. T. McLean	157	15 70	6	21 70
Irving	455	C. B. McKinney	233	23 30	6	29 30
Nokomis	456	D. H. Zepp	224	22 40	6	28 40

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Blazing Star	458	H. J. Fuller	332	$33 20	$6	$39 20
Jeffer onville	460	Wat Bestow	251	25 10	6	31 10
Plainview	461	R. M. Taylor	234	23 40	6	29 40
Tremo t	462		...		..	
Palmyra	463	C. S. Mahon	221	22 10	6	28 10
Denver	464	H. D. Seigfried	247	24 70	6	30 70
Huntsville	465	George Burmood	234	23 40	6	29 40
Cobden	466	R. H. Lawrence	323	32 30	6	38 30
South Macon	467	A. A. Anderson	180	18 00	6	24 00
Cheney's Grove	468	George L. Jackson	118	11 80	6	17 80
McLean	469	W. W. Harris	141	14 10	6	20 10
Rantoul	470	W. A. Pfeiffer	114	11 40	6	17 40
Kendall	471	P. L. Hoadly	49	4 90	6	10 90
Amity	472	A. L. Hamilton	30	3 00	6	9 00
Gordon	473	N. P. Nilson	258	25 80	6	31 80
Columbia	474	H. Reichenbach	295	29 50	6	35 50
Walshville	475	S. Z. T. Ratcleff	239	23 90	6	29 90
Manito	476	James A. McComas	164	16 40	6	22 40
Rutland	477	William E. Jones	113	11 30	6	17 30
Pleiades	478	Thomas E. Koser	3	30	6	6 30
Wyoming	479	A. J. Wrigley	137	13 70	6	19 70
Momence	481	Charles B. Astle	52	5 20	6	11 20
Lexington	482	A. H. Scroggin	110	11 00	6	17 00
Edgewood	484	Joseph Danks	214	21 40	6	27 40
Xenia	485	T. W. Kepley	244	24 40	6	30 40
Bowen	486	J. H. Cross	244	24 40	6	30 40
Andrew Jackson	487	George W. Willard	326	32 60	6	38 60
Clay City	488	W. F. Dransfield	242	24 20	2	26 20
Cooper	489	L. C. Stewart	212	21 20	6	27 20
Shannon	490	H. E. Gemmill	121	12 10	6	18 10
Martin	491	George Fleishman	167	16 70	6	22 70
Libertyville	492		...		..	
Tower Hill	493	J. L. Cannon	204	20 40	6	26 40
Stone Fort	495	U. S. Spears	318	31 80	6	37 80
Colchester	496	H. L. Burford	210	21 00	6	27 00
Alma	497	W. H. Stephen	305	30 50	6	36 50
Murphysboro	498	Harris Levy	316	31 60	6	37 60
St. Paul	500	George Crocker	185	18 50	6	24 50
Stark	501	E. S. Leport	145	14 50	6	20 50
Woodhull	502	F. T. Pritchard	153	15 30	6	21 30
Odin	503	F. T. Boring	244	24 40	6	30 40
East St Louis	504	J. L. Woodruff	281	28 10	6	34 10
Meridian Sun	505	C. E. Oakes	74	7 40	6	13 40
O. H. Miner	506	J. B. Salkeld	76	7 60	6	13 60
Home	508	L. J. Frahm	3	30	6	6 30
Parkersburg	509	F. M. Rash	242	24 20	6	30 20
J. D. Moody	510	J. A. Heindman	258	25 80	6	31 80
Wade-Barney	512	E. D. Salisbury	126	12 60	6	18 60
Bradford	514	R. K. Deyo	128	12 80	6	18 80
Andalusia	516	Charles Wenks	178	17 80	6	23 80
Litchfield	517	John K. Milnor	231	23 10	6	29 10
Abraham Lincoln	518	A. E. Billings	185	18 50	6	24 50
Roseville	519	W. A. Carr	191	19 10	5	25 10
Anna	520	W. Henderson	329	32 90	6	38 90
Illiopolis	521	W. M. Close	186	18 60	6	24 60
Monitor	522	D. W. Reid	37	3 70	6	9 70
Chatham	523	F. W. Sabine	194	19 40	6	25 40
Evans	524	J. B. Bowdish	12	1 20	6	7 20
Delia	525	F. J. Davis	213	21 30	6	27 30
Covenant	526	F. L. Gerwig	1	10	6	6 10
Rossville	527		...		..	
Minooka	528	W. A. Thayer	51	5 10	6	11 10
Adams	529	J. P. Journey	283	28 30	6	34 30
Maquon	530	G. G. Shearer	172	17 20	6	23 20
Ashton	531	L. T. Moore	84	8 40	6	14 40

REPRESENTAVIVES—*Continued.*

LODGE	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Seneca	532	C. X. R. Thomas	72	$ 7 20	$6	$ 13 20
Altamont	533	F. Naumer	211	21 10	6	27 10
Cuba	534	G. M. Heller	191	19 10	6	25 10
Sherman	535	S. H. Calaway	164	16 40	6	22 40
Plainfield	536	A. E. Mottinger	48	4 80	6	10 80
J. R. Gorin	537	E. E. Crow	142	14 20	6	20 20
Lockport	538	F. S. Hutton	33	3 30	6	9 30
Chatsworth	539	Phil Sampson	97	9 70	6	15 70
Harlem	540					
Sigel	541	J. B. Singer	195	19 50	6	25 50
Towanda	542	Sam. Marsh	118	11 80	6	17 80
Cordova	543	Chas. Sallows	153	15 30	6	21 30
Virginia	544	J. A. McGee	210	21 00	6	27 00
Valley	547	T. R. Lees	176	17 60	6	23 60
Sharon	550	P. C. Bacon	123	12 30	6	18 30
Long Point	552	W. S. Ramsay	103	10 30	6	16 30
Plum River	554	P. M. Rinderbacher	126	12 60	6	18 60
Humboldt	555	F. A. Hathaway	84	8 40	6	14 40
Dawson	556	John McGinnes	196	19 60	4	23 60
Lessing	557	P. Maas	2	20	6	6 20
Leland	558	Wm. Julian	66	6 60	6	12 60
Thomson	559	Roy I. Houghton	143	14 30	6	20 30
Madison	560	R. Alsop	258	25 80	6	31 80
Villa Ridge	562	H. Whiteaker	353	35 30	6	41 30
Winslow	564	Saml. Sinclair	133	13 30	6	19 30
Pleasant Hill	565	W. E. Bybee	266	26 60	6	32 60
Albany	566	Louis Hoobler	144	14 40	6	20 40
Frankfort	567	D. B. Garland	314	31 40	6	37 40
Time	569	C. E. Bagby	260	26 00	6	32 00
Jacksonville	570	A. M. Hallowell	215	21 50	6	27 50
Bardolph	572	W. W. Hendricks	197	19 70	6	25 70
Gardner	573					
Pera	574	M. H. Shinker	108	10 80	6	16 80
Capron	575	W. R. Mariett	70	7 00	6	13 00
O'Fallon	576	T. Schilling	291	29 10	6	35 10
Viola	577	G. Harrison	167	16 70	6	22 70
Prairie City	578	J. M. Hilton	209	20 90	6	26 90
Hazel Dell	580	M. Sturts	198	19 80	6	25 80
Dongola	581	T. N. Henley	338	33 80	6	39 80
Shirley	582	J. A. Hougham	132	13 20	6	19 20
Highland	583	L. Blattner	267	26 70	6	32 70
Vesper	584	Geo. Sanderson	163	16 30	6	22 30
Fisher	585	N. E. Porter	194	19 40	6	25 40
Princeton	587	Fred Lehman	104	10 40	6	16 40
Troy	588	Fred Campbell	278	27 80	6	33 80
Fairmont	590	G. W. Shultz	137	13 70	4	17 70
Gilman	591	G. L. Harris	81	8 10	6	14 10
Fieldon	592	E. F. Brown	272	27 20	6	33 20
Miles Hart	595	D. W. Chamberlain	178	17 80	6	23 80
Cerro Gordo	600	J. M Harlan	163	16 30	6	22 30
Farina	601	J. W. Lackey	223	22 30	6	28 30
Watson	602	G. T. Austin	206	20 60	6	26 60
Clark	603	O. M. Mauk	186	18 60	6	24 60
Hebron	604	W. M. Miller	74	7 40	4	11 40
Streator	607	C. G. Austin	94	9 40	6	15 40
Piper	608	J. F. Earl	91	9 10	6	15 10
Sheldon	609	G. S. Hummer	85	8 50	6	14 50
Union Park	610	J. T. Randall	3	30	6	6 30
Lincoln Park	611	W. G. Nourse	2	20	6	6 20
Rock River	612	W. P. Benson	110	11 00	6	17 00
Patoka	613	J. M. Smith	247	24 70	6	30 70
Forest	614	J. R. Ives	93	9 30	6	15 30
Wadley	616	C. R. Wawne	227	22 70	6	28 70
Good Hope	617	G. A. Lackens	200	20 00	6	26 00
Basco	618	J. B. Elder	244	24 40	6	30 40

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Berwick	619	P. H. Shelton	172	$17 20	$6	$23 20
New Hope	620	James Snyder	179	17 90	6	23 90
Hopedale	622	J. Fishel	149	14 90	6	20 90
Locust	623	George Ritche	210	21 00	6	27 00
Union	627	A. H. Brooks	339	33 90	6	39 90
Tuscan	630	J. W. McGhee	305	30 50	6	36 50
Norton	631	D. B. Keighin	80	8 00	6	14 00
Ridge Farm	632	C. M. Harrold	140	14 00	6	20 00
E. F. W. Ellis	633	P. R. Copeland	87	8 70	6	14 70
Buckley	634	E. Hull	93	9 30	6	15 30
Rochester	635	J. M. Bell	193	19 30	6	25 30
Peotone	636	J. Barnhart	40	4 00	6	10 00
Keystone	639	L. A. Becker	2	20	6	6 20
Comet	641	M. H. Hand	144	14 40	6	20 40
Apollo	642	B. M. Lovell	3	30	6	6 30
D. C. Cregier	643	E. C. Duensing	2	20	6	6 20
Oblong City	644	C. W. Griffy	215	21 50	6	27 50
San Jose	645	J. W. Arington	163	16 30	6	22 30
Somonauk	646	C. Suppes	59	5 90	6	11 90
Blueville	647	C. A Prater	202	20 20	6	26 20
Camden	648	F. Hester	240	24 00	6	30 00
Atwood	651	W. E. Carroll	160	16 00	6	22 00
Greenview	653	J. O. McKee	180	18 00	6	24 00
Yorktown	655	W. C. Stilson	121	12 10	6	18 10
Mozart	656	Jacob Winter	126	12 60	6	18 60
Laf yette	657	C. D. Gardiner	333	33 30	4	37 30
Rock Island	658	C. I. Tedersen	164	16 40	6	22 40
Lambert	659	W. M. Coble	263	26 30	6	32 30
Grand Chain	660	J. M. Jones	353	35 30	6	41 30
South Park	662	G. A. Larson	6	60	6	6 60
Mayo	664	J. Gossman	223	22 30	6	28 30
Greenland	665	B. Tipsword	214	21 40	6	27 40
Crawford	666	J. T. Athey	214	21 40	6	27 40
Erie	667	W. Smith	133	13 30	6	19 30
Burnt Prairie	668	G. E. Jessup	272	27 20	6	33 20
Herder	669	John Bade	3	30	6	6 30
Fillmore	670	R. J. Wright	234	23 40	6	29 40
Eddyville	672	E. S. Bargn	333	33 30	6	39 30
Normal	673	R. G. Bright	124	12 40	6	18 40
Waldeck	674	M Wingerning	4	40	6	6 40
Pawnee	675	H. E. Farnam	203	20 30	6	26 30
A. O. Fay	676	M. T. Culver	23	2 30	6	8 30
Enfield	677	J. N. Wilson	277	27 70	6	33 70
Illinois City	679	W. H. Elliott	189	18 90	6	24 90
Clement	680	C. E. Knorr	171	17 10	6	23 10
Morrisonville	681	J. P. King	211	21 10	6	27 10
Blue Mound	682	C. L. Montgomery	184	18 40	6	24 40
Burnside	683	M. C. Howd	225	22 50	6	28 50
Gallatia	684	T. M. Johnson	307	30 70	6	36 70
Rio	685	G. W. Ernst	163	16 30	6	22 30
Garfield	686	O. H. Ahrens	4	40	6	6 40
Orangeville	687	A. C. Ebel	126	12 60	6	18 60
Clifton	688	N. T. Stevens	69	6 90	4	10 90
Englewood	690	A. Guthrie	7	70	6	6 70
Iola	691	M. H. Patrick	221	22 10	6	28 10
Raymond	692	P. J. Hermon	220	22 00	6	28 00
Herrin's Prairie	693	D. D. Williams	321	32 10	6	38 10
Shiloh Hill	695	H. Shaw	311	31 10	6	37 10
Belle Rive	696	W. R. Ross	293	29 30	6	35 30
Richard Cole	697	A. J. Kelso	4	40	4	4 40
Hutton	698	Z. C Jones	193	19 30	6	25 30
Pleasant Plains	700	W. H. Dorand	201	20 10	6	26 10
Temple Hill	701	H. C. Green	367	36 70	6	42 70
Alexandria	702	F. H. Blayney	172	17 20	6	23 20
Braidwood	704	A. H. Wheaton	57	5 70	6	11 70

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Ewing	705	John W. Hill.	298	$29 80	6	$35 80
Joppa	706	F. L. Heath	208	20 80	6	26 80
Star	709	C. R. Finley	99	9 90	6	15 90
Farmer City	710	W. H. Hutchins	130	13 00	6	19 00
Providence	711	H M. Hansen	10	1 00	4	4 10
Collinsville	712	W. E. Hadley	286	28 60	6	34 60
Johnsonville	713	E. M. Turner	252	25 20	6	31 20
Newton	714	A. J. Davis	134	13 40	6	19 40
Elvaston	715	E. F. Jolidon	237	23 70	6	29 70
Calumet	716	A. P. Peirce	16	1 60	6	7 60
Arcana	717	R. E. McCloy	1	10	6	6 10
May	718	C. W. Hart	285	28 50	6	34 50
Chapel Hill	719	I. N. Lentz	323	32 30	6	38 30
Rome	721	R. F. Casey	271	27 10	6	33 10
Walnut	722	A. E. Burress	110	11 00	6	17 00
Omaha	723	M. S. Randolph	292	29 20	4	33 20
Chandlerville	724	H. J. Anderson	207	20 70	6	26 70
Rankin	725	B. R. Cole	111	11 10	6	17 10
Golden Rule	726	W. J. Downey	1	10	6	6 10
Raritan	727	W. Cavins	201	20 10	6	26 10
Waterman	728	W. T. Wietberger	62	6 20	4	10 20
Lake Creek	729	R. S. Frick	320	32 00	6	38 00
Eldorado	730	D. L. Wood	297	29 70	6	35 70
Harbor	731	L. M. Randolph	12	1 20	6	7 20
Carman	732	J. Edmonds	212	21 20	6	27 20
Gibson	733	W. A. Hoover	110	11 00	6	17 00
Morning Star	734	G. W. Brant	181	18 10	6	24 10
Sheridan	735	W. H. Bernard	64	6 40	6	12 40
Arrowsmith	737					
Saunemin	738	P. H. Lannon	83	8 30	6	14 30
Lakeside	739	E. J. Beach	3	30	6	6 30
New Holland	741	James Peters	168	16 80	6	22 80
Danvers	742	M. B. Munsell	136	13 60	6	19 60
Scott Land	743	J. F. Jennings	151	15 10	6	21 10
Goode	744	J. B. Martin	295	29 50	6	35 50
Winnebago	745	C. P. Coolidge	94	9 40	6	15 40
Weldon	746	V. C. Swigart	150	15 00	6	21 00
Centennial	747	E. Wimmer	142	14 20	6	20 20
Alta	748	Jay Frye	155	15 50	6	21 50
Akin	749	George H. Flamnigan	316	31 60	6	37 60
Lyndon	750	P. C. Riley	123	12 30	6	18 30
Loundsbury	751					
Allendale	752	J. W. Smith	241	24 10	6	30 10
Ogden	754	James Scott	144	14 40	6	20 40
Pre-emption	755					
Hardinsville	756	Leon. Houston	218	21 80	6	27 80
Verona	757	Fred Harford	75	7 50	6	13 50
Mystic Star	758	William Aschcroft	4	40	6	6 40
Orel	759	W. W. Reid	270	27 00	6	33 00
Sibley	761	W. W. Porter	105	10 50	6	16 50
Van Meter	762					
Crete	763	O. Bigelow	30	3 00	6	9 00
Sullivan	764	F. E. Pifer	176	17 60	6	23 60
Palace	765	Frank J. Page	12	1 20	6	7 20
Littleton	766	John W. Lambert	236	23 60	6	29 60
Triluminar	767	A. F. Hanson	12	1 20	6	7 20
Mizpah	768	A. C. McKay	5	50	6	6 50
St. Elmo	769	George W. Bledsoe	217	21 70	6	27 70
LaGrange	770	Fred A. Crane	15	1 50	6	7 50
Bay City	771	C. A. Golden	384	38 40	6	44 40
New Burnside	772	O. A. Wise	323	32 30	6	38 30
Mansfield	773	J. V. Champion	131	13 10	6	19 10
Lake View	774	John Nelson	5	50	6	6 50
Grand Crossing	776	C. M. White	10	1 00	6	7 00
Ravenswood	777	P. L. Ford	6	60	6	6 60

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total
Gurney	778	J. H. Harden	355	$35 50	$6	$ 41 50
Wright's Grove	779	E. J. Mosser	5	50	6	6 50
Siloam	780					
Potomac	782	H. M. Luckey	121	12 10	6	18 10
Constantia	783	Chas. Unverzagt	1	10	6	6 10
Beacon Light	784	Alfred Hall	11	1 10	6	7 10
Riverton Union	786	Wm. T. Ham	191	19 10	6	25 10
Morris	787	C. W. Hartman	304	30 40	6	36 40
Lerna	788	W. H. Cassady	178	17 80	6	23 80
Auburn Park	789	Geo. G. Fisher	8	80	6	6 80
Pittsfield	790	Wm. I. Hesley	254	25 40	6	31 40
Broadlands	791	D. P. McIntyre	155	15 50	6	21 50
Calhoun	792	Jas. H. DeLong	272	27 20	6	33 20
A. T. Darrah	793	Clark Harrold	165	16 50	6	22 50
Tadmor	794	F. C. Karber	329	32 90	6	38 90
Myrtle	795	D. A. Smith	7	70	6	6 70
E. M. Husted	796	F. P. Armstrong	237	23 70	6	29 70
Normal Park	797	Geo. H. Parker	7	70	6	6 70
Sidell	798	W. G. Cathcart	146	14 60	6	20 60
Colfax	799	Wm. Gaddis	119	11 90	6	17 90
Kenwood	800	J. H. Prothers	4	40	6	6 40
Sangamon	801					
Williamson	802	W. H. Perry	317	31 70	6	37 70
Neponset	803	C. M. Carpenter	123	12 30	6	18 30
Kensington	804	C. J. Kuyper	13	1 30	6	7 30
S. M. Dalzell	805	W. A. Fowler	104	10 40	6	16 40
Nebo	806	J. V. Pinkerton	261	26 10	6	32 10
Royal	807	J. B. McGayer	300	30 00	6	36 00
Cornland	808	C. F. Lanham	177	17 70	6	23 70
Gillham	809	J. M. Kimbro	252	25 20	6	31 20
Tracy	810	C. D. Hiller	13	1 30	6	7 30
Melvin	811	C. O. McMann	100	10 00	6	16 00
De Land	812	J. H. Wood	150	15 00	6	21 00
Sigwalt	813	J. C. Clemmensen	5	50	6	6 50
Ohio	814	P. P. Michael	103	10 30	6	16 30
Lawn	815					
Ridgway	816	W. J. Blackard	299	29 90	6	35 90
Creal Springs	817	J. W. Burnett	336	33 60	6	39 60
Ben Hur	818	W. H. Blencoe	7	70	6	6 70
Columbian	819					
Henderson	820	F. Sincraugh	157	15 70	6	21 70
New Canton	821	M. D. Massic	292	29 20	6	35 20
Belknap	822	J. E. Holt	346	34 60	6	40 60
Pearl	823	G. W. Dow	115	11 50	6	17 50
Grove	824	J. O. Olsen	21	2 10	6	8 10
Arthur	825	A. J. Maxwell	162	16 20	6	22 20
Mazon	826	A. E. Stiles	71	7 10	6	13 10
Sequoit	827	Joseph Turner	55	5 50	6	11 50
Edgar	828					
Trinity	829	W. O. Wilson	154	15 40	6	21 40
Rockport	830	W. D. Miller	300	30 00	6	36 00
Findlay	831	S. B. Perry	205	20 50	4	24 50
Magic City	832	L. A. Dolton	23	2 30	6	8 30
Dean	833	John Bennett	321	32 10	6	38 10
Toledo	834	G. D. Leach	187	18 70	6	24 70
Triple	835	F. Kohl	278	27 80	6	33 80
Windsor Park	836	E. E. Buchan	7	70	6	6 70
Hindsboro	837	C. L. Watson	168	16 80	6	22 80
Charity	838	W. D. Holmes	197	19 70	6	25 70
Berwyn	839	G. H. Anderson	10	1 00	6	7 00
Alto Pass	840	C. B. Holcomb	332	33 20	6	39 20
Woodlawn Park	841	W. H. Bied	8	80	6	6 80
Fides	842	M. Anderson	17	1 70	6	7 70
Park Lodge	843	C. P. Abbey	10	1 00	6	6 10
Hopewell	844	Fred Johnson	126	12 60	6	18 60

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Martinton	845	Thomas W. Mayo	68	$ 6 80	$2	$ 8 80
Bluffs	846	J. F. Crawford	232	23 20	6	29 20
Stronghurst	847	R. L. Taylor	213	21 30	6	27 30
London	848	W. T. Shreves	183	18 30	6	24 30
Palestine	849	J. S. Thompson	253	25 30	6	31 30
Austin	850	H. A. Baldwin	7	70	6	6 70
Chicago Heghts	851					
Gothic	852	E. W. Cannady	281	28 10	6	34 10
Latham	853	A. J. Pease	185	18 50	6	24 50
Brighton Park	854	Thomas Rankin	6	60	6	6 60
King Oscar	855	O. D. Olson	12	1 20	6	7 20
West Gate	856	C. L. Wood	271	27 10	6	33 10
Boyd D	857	I. N. Miner	67	6 70	6	12 70
Utica	858	N. J. Cary	94	9 40	6	15 40
Apple River	859	G. V. Lichtenberger	144	14 40	6	20 40
Metropolitan	860	H. B. Schreiner	5	50	4	4 50
Sorento	861	A. E. Eisele	248	24 80	6	30 80
Riverside	862	F. S. McClory	12	1 20	6	7 20
St. Andrews	863	W. Gardner	1	10	6	6 10
Olympia	864	C. P. Wanwaring	4	40	6	6 40
St Cecilia	865	C. Ferguson	12	1 20	6	7 20
West Salem	866	J. H. Grace	248	24 80	6	30 80
Chadwick	867	W. H. Baker	130	13 00	6	19 00
Cornell	868	H. M. Cornell	105	10 50	4	14 50
Maywood	869	John W. Barber	7	70	4	4 70
Lostant	870	W. G. Wilson	113	11 30	6	17 30

Fraternally submitted,

JNO. A. LADD,
W. F. BECK,
G. W. TIPSWORD,
Committee.

REPORT—Committee on Chartered Lodges.

Bro. Thos. W. Wilson, from the Committee on Chartered Lodges, presented the following report. On motion it was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M.:

Your Committee on Chartered Lodges, having carefully examined the returns of the constituent lodges for the year ending June 30, 1904, submit the following summary of the tabulated statement:

INCREASE.

Number raised	5,662
Number reinstated	416
Number admitted	1,331
Number added for error	46
Total increase	7,455

DECREASE.

Number suspended	722
Number expelled	18
Number dimitted	1,355
Number died	1,083
Number deducted for error	23
Total decrease	3,201
Net gain in membership	4,254
Total membership June 30, 1904	70,921
Number of Chartered Lodges	732
Members residing in Illinois	63,889
Non-resident members	7,032
Number initiated	6,207
Number passed	5,707
Received from dues year ending June 30, 1904	$63,280 95

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR CHARITY.

Contributed to members, their widows and orphans	$38,117 08
Contributed to those not members	3,217 60
Contributed to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home	657 10
Total contributed by lodges to charity	$41,991 78

We are again pleased to report that every constituent lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction has reported promptly and that all M. W. Grand Lodge dues have been paid.

We desire to thank the R. W. Grand Secretary for the neat and accurate tables furnished by him, which greatly lessened the work of the committee.

The greatest increase ever reported in one year is shown both in membership and in amount of dues collected, for general fund and for charity, and the M. W. Grand Lodge is to be congratulated on the continued and increasing prosperity in this Grand Jurisdiction.

All of which is respectfully and fraternally submitted.

James L. Scott,
L. K. Byers,
W. W. Watson,
Delmar D. Darrah,
Thos. W. Wilson.



F. M. BLAIR

Elected M.W. Grand Master 1861—1862

REPORT—Committee on Obituaries.

Bro. E. D. Brothers presented the following report from the Committee on Obituaries. On motion it was adopted unanimously by a rising vote:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. of the State of Illinois:

With bowed heads, moistened eyes and sorrowing hearts, again we offer our tribute of praise at the sable bier of our fraternal dead. But this praise is not for them; each has completed his record and gone to his reward;

"Nor steel, nor poison,
Malice domestic, foreign levy, nothing
Can touch him farther."

In thus honoring and respecting them, we magnify ourselves. Amidst the ceaseless turmoil, the carking cares, the infinite exactions of business, we pause a moment to review and study the lessons of hope and promise, encouragement and inspiration in the records of their lives, in order that, by the measure of their intellectual, spiritual and moral excellence we may see and determine how near we approach the exemplars of character. The lessons to be learned, the precepts to be inferred are to be incorporated into our lives and become potent factors in shaping our conduct.

We are the product of our ideals. We follow them as the stream follows its channel from mountain to sea, or as the bullet speeds on its course true to the direction of the initial impulse. Given the youth's ideals, you should be able to presage his future; if there be added his environments, you should be able to write his biography and if his capacity be included, you should be able to read his destiny. Always and ever, man has been a hero-worshiper. The exaltation of patriots, the enshrining in memory of the world's benefactors, the apotheosizing of rulers and the deification of saints are alike the product and manifestation of that eternally present, persisting, active aspiration of mind and heart to attain the infinite:

"Striving to aim at something higher,
Striving to win the heart's desire,
With noble zeal the soul to inspire."

And why should we not? Where has been established the limit of human attainment? Who dares predict its boundaries? In the gate-way of progress, stand no cherubim guarding with flaming swords the tree of knowledge and understanding.

"Aspiring to be gods, if angels fell
Aspiring to be angels, men rebel,"

conveys an immense falsehood under the guise of an innocent simile. "Thus far canst thou go and no farther" is the language of defeated, impotent effort and although weird in its arrogance and magic in its imperiousness, was never spoken to aspiring genius by the Supernatural. Men come and go as snow-flakes fill the air, as the great Olympiads of time flow into the mighty cycles of eternity and in all ages and everywhere, "kings would be angels and meaner creatures kings," while from the deeps of the eternal there has never yet come a warning voice and over all the arching heavens have ever smiled a silent benediction.

Knowledge of the external precedes knowledge of the internal. Extrospection comes before introspection; perception first, reflection afterwards. The former is food for mental and spiritual growth,—the basis of knowledge; the latter, exercise for their development. The one suggests *big;* the other, *great.* Instinctively, but unconsciously, the mind projects and infuses itself into the objects of nature within its ken, giving them form, beauty, faculties and animation. We speak of the wailing winds, the laughing waters, the babbling brook, the weeping willows, the sighing boughs, the cruel cold, the tender zephyrs, the pitiless rain, the blushing rose, the modest lily and so on throughout the entire category of human attributes, faculties and emotions. To the ancient mind, to perceive was to vivify and spiritualize. Earth and heaven, land and sea, mountain and plain, forest and prairie, oasis and desert, river and lake, day and night, heat and cold; barren rock and fertile valley, dark chasm and lurid volcano, soft flame and driving thunderbolt; times, seasons, motion, rest; the source of life, the causes of death,—all the mysterious, active, potent forces and phenomena of nature were infused and suffused with a life and spirituality which made them kin to man. The earth, the sea, the air, the silvery moon, the mighty orb of day, the twinkling stars, were teeming with throbbing, tender, sympathic life. They regarded:

> "All are but parts of one stupendous whole,
> Whose body nature is and God the soul:
> Warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze,
> Glows in the stars and blossoms in the trees,
> Lives through all life, extends through all extent,
> Spreads undivided, operates unspent."

But food is a burden if not assimilated. Lessons, to be useful, must be applied. Worthless are the examples which we do not follow; meaningless the maxims not incorporated into our lives. Hence, seeing the trend of the intellectual and spiritual growth of his age, the great Law-giver, Solon, caused to be inscribed over the entrance to the Parthenon, in letters that all might read, those memorable words, *gnothi seauton*—KNOW THYSELF. Pause and examine yourself. Shut your eyes and look within. Employ your senses in the development of your own soul. Put all nature under tribute to promote the upbuilding of a purer, nobler

manhood. Dull and near the clay must be he who, in the solemn presence of the dead, does not receive, from the record of their years, encouragement and inspiration.

When the winds roar, the rains dash and the heavens flame, we know that sooner or later the lightning will strike; yet, after the bolt, we are shocked and appalled in the presence of the ruin it has wrought. When, on the shore of the ocean, we behold the leviathans of commerce and travel plowing through its waves, we know that sooner or later the spirits of the storm will lash it into fury and mingle with its roar the wail of helpless mariners and creaking of grounded ship; yet, after the conflict of the elements, we stand aghast and impotent at sight of the silent forms floating on the surface and the melancholy wreckage which strews the shore. We view with complacency the somber, sullen mountain sleeping in the distance, although we know that sooner or later its mighty crater will belch forth a deluge of destruction; yet, after the eruption, we gaze with horror and amazement at the havoc in its wake. We enjoy the hopes, promises and inspirations of Spring,—the awakening of an innate world into life and beauty, although we know that, in the fullness of time, the fragrant flowers will fade, the green grass wither, the sun withdraw his potent rays and the songster wing his way to his Southern home. We know that sooner or later, whether during the joy of youth, the responsibilities of manhood or the lethargy of age, but with the certainty of fate and the remorseless advance of destiny, by slow degrees or sudden shocks, there comes to each of the children of men that catastrophe called Death. We see it with the first touch of light on our infant eyes and the last flickering ray which penetrates our obscured vision; yet, after the lamp of life has gone out, even

> "Before decay's effacing fingers
> Have swept the lines where beauty lingers,"

we are speechless, palsied, forlorn, in the presence of the lifeless clay of a departed friend; and with the first return of conscious meditation, comes the reflection,

> "We are such stuff
> As dreams are made on and our little life
> Is rounded with a sleep."

But we know, too, that ever is winter succeeded by spring; that the darkness of night only makes more brilliant the flush of morning; that death but moves aside the curtains between us and "the vast and opening scenes of boundless eternity."

OTHER JURISDICTIONS.

The Pale Horse and his Rider have invaded many of our sister Grand Lodges, and unhorsed and sent to their long homes many who had

attained prominence not only within their jurisdictions, but also throughout the country.

"I doubt not through the ages
One increasing purpose runs,
And the thoughts of men are widened
With the process of the suns."

Among the illustrious dead whom we should mention are the following:

ARIZONA.

R. W. Bro. Charles Clarence Warner, Deputy Grand Master, 1898-9, of the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M., of Arizona. Born at Somonauk, Illinois, August 19, 1850; killed in an accident in the Copper Queen Mine, Bisbee, Arizona, June 13, 1904.

A good husband and loving father, a skillful craftsman, loyal friend, respected citizen and a trusted employee has gone to receive the reward that awaits the good man.

"The sun is but a speck of fire,
A transient meteor in the sky;
The soul, immortal as its Sire.
Shall never, never die."

ARKANSAS.

M. W. Bro. George E. Dodge, Past Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M., of Arkansas, 1881-2. Born at Little Rock, Arkansas, July 6, 1845, died in the same city, February 6, 1904.

The sadness of this bereavement is intensified in contemplation of the many virtues and the great personal worth of the departed brother. Wise in counsel, modest and dignified in bearing, upright, capable and true in every relation, his sudden going is the occasion of universal regret. Let us emulate his virtues, that our last end may be like his.

COLORADO.

R. W. Bro. George T. Cooper, Deputy Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Colorado. Born near Independence, Jackson county, Missouri, April 15, 1845; died at Denver, Colorado, June 20, 1904.

Many honors came to Brother Cooper. He was devoted, loyal and true in all his Masonic connections. His home life was beautiful; tender and regardful as a husband, kind and loving as a father. Such a life lends a model and inspiration to youth, and at the same time gives strength and assurance to all who come in touch therewith.

FLORIDA.

M. W. Bro. William Forsyth Bynum, Past Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Florida. Born in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, — 1825; died at Live Oak, Florida, May 9, 1904.

He was honored and respected not only in the community where he lived, but by a large circle of friends and acquaintances throughout the State. He served as clerk to the House of Representatives of Flordia for about forty years. The illustrious Brother was a skillful physician, a life-long and consistent Christian, a loving husband, a kind father, a good and true citizen; faithful to his country, and kind and charitable to his fellow-men.

R. W. Bro. Warren Tyler, Junior Grand Warden of the M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Florida. Born in Connecticut, August 4, 1861; died at Bartow, Florida, December 21, 1903.

He filled many positions of honor and usefulness in the community in which he lived. His proficiency in the ritualistic work was early recognized and appreciated by his Fellow Craftsmen.

MAINE.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Alvah Locke, Past Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Maine. Born in Hollis, York county, Maine, December 25, 1843; died at Portland, Maine, Thursday, April 21, 1904.

To most of our brethren it would be sufficient to say that he was a life-long friend, intimate acquaintance and *protege* of the late M. W. Bro. Josiah H. Drummond. M. W. Bro. Locke was a man of upright and Christian character, loyal and true to his convictions, yet courteous and considerate in all respects. Of clear thought, excellent judgment, he gave grace and dignity to every position. He was a true friend and brother.

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime
And, departing, leave behind us
Foot-prints on the sands of time."

MICHIGAN.

M. W. Bro. Arthur M. Clark, Past Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Michigan. Born at Landaff, New Hampshire, August 4, 1833; died October 26, 1903.

He served his lodge as W. M. for a period of nineteen years, and the M. W. Grand Lodge of Michigan as Grand Lecturer for a period of twenty-

He served his lodge as W. M. for a period of nineteen years, and the among other things: "Everywhere he has sought to impress upon the Craft,

the thought that Masonry does not consist of ceremony only. Always courteous, kind, patient, loving his fellow-men, considerate, charitable, infused with the basic principles of Freemasonry, he has, by precept and example, infused into the great body of Masonry in this jurisdiction those qualities of mind and heart which now are and shall ever, we trust, remain our inheritance.

By his kindness of heart, his genial ways and his affable address, he made himself the personal friend of every Mason in this jurisdiction.

MONTANA.

M. W. Bro. Samuel Word, Past Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Montana. Born in Barboursville, Kentucky, January 19, 1837; died at Helena, Montana, September 24, 1903.

M. W. Bro. Word made a codification of the Constitution, By-Laws and Regulations of his Grand Lodge, and his work was so skillfully and prudently done that it was unanimously approved and adopted by that body.

"Beyond these chilly winds and gloomy skies,
Beyond Death's cloudy portal,
There is a land where beauty never dies,
Where Love becomes immortal."

NEBRASKA.

M. W. Bro. Rolland Hector Oakley, Past Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M., of Nebraska. Born at Glenhein, Delevan county, New York, February 5, 1841; died at Denver, Colorado, February 2, 1904.

As a citizen his individuality and force of character brought him prominence. He was a consistent Christian gentleman.

NEW JERSEY.

M. W. Bro. Charles Belcher, Past Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of New Jersey, born —, died in Newark, New Jersey, February 20, 1904.

He was a man of culture and ability, one who gave much thought to all Masonic affairs; he will be missed in the counsels of his brethren.

NOVA SCOTIA.

M. W. Bro. Lieut. Colonel Charles John Macdonald, Past Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia. Born at Halifax, N. S., April 4, 1841; died at Halifax, October 12, 1903.

M. W. Bro. Macdonald took an active and prominent part in the formation of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia in 1866, and was its first Grand Secretary.

OHIO.

M. W. Bro. S. Stacker Williams, Past Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Ohio. Born at Dover, Stewart county, Tennessee, March 20, 1836; died at Washington C. H., Ohio, April 3, 1904.

"The silver cord is loosed,
The wheel of life and golden bowl are broken,
The sunny days return no more;
There comes through every avenue the token
That Death is knocking at the door."

SOUTH DAKOTA.

R. W. Bro. Charles Albert Fisher, Senior Grand Warden of the M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of the State of South Dakota. Born in Greencastle, Putnam county, Indiana, June 13, 1860; died in Aberdeen, South Dakota, July 9, 1904.

Masonry especially appealed to Brother Fisher; he gave a great deal of his time and talents to promote the welfare of the order, and his energy, faithfulness and intelligence won many friends for him in all the relations of life.

TEXAS.

M. W. Bro. A. J. Rose, Past Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of the State of Texas. Born —, died at Salado, Texas, December 13, 1903.

Seventy-three years of age, he has served his country and his state in all the trying periods of the past, at all times measuring up to the full standard of the man.

"Human life
Is but a loan to be paid back with use,
When He shall call his debtors to account,
From whom are all our blessings."

VERMONT.

R. W. Bro. Myron J. Horton, Grand Junior Warden of the M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Vermont. Born in Mount Holly, Vermont, August 13, 1841; died January 7, 1904.

He was called to nearly all the important positions in his adopted town, Poultney; in all matters of a public nature he enjoyed the full confidence of his fellow-citizens.

WISCONSIN.

M. W. Bro. Gabriel Bouck, Past Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Wisconsin. Born —, 1828; died at Oshkosh, February 21, 1904.

"With wise intent,
The hand of nature, on peculiar minds,
Imprints a different bias."

M. W. Bro. Bouck was of commanding presence, of great intellectual ability, a leader among men, a pillar of wisdom and the father of the present Constitution of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Wisconsin. While his busy brain and courageous heart are at rest, the impress of his labors remains as a lasting testimony of work well performed in behalf of symbolic Masonry.

WEST VIRGINIA.

M. W. Bro. William H. H. Flick, Past Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of West Virginia. Born in the State of Ohio in 1842; died at Martinsburg, West Virginia, June 7, 1904.

He lived an upright life and left his impress upon his associates and fellows. He was an able lawyer, an upright citizen and an enthusiastic Mason.

"The tissue of the life to be
We weave in colors our own
And in the fields of destiny,
We reap as we have sown."

Kissed by the hot blasts of the desert, the rose of Jericho, immature and undeveloped, withers and curls itself up into compact form, it is said, then, torn from its moorings by the winds, is tossed and blown and carried over hill and valley, over mountain and plain, and finally dropped into the sea, where by the refreshing touch of the waters, it again unfolds and blooms and ripens. The waves carry the ripened, water-laden seeds to the shore where, caught up by the winds, they are scattered over desert, mountain and plain, again to germinate and bloom on the scorching bosom of the hostile soil, and thus to repeat the precarious experience of their ancestors. Many seeds and many plants indeed must be lost that few may accomplish the purpose of their Creator and produce after their kind. "As snowflakes, which wander toward the earth from the clouds, and after floating hither and thither aimlessly a little while, fall at last upon Earth's bosom and melt, even so are the transitory lives of men." When we see youth with its promise and manhood in its strength, by accident or disease, carried down into the dark valley of the shadow of Death, we sometimes feel that Nature is lavish and prodigal with her resources, and that an unreasoning, fickle Chance controls and governs in this mundane sphere.

But whether we study the history of nations or the lives of individuals, we must conclude, from the continuity of cause and effect, the relation of event to event, that a Divine and all-seeing Providence over-rules and guides the affairs of men to some unforseen but beneficent end and purpose. Life and Death are alike the unsolved problems of philosophy, the unanswered inquiry of the ages.

"Amidst the hush of outward strife,
We almost hear the stream of life
And seek, alas! in vain assay,
Its hidden fountain far away."

THIS JURISDICTION.

Our own jurisdiction is not without its bereavements. Heavily has the hand of Death rested upon our brethren during the last Masonic year. Ninety and seven of those who served their respective lodges in the capacity of Worshipful Master, for periods ranging from thirty-three years to the fraction of a year, some illustrious and eminent Craftsmen, and many, many of the rank and file, who, like

"Full many a flower, born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air,"

have passed to the great Beyond, there to receive, we hope, "our Supreme Grand Master's approbation."

Bro. JOHN H. ANTHONY, W. M. for four years (1852, 3, 4, 5) of William C. Hobbs Lodge No. 306, died November 20, 1903.

Bro. WILLIAM ENOCH BACON, W. M. for six years (1875, 6, 8, 9, 80, 81) of Litchfield Lodge No. 517, died September 20, 1903.

Bro. CHARLES BANZET, W. M. for two years (1886, 7) of Somonauk Lodge No. 646, died January 7, 1904.

Bro. A. H. C. BARBER, W. M. for two years (1868, 9) of DeWitt Lodge No. 84, died March 5, 1904.

Bro. ESQUIRE BARNES, W. M. for one year (1878) of Manchester Lodge No. 229, died November 3, 1903.

Bro. WILLIAM T. BARTON, W. M. for two years (1898, 1901) of Rockport Lodge No. 830, died August 8, 1903.

Bro. HIRAM W. BECKWITH, W. M. for one year (1863) of Olive Branch Lodge No. 38, died December 22, 1903.

Bro. FRANCIS S. BELDEN, W. M. for one year (1885) of Evans Lodge No. 524, died January 7, 1904.

Bro. THOMAS B. BENT, W. M. for one year (1900) of Garden City Lodge No. 141, died December 28, 1903.

Bro. CHARLES A. BESORE, W. M. for one year (1897) of Urbana Lodge No. 157, died January 17, 1904.

Bro. Wiley N. Biggs, W. M. for one year (1875) of Basco Lodge No. 618, died January 31, 1904.

Bro. Charles W. Bishop, W. M. for two years (1901, 2) of Calumet Lodge No. 716, died January 11, 1904.

Bro. Samuel H. Blane, W. M. for three years (1882, 91, 2) of Clinton Lodge No. 19, died June 17, 1904.

Bro. Charles H. Brandenrurg, W. M. for one year of Eureka Lodge No. 69, died November 26, 1903.

Bro. Harry L. Bunnell, W. M. for one year (1894) of Aurora Lodge No. 254, died November 6, 1903.

Bro. Hiram Campbell, W. M. for one year (1868) of Clay Lodge No. 153, died May 24, 1904.

Bro. John Campbell, W. M. for one year (1894) of Kensington Lodge No. 804, died January 5, 1904.

Bro. Henry Cole, W. M. for four years (1885, 9) of Crete Lodge No. 763, died December 24, 1903.

Bro. Edwin J. Congar, W. M. for one year (1879) of Dunlap Lodge No. 321, died April 26, 1904.

Bro. George W. Culver, W. M. for four years (1861, 2, 3, 8) of Meteor Lodge No. 283, died August 8, 1903.

Bro. Ebenezer R. Danforth, W. M. for one year (1892) of Olive Branch Lodge No. 38, died August 1, 1903.

Bro. Martin Eshelman, W. M. for one year (1891) of Bridgeport Lodge No. 386, died May 5, 1904.

Bro. Emil Espen, W. M. for one year (1903) of Chicago Lodge No. 437, came to his death in that terrible and indescribable catastrophe, the Iroquois Theatre fire, December 30, 1903. He lost his life in company with a sister whom he dearly loved, and probably because he tried to rescue her from the awful fate which overtook them both. Brother Espen was still Worshipful Master of his lodge, as his successor was not to be installed until the 4th of January, 1904, for which event extensive preparations had been made by him. His lodge had prepared to present him with a magnificent Past Master's jewel on that occasion; but Providence decreed otherwise, and it was presented to his bereaved family, father, mother and two sisters, as a memorial and a slight token of the everlasting esteem and regard of the brethren of his lodge.

"None knew him but to love him,
Nor named him but to praise."

Bro. L. W. Framhein, W. M. for one year (1888) of Waldeck Lodge No. 674, died May 11, 1904.

Bro. George O. Friedrich, W. M. for six years of George Washington Lodge No. 222, died February 3, 1904.

Bro. Wm. Judah Frisbee, W. M. for twelve years of T. J. Pickett Lodge No. 307, died September 26, 1903.

Bro. Frank A. Frost, W. M. for three years (1895, 8, 9) of Shabbona Lodge No. 374, died July 4, 1903.

Bro. John Harper Fulton, W. M. for one year (1889) of Robinson Lodge No. 250, died April 7, 1904.

Bro. B. F. Furlong, W. M. for one year (1865) of Blazing Star Lodge No. 458, died April 25, 1904.

Bro. John A. Gaar, W. M. for three years of Thomson Lodge No. 559, died June 18, 1904.

Bro. S. M. Gentry, W. M. for one year (1869) of Farina Lodge No. 601, died July 28, 1903.

Bro. W. A. Goodrich, W. M. for — years of Mound Lodge No. 122, died March 21, ——.

Bro. Miles Austin Grafton, W. M. for two years of Lewistown Lodge No. 104, died November 8, 1903.

Bro. Richard Johnson Gregson, W. M. for one year (1878) of J. L. Anderson Lodge No. 318, died January 15, 1904.

Bro. James E. Hardy, W. M. for one year (1883) of Ashlar Lodge No. 308, died November 18, 1903.

Bro. Wm. Hartzell, W. M. for fifteen years, at intervals between 1867 and 1902, of Chester Lodge No. 72, died August 14, 1903.

Bro. Uriah M. Humble, W. M. for nineteen years of John D. Moody Lodge No. 510, died February 9, 1904.

Bro. David M. Houghtlin, W. M. for three years (1890, 1, 2) of Jerseyville Lodge No. 394, died April 23, 1904.

Bro. John Igon, W. M. for seven years of La Moille Lodge No. 383, died May 9, 1904.

Bro. Seth L. Jenkins, W. M. for — years of Rockton Lodge No. 74, died January 24, 1904.

Bro. Marvin Luther Jackson, W. M. for one year (1899) of Oak Park Lodge No. 540, died April 18, 1904.

Bro. Samuel G. Jarvis, W. M. for eleven year of A. T. Darrah Lodge No. 793, died January 4, 1904.

Bro. Richard A. Jeffery, W. M. for one year (1887) of Golden Rule Lodge No. 726, died June 29, 1904.

Bro. Coit H. Kendall, W. M. for two years (1896, 7) of Lounsbury Lodge No. 751, died February 21, 1904.

Bro. Louis Kistler, W. M. for one year (1868) of Evans Lodge No. 524, died May 27, 1904.

Bro. Almeron K. Knapp, W. M. for — years of Minooka Lodge No. 528, died March 5, 1904.

Bro. John Kummer, W. M. for one year (1884) of Herder Lodge No. 669, died November 30, 1903.

Bro. Wm. H. Lathrop, W. M. for ten years, at intervals between 1886 and 1903, of Newton Lodge No. 216, died December 7, 1903.

Bro. Wm. T. Lewis, W. M. for one month (December 1875) of Buda Lodge No. 399, died September 20, 1903.

Bro. R. L. Lindley, W. M. for one year (1884) of Harbor Lodge No. 731, died April 29, 1904.

Bro. Joseph S. Livell, W. M. for one year (1895) of Oquawka Lodge No. 123, died February 27, 1904.

Bro. Henry M. Lovell, W. M. for six years of Onarga Lodge No. 305, died September 18, 1903.

Bro. Loton S. Manville, W. M. for one year (1901) of Amity Lodge No. 472, died July 7, 1903.

Bro. Wm. Mason, W. M. for one year (1883) of Cedar Lodge No. 124, died December 17, 1903.

Bro. Stillman Ellison Massey, W. M. for one year (1895) of Cedar Lodge No. 124, died April 3, 1904.

Bro. Samuel Marshal, W. M. for four years (1894, 6, 8, 9) of Iola Lodge No. 691, died July 4, 1903.

Bro. James K. P. McCullough, W. M. for three years (1884-7) of Tower Hill Lodge No. 493, died July 18, 1903.

Bro. R. L. McReynolds, W. M. for two years, (1899, 1900) of Roseville Lodge No. 519, died August 3, 1903.

Bro. Robert W. Melin, W. M. for three years (1889, 1891, 1901) of Annawan Lodge No. 433, died August 2, 1903.

Bro. Wm. H. Meyers, W. M. for one year (1900) of Versailles Lodge No. 108, died February 14, 1904.

Bro. Wm. H. Miller, W. M. for one year (1900) of Horeb Lodge No. 363, died January 18, 1904.

Bro. Wm. C. Morris, W. M. for two years (1886-7) of Onarga Lodge No. 305, died October 16, 1903.

Bro. Frederick Myers, W. M. for one year (1893) of Charter Oak Lodge No. 236, died October 26, 1903.

Bro. James Musser, W. M. for two years of Orangeville Lodge No. 687, died November 23, 1903.

Bro. Richard L. Organ, W. M. of Carmi Lodge No. 272, from January 1903, to the time of his death, died July 24, 1903.

Bro. Fred S. Orton, W. M. for one year (1890) of Elgin Lodge No. 117, died February 12, 1904.

Bro. Hy. C. Peeck, W. M. for one year (1894) of Clay Lodge No. 153, died February 15, 1904.

Bro. Josephus Pirke, W. M. for one year (1895) of Chenoa Lodge No. 292, died January 10, 1904.

Bro. Henry Reed, W. M. for one year (1894) of Pleiades Lodge No. 478, died November 1, 1903.

Bro. L. W. Reed, W. M. for one year (1887) of Central Lodge No. 71, died March 6, 1904.

Bro. Wm. H. Reid, W. M. for one year (1887) of Apollo Lodge No. 642, died June 1, 1904. Brother Reid was also a charter member of Dearborn Lodge No. 310, and its W. M. for three years (1864, 5, 8).

Bro. Charles S. Richards, W. M. for one year (1888) of Bunker Hill Lodge No. 151, died March 2, 1904.

Bro. George H. Sands, W. M. for five years (1869-74) of Chebanse Lodge No. 429, died June 17, 1904.

Bro. George R. Schamp, W. M. for thirteen years (1884, 1896) of Raven Lodge No. 303, died July 11, 1903.

Bro. Arthur E. Schaffer, W. M. for one year (1891) of Plymouth Lodge No. 286, died May 2, 1904.

Bro. Franklin B. Simpson, W. M. for one year of Fidelity Lodge No. 152, died January 25, 1904.

Bro. Wm. Skelly, W. M. for one year (1900) of Lexington Lodge No. 482, died October 23, 1903.

Bro. Frank Huxley Smith, W. M. for one year (1871) of Sycamore Lodge No. 134, died November 23, 1903.

Bro. M. H. Smith, W. M. for seven years, at intervals between 1872 and 1903, of Manchester Lodge No. 229, died October 8, 1903.

Bro. George W. Staley, W. M. for thirty-three years of Kaskaskia Lodge No. 86, died January 16, 1904.

This venerable Brother and active worker in the Masonic vineyard was initiated May 11, 1841, passed August 14, 1841, and raised to the Sublime degree of Master Mason on the 17th day of January, 1842, in Western Star Lodge No. 107. He was a charter member of Kaskaskia Lodge No. 86, and its first Worshipful Master. He lacked but one day of being a Master Mason for sixty-two years.

Bro. Frank Stewart, W. M. for one year of Hibbard Lodge No. 249, died July 7, 1903.

Bro. Matthias B. Sweegle, W. M. for six years (1886, 93) of Fairview Lodge No. 350, died March 11, 1904.

Bro. Seigel Delano Talcott, W. M. for two years (1891, 2) of Waukegan Lodge No. 78, died December 29, 1903.

Bro. Jesse Taylor, W. M. of Vermont Lodge No. 116, at the time of his death, which occurred October 2, 1903.

Bro. Sampson Taylor, W. M. for five years of S. D. Monroe Lodge No. 447, died August 2, 1903.

Bro. Wm. F. Tenges, W. M. for four years of Eureka Lodge No. 69, died April 29, 1904.

Bro. Jonas Thon, W. M. for one year (1877) of Clay Lodge No. 153, died October 10, 1903.

Bro. Thomas Foster Tipton. Although he never served as Worshipful Master of his lodge, yet he was such a prominent figure in the community in which he resided and such a useful citizen to the State, that special mention should be made of him in this record. He was born in Franklin county, Ohio, August 29, 1833, and began the practice of law in Lexington, Illinois, in 1851. He moved to Bloomington in 1862, and was appointed State's Attorney in 1866 by Governor Oglesby. He was elected Circuit Judge in 1870, served a term in the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States, being elected in 1876, and was re-elected Circuit Judge in 1891, serving until 1897. He became a member of Wade-Barney Lodge No. 512, being initiated September 13, 1894, passed September 12, 1895, and raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason, January 25, 1896. He passed to his reward February 7, 1904.

Bro. Lewis L. Wadsworth, W. M. for one year (1882) of Garden City Lodge No. 141, died January 26, 1904.

Bro. John S. Walker, W. M. for — years of Alpha Lodge No. 155, died April 5, 1904.

Bro. Edward A. Ward, W. M. for five years (1895, 99) of Horicon Lodge No. 244, died February 15, 1904.

Bro. Daniel Westervelt, charter member of Home Lodge No. 508, and its Worshipful Master for the year 1872, died February 27, 1904, aged eighty-three years, six months.

Bro. David Martin Wieder, W. M. for nine years, at intervals between 1869 and 1887, of Paris Lodge No. 268, died September 22, 1903.

Bro. James B. White, W. M. for one year (1873) of Morrisonville Lodge No. 681, died July 28, 1903.

Bro. Josiah W. Willis, W. M. for fifteen years, of Woodhull Lodge No. 502, died December 13, 1903.

Bro. John S. Wolfe, W. M. for three years (1894-6) of Western Star Lodge No. 240, died June 23, 1904.

Bro. Philo H. Zeigler, W. M. for two years (1877, 1880) of Bureau Lodge No. 112, died February 19, 1904.

While meditating on the record of these lives that have gone into Eternity, there comes to our minds that memorable sonnet of the late Hon. John J. Ingalls on

OPPORTUNITY.

"Master of human destiny am I!
Fame, love and fortune on my footsteps wait.
Cities and field I walk. I penetrate
Deserts and seas remote, and passing by
Hovel and mart and palace, soon or late,
I knock, unbidden, once at every gate.
If sleeping, wake; if feasting, rise before
I turn away. It is the hour of fate,
And they who follow me reach every state
Mortals desire, and conquer every foe
Save death; but those who doubt or hesitate,
Condemned to failure, penury and woe
Seek me in vain and uselessly implore,
I answer not and I return no more."

To these beloved dead we owe a debt of everlasting gratitude for the example of their noble, courageous, helpful and generous lives. They have shown that not all the *good,* the *true* is buried in the tomb of the misty past. Their lives prove that the living present has its duties and responsibilities, its rewards and hopes, no less renowned than any that ever fell to the lot of hero dead; that after all, life is worth the living if only worthily lived. They left the world better than they found it. It remains for us to improve upon their worthy example, if mankind is ultimately to attain perfection.

"We may cling to this world of time and sense;
We may think of another rarely;
We may sigh, "Ah, whither?" and ask, "Ah, whence?"
And find life puzzling fairly;
Yet, life is sweet,
We still repeat,
On this dear old earth we were born in;
Good bettered to best,
Best changed into blest,
When we wake to God's cloudless next morning."

ELMER D. BROTHERS,
FRANK W. HAVILL,
SIDNEY S. BREESE,
Committee.

REPORT—Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.

Bro. George M. Moulton, P. G. M., presented the following report from the Committee on Illinois Masonic Orphans'

Home, and on motion it was referred to the Finance Committee:

To the M. W. Grand Master, Wardens and Brethren, of the M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Illinois.:

Your special committee, appointed by the M. W. Grand Master at the session of the M. W. Grand Lodge, held October, 1903, to administer the affairs of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, submit the following report:

No change has been made from the methods heretofore employed in conducting the affairs of the institution, and the careful and conservative policy that marked the administrations of our predecessors has been steadily adhered to during the year past.

We are pleased to report that the finances are in good condition, with a portion of the appropriation for the year still unexpended; the buildings and grounds are in excellent shape: the health of the inmates good, and the institution, taken as a whole, compares favorably with the best of its kind located in Chicago.

There has been no serious illness among the children and no deaths have occurred during the year, a circumstance that attests more than words can express the sanitary arrangements of the institution and the hygenic conditions that prevail. We regret to report, however, that Bro. Lewis W. Framhein, one of your trustees, died on May 8, 1904. For many years he was a devoted friend of the Home, and his loss is deeply deplored.

The reports of the Treasurer, Secretary and Superintendent, which are hereto appended and made a part of this report—together with that of Ernest Reckitt, public accountant—will inform you of the details of management, and to them we respectfully invite your attention.

All expenditures have been made under the direction and supervision of special committees of the board and all items have been examined and checked monthly by the finance committee and afterwards approved by the board.

Regular meetings of the board have been held each month at which times the affairs of the month preceding have passed in review.

The number of inmates has been about up to the general average of previous years but with a slight increase which tends to grow still larger as the years go by.

Your Trustees feel that the institution is one of which the Masons of Illinois may well feel proud, and that its past history, no less than the promise for the future, is one of the most significant of the influences that have been exerted by the beneficent spirit of Freemasonry in the great state of Illinois.

A number of your Trustees have been continually associated with the enterprise from the time of its inception, now about twenty years, and have seen it grow under the fostering care of the Craft from very humble beginnings until it has reached its present magnificent proportions. We all have taken a direct and personal interest in its management, and we now surrender our trust with the feelings that the work upon which we have so long labored will be continued in the same spirit by equally worthy hands; and we recommend that the sum of fifteen thousand ($15,000.00) dollars, in addition to the unexpended balance now in the hands of your Trustees, be appropriated to defray the general expenses for the ensuing year.

Fraternally,

LUDWIG WOLFF, *President,*
THOS. E. MILLER, *Vice-Pres.,*
GEO. M. MOULTON,
GEO. W. WARVELLE,
HENRY McCALL,
HENRY J. EVANS,
H. M. HOELSCHER,
JNO. J. BADENOCH,
WILLIAM JOHNSTON,
A. M. EDDY,
JNO. C. LEPPERT,
C. S. GURNEY, *Secretary.*

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

CHICAGO, September 30, 1904.

To the President and Board of Trustees, Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.

BRETHREN:—Your Secretary herewith submits the Twentieth Annual Report for the year ending September 30, 1904.

RECEIPTS.

M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Illinois' appropriation	$16,000 00	
Membership account	10 00	
General fund, sundry sources	208 00	
Maintenance account	1,096 00	
Interest on deposits, Treasurer	151 30	
Refund on bill	7 10	$17,472 40
Trust fund, summer outings for children	$ 132 20	
Amount remaining after charge to Grand Lodge	109 02	241 22
Total receipts of year		$17,713 62

DISBURSEMENTS.

Furnishings		$ 286 86	
Clothing		1,686 78	
Provisions		5,173 14	
Fuel		2,109 32	
Gas		391 80	
Salaries—			
Superintendent and matron	$600 00		
Physician	300 00		
Secretary	300 00	1,200 00	

LABOR.

Paid for nurses, cooks, laundresses and servants		2,615 00	
Repairs		455 06	
Superintendents sundry expenditures, per vouchers		106 89	
Printing, stationery and postage		122 50	
Medical account, medicines		53 26	
Sundry supplies, not included in furnishings		450 43	
Contingent expenditures		143 00	
School account		143 42	
Insurance account		144 00	15,081 46
Superintendent's balance, Oct. 1, 1903	$294 14		
Superintendent's balance, Oct. 1, 1904	22 53		271 61
Total expenditures			$14,809 85

RECAPITULATION.

Total receipts	$17,713 62
Total expenditures	14,809 85
Treasurer's balance, September 30, 1904	2,903 77

C. S. GURNEY,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

CHICAGO, October 1, 1904.

To the President and Board of Trustees, Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, Chicago, Ill.:

GENTLEMEN:—Your Treasurer begs leave to make his report for the year ended September 30, 1904, as follows:—

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand October 1, 1903	$	241 22
Received from C. S. Gurney, Secretary, together with interest on deposits in Illinois Trust & Savings Bank		17,472 40
		$17,713 62

DISBURSEMENTS.

On Secretary's warrants Nos. 3295 to 3626, both inclusive....$14,809 85

Balance on hand, Sept. 30, 1904.....$ 2,903 77

Fraternally,
JOHN C. SMITH,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

CHICAGO, ILL., October 1, 1904.

To the President and Board of Trustees of the Illinois Masonic Orphans Home:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my Annual Report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1904. The Home contained the following:

NAME.	ADMITTED.	AGE.	PRESENT AGE.	LODGE NO. LOCATION.
Hanly, Clarence	May 18, 1892	3	14	Cleveland 211, Chicago
Jamerson, Ivanhoe	Aug. 23, 1893	6	16	Jeffersonville 460, Jeffersonville.
Albrecht, Hattie	May 15, 1894	8	17	Waldeck 674, Chicago.
Albrecht, Annie E	" 15, "	6	16	Waldeck 674, Chicago.
Albrecht, Lillian E	" 15, "	4	14	Waldeck 674, Chicago.
Mackie, Jessie E	Sept. 19, "	6	16	Arcana 717, Chicago.
Englehart, Emma	April 24, 1896	3	11	Lake View 774, Chicago.
Pederson, Roy	Feb. 27, 1897	8	14	Dearborn 310, Chicago.
Pederson, William	" 27, "	6	12	Dearborn 310, Chicago.
Graham, Letitia	Aug. 13, "	7	13	T. J. Turner 407, Chicago.
Graham, Elva J	" 13, "	6	12	T. J. Turner 407, Chicago.
Taggert, Margaret	Oct. 15, "	11	17	Temple 46, Peoria.
Taggert, Madge	" 15, "	8	14	Temple 46, Peoria.
Deuter, Arthur F	Dec. 7, "	8	14	Englewood 690, Englewood.
Deuter, Albert J	" 7, "	7	13	Englewood 690, Englewood.
Deuter, Eva V	" 7, "	5	11	Englewood 690, Englewood.
Mackie, Alexander	" 16, "	5	11	Arcana 717, Chicago.
Fisher, Sarah M	Mar. 10, 1898	11	17	Lincoln Park 611, Chicago.
French, Ralph	April 6, "	8	13	Blair 393, Chicago.
French, Adlai	" 6, "	6	11	Blair 393, Chicago.
French Bell	Mar. 12, 1899	6	10	Blair 393, Chicago.
Conrey, Julius A	Aug. 31, "	11	15	Springfield 4, Springfield.
Conrey, Juliett E	" 31, "	7	12	Springfield 4, Springfield.
Conrey, Louisa A	" 31, "	5	10	Springfield 4, Springfield.
Ledger, Mary C	Mar. 5, 1900	11	14	Covenant 526, Chicago.
Krohn, Leon J	" 17, "	12	15	Excelsior 97, Freeport.
Krohn, Bessie	" 17, "	10	13	Excelsior 97, Freeport.
Krohn, Loyal	" 17, "	7	11	Excelsior 97, Freeport.
Hayes, Harold L	April 17, "	10	13	Covenant 526, Chicago.
French, Chester	" 25, "	4	7	Blair 393, Chicago.
Spikings, Charles W	May 1, "	10	13	Dearborn 310, Chicago.
Foust, Hazel V	Aug. 27, "	4	7	Yorktown 655, Tampico.
Forbes, Ethel L	Sept. 3, "	9	11	Keystone 639, Chicago.
Olson, Norman A	" 8, "	11	14	Covenant 526, Chicago.
Olson, Herbert A	" 8, "	5	8	Covenant 526, Chicago.
Wells, Lola B	Oct. 15, "	13	16	J. L. Anderson 318, Augusta.
Mackie, George	Nov. 14, "	5	8	Arcana 717, Chicago.
Thompson, Clarence	Dec. 8, "	12	16	Park 843, Chicago.
Konzouris, Penelope	" 10, "	12	15	Kilwinning 311, Chicago.
Rave, Erwin T	Jan. 15, 1901	9	12	Humboldt Park 813, Chicago.
Rave, Jennie L	" 15, "	8	11	Humboldt Park 813, Chicago.
Rave, Lillian W	" 15, "	6	9	Humboldt Park 813, Chicago.
Fulton, Emma P	Mar. 18, "	12	15	Atwood 651, Atwood.
Fulton, Earl A	" 18, "	10	13	Atwood 651, Atwood.
Kernahan, George T	May 10, "	10	13	Ashlar 308, Chicago.

NAME.	ADMITTED.	AGE.	PRESENT AGE.	LODGE NO.	LOCATION.
Kernahan, Florence....	" 10,	" 7	10	Ashlar 308,	Chicago.
Kernahan, Carolyn.....	" 10,	" 6	9	Ashlar 308,	Chicago.
Brimrick, Elsie Mann..	June 6,	" 9	11	Cedar 124,	Morris
Graham, James	Sept. 23,	" 6	8	Thos. J. Turner 409,	Chicago.
Kernahan, Wm John...	Nov. 1,	" 3	6	Ashlar 308,	Chicago.
Seabrook, Lucy B.....	Dec. 21,	" 11	13	Berwyn 839,	Berwyn.
Seabrook, Arthur J.....	" 21,	" 10	12	Berwyn 839,	Berwyn.
Seabrook, Helen L.....	" 21,	" 7	9	Berwyn 839,	Berwyn.
Seabrook, Florence.....	" 21,	" 5	8	Berwyn 839,	Berwyn.
Seabrook, Howard.....	" 21,	" 4	6	Berwyn 839,	Berwyn.
Brookman, Mary A.....	Jan. 11, 1902	10	11	Garfield 686,	Chicago.
Brookman, William R..	" 11,	" 7	8	Garfield 686,	Chicago.
Brookman, Lillian M....	" 11,	" 4	6	Garfield 686,	Chicago.
Brookman, Virginia A..	" 11,	" 3	5	Garfield 686,	Chicago.
Stramm, John.....	Dec. 22,	" 11	12	Arcana 717,	Chicago.
Bensing, Frederick.....	Nov. 22,	" 13	14	Ravenswood 777,	Ravenswood.
Bensing, Alice M.....	" 22,	" 12	13	Ravenswood 777,	Ravenswood.
Mandelbaum, Irving W.	Dec. 18,	" 11	12	Oriental 33,	Chicago.
Mandelbaum, Lester P.	" 18,	" 9	10	Oriental 33,	Chicago.
Parks Gordon.....	Jan. 29, 1903	13	14	Mizpah 768,	Chicago.
Parks, Grace.....	" 29,	" 10	11	Mizpah 768,	Chicago.
Parks, Hazel.....	" 29,	" 8	9	Mizpah 768,	Chicago.
O'Brien, James.....	Feb. 14,	" 11	12	Golden Rule 762,	Chicago.
McDaniel, Amy E.....	" 24,	" 14	15	Walnut 722,	Walnut.
McDaniel, Lee J.....	" 24,	" 10	11	Walnut 722,	Walnut.
McDaniel, Elsie A.....	" 24,	" 11	12	Walnut 722,	Walnut.
McDaniel, Orval G.....	Feb. 24, 1903	 6	7	Walnut 722,	Walnut.
Yager, Harry L.....	Mar. 28,	" 9	10	LaHarpe 195,	LaHarpe.
Lindgren, Elmer.....	April 1,	" 8	9	Mystic Star 778,	Chicago.
Lindgren, Chester	July 29,	" 6	7	Mystic Star 778,	Chicago.
Lane, Brice A.....	" 29,	" 10	11	E. F. W. Ellis 633,	Rockford.
Lane, Gladys B.....	" 29,	" 5	6	E. F. W. Ellis 633,	Rockford.
Lane, James.....	" 29,	" 7	8	E. F. W. Ellis 633,	Rockford
Shaw, Prescott B.....	Sept. 15,	" 2	10	Hesperia 411,	Chicago.
Shaw, Robert E.....	" 15,	" 5	6	Hesperia 411,	Chicago.
Seabrook, Alice M.....	" 15,	" 3	4	Berwyn 839,	Berwyn.
Colie, Earl.....	" 21,	" 13	14	Dundee 190,	Dundee.
Follett, Sarah E.....	" 23,	" 12	13	Hesperia 411,	Chicago.
Follett, M. Hazel.....	" 23,	" 10	11	Hesperia 411,	Chicago.
Follett, Catherine.....	" 23,	" 6	7	Hesperia 411,	Chicago.

In addition to the foregoing there have been received during the year:

NAME.	ADMITTED.	AGE.	PRESENT AGE.	LODGE NO.	LOCATION.
Gardner, Mamie.....	Oct. 26, 1903	13	14	Dongola 518,	Dongola.
Brookman, John F.,....	Dec. 17,	" 2½	3	Garfield 686,	Chicago.
Kemp, Richard.....	April 1, 1904	10	10	Oak Park 45,	Oak Park.
Kemp, Edward.....	" 1,	" 7	7	Oak Park 45,	Oak Park.
Colie, Catherine.....	May 8,	" 11	11	Dundee 190,	Dundee.
Swinbank, M.....	June 1,	" 12	12	Matterson 175,	Joliet.
Swinbank, Eugene F....	" 1,	" 11	11	Matterson 175,	Joliet
Jurgenson, Arthur E....	" 14,	" 9	9	Wright's Grove 779,	Chicago.
Jurgenson, Martin	" 14,	" 8	8	Wright's Grove 779,	Chicago.
Olson, Charles F.....	Aug. 12,	" 11	11	Kenwood 800,	Kenwood.
Olson, Maud.....	" 12,	" 9	9	Kenwood 800,	Kenwood.
Olson, Loretta.....	" 12,	" 3	3	Kenwood 800,	Kenwood.

DISCHARGED.

During the year the following were discharged from the Home:

Mackie, Jessie E.....	Age 16.....	Discharged	December	17, 1903
Taggert, Margaret.....	" 17.....	"	January	6, 1904.
Thompson, Clare ce.....	" 16.....	"	January	26, "
Spikings, Charles W.....	" 13.....	"	March	12, "
Olson, Norman A.....	" 14.....	"	April	4, "
Conrey, Julius A.....	" 15.....	"	June	9, "
Albrecht, Hattie	" 17.....	"	"	9, "
Fisher, Sarah M.....	" 17.....	"	"	18, "
Pederson, Roy.....	" 14	"	"	25, "
Pederson, William.....	" 12.....	"	"	25, "
Jamerson, Ivanhoe.....	" 16.....	"	"	28, "
Forbes, Ethel L.....	" 14.....	"	"	2, "

RECAPITULATION.

Beneficiaries in the Home October 1, 1903	83
Beneficiaries received during the year	12
Total	95
Beneficiaries discharged	13
Beneficiaries in the Home September 30, 1904	82

The year has rolled away so quickly, and the reasons are, we have all enjoyed a happy year. The members of the Home family have generally enjoyed the best of health, only Elizabeth Brimrick is under Dr. Sweet's watchful care, and Lola Wells and Constance Ledger under Dr. Wallace Blanchard's care, and they are doing well and are able to help themselves.

Dr. C. B. Plattenburg has attended to those who needed his care of the teeth, and Dr. L. A. L. Day, to the eyes and ears.

All the children of school age have been regular attendants at the Emerson school, and bring home excellent reports.

Ethel Forbes graduated June 29th, and received the first Foster diploma. All the children attend the Ada street Methodist church and Sabbath school.

A large number went out to enjoy their vacation with relatives and friends; all came home in good health; those that remained at home all summer vacation have had a happy time also, going to the parks. Dearborn Lodge No. 310 invited and entertained the children at their picnic at Momence, Ill. York Chapter No. 148 invited and entertained the children at their picnic at Northwestern Park, Desplaines River. Queen Esther Chapter No. 41, O. E. S., invited the children to their children's party, and each one came home with a box of sweets. The children have also enjoyed going on the steamer Eastland to South Haven, Michigan, when they were entertained with a dinner and had the privilege of helping themselves in the orchard, by Mr. and Mrs. Herbert N. Snell, and also a picnic at Highland Park. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Smith remembered the children and invited them to their reception to the Masonic Veterans, our children taking part in the singing.

Christmas brought the happiest time of the year, with Old Santa Claus loaded with gifts and good cheer for all.

We have been remembered with a few donations at the Home, as follows:

Books and papers from Mrs. Dr. D. Seibert.

Magazines and illustrated papers from John H. Johnson.

Theodosia Chapter No. 182, $10 to be spent for Christmas.

Books and papers from Mrs. Farley.

Books and papers from Mr. C. Lichtenberger.

One barrel of apples from E. Reub.

One box of oranges from Arnold Bros.

One crate of pineapples from a friend.

Books from Geo. W. Warvelle.

One Brussels rug from C. B. Plattenburg.

One picture of the Home children from York Chapter No. 148.

Seventy-five boxes of candy from Illinois Chapter No. 483, O. E. S.

Five dollars to be spent for the Conrey children from Springfield Lodge No. 4.

One box oranges from Geo. Duddleston.

The *Masonic Home Journal* from Louisville, Ky.; the *Signet* of the Order of the Eastern Star; the *Illinois Freemason.*

Large box of cakes from Mrs. F. O. Christensen.

Baseball, bat and gloves from Dearborn Lodge No. 310.

Flowers from Mrs. J. Balz, of Waukegan.

Flowers from Mrs. May Englehart, of Irving Park.

Books and papers from Mrs. Deluce.

Books and papers from Mrs. Smith.

Thanking you for the courtesies extended to my wife and self during the past year,

Most respectfully submitted,

JOHN G. STEBBINS,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF EXPERT ACCOUNTANTS.

CHICAGO, October 3, 1904.

To the President and Board of Trustees, Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, Chicago, Ill.:

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with your instructions we have made a thorough examination of the books of account and vouchers of the Home for the year ending September 30, 1904, and herewith submit our report thereon accompanied by the following schedules:

Schedule "A." Statement of cash receipts and disbursements for the year ended September 30, 1904.

Schedule "B." Details of receipts for board.

Schedule "C." Details of pay roll account.

All cash receipts as shown by the Secretary's cash book and detailed in Schedules "A" and "B" herewith were duly deposited to the credit of the Treasurer's account. We found properly approved vouchers on file

covering all disbursements as shown in Schedule "A" of this report, supplemented by Schedule "C."

It gives us great pleasure to state that the main records were neatly and accurately kept by the Secretary.

Respectfully submitted,

WILKINSON, RECKITT, WILLIAMS & Co.

SCHEDULE "A."

Statement of cash receipts and disbursements for the year ended September 30, 1904.

RECEIPTS.

Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M. Ill. appropriation	$16,000 00	
Maintenance account, (see Schedule "B")	1,096 00	
General fund, sundry sources	208 00	
Interest on bank deposits	151 30	
Life memberships	10 00	
Refund on bill	7 10	
Total receipts		$17,472 40
Balance, Oct. 1, 1903, with Treasurer	241 22	
Balance, Oct. 1, 1903, with Superintendent,	294 14	535 36
		$18,007 76

DISBURSEMENTS.

Provisions	$5,173 14	
Labor, (see Schedule "C")	2,615 00	
Fuel	2,109 32	
Clothing	1,686 78	
Salaries:—Superintendent and matron, $600.00; physician, $300.00; secretary, $300.00	1,200 00	
Repairs	455 06	
Sundry supplies	450 43	
Gas	391 80	
Furnishings	286 86	
Insurance	144 00	
School account	143 42	
Contingent expenses	143 00	
Printing, stationery and postage	122 50	
Superintendent's sundries	106 89	
Medical	53 26	
	$15,081 46	

Balance, Sept. 30, 1904, Treasurer	$2,903 77	
Balance, Sept. 30, 1904, Superintendent	22 53	
	2,926 30	
		$18,007 76

The above Treasurer's balance agrees with the balance shown by the statement rendered by the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.

SCHEDULE "B."

DETAILS OF RECEIPTS FOR BOARD.

Krohn children	$288 00
Olson children	210 00
Brookman children	150 00
Pederson children	144 00
Kent children	120 00
Gardner children	108 00
Denter children	36 00
Spiking children	30 00
Seabrook children	10 00
	$1,096 00

SCHEDULE "C."

DETAILS OF PAY ROLL ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1904.

Miss Inga Halvorsen, night watch			$322 00
Miss Minnie Week, housework	$189 00		
Miss Idell M. Smith, housework	240 00	429 00	
Miss Wilma Naden, laundress	197 00		
Miss Nellie Stack, laundress	161 00		
Miss Jennie Sorenson, laundress	140 00		
Miss Jacobine Hansen, laundress	140 00		
Miss Tekla Bengston, laundress	125 00		
Miss Olga Stange, laundress	80 00		
Miss Annie Sorgerson, laundress	43 50	886 50	
Miss Florence L. Marks, seamstress	235 50		
Miss Hattie Albrecht, seamstress	72 00		
Mrs. J. Woodman, seamstress	129 00	436 50	
Miss Rachel Anderson, cleaning	263 00		
Miss Annie Hansen, cleaning	146 00	409 00	
Miss Mabel Samson and Miss Florence Samson		100 00	
Sundries, hauling ashes, etc		32 00	
		$2,615 00	



THOMAS J. TURNER

Elected M.W. Grand Master 1863—1864

AMENDMENT—To Grand Lodge By-Laws. Adopted.

Bro. R. T. Spencer called up the following amendment to M. W. Grand Lodge By-Laws, proposed last year, and moved its adoption. Carried.

Amend Sec. 4, Art. 23, of Part Second, of the M. W. Grand Lodge By-Laws, by adding the following:

"*Provided,* That no lodge shall be named after any living person."

As amended the section reads as follows:

As amended the section reads as follows:

"SECTION 4. Every petition for a new lodge shall set forth the proposed name thereof; the names of the brethren nominated for the first Master and Wardens; the name of the county and place of the proposed location; the population of such place; the time of holding the meetings; the number and location of the three nearest lodges, and the distance of each from the location of the proposed new lodge: *Provided,* That no lodge shall be named after any living person."

SPECIAL REPORT—Committee on Lodges U. D.

Bro. Daniel J. Avery, from the Committee on Lodges U. D., presented the following special report, and on motion it was adopted:

M. W. Grand Master and Brethren of the M. W. Grand Lodge:

After listening to the reports of the Committee on Lodges U. D., you are probably aware that there have been many imperfections in the work and returns of some lodges working U. D.; in order the better to inform the brethren interested in the proposed new lodges, your committee thought it advisable to prepare a new circular of instruction, and to call the attention of the Worshipful Master of the newly instituted lodge to his duties and responsibilities. With the sanction of the M. W. Grand Master, your committee have prepared such, which we ask the M. W. Grand Lodge to endorse that it may be printed by the R. W. Grand Secretary and issued in that connection. The letter we propose to have sent to the newly appointed W. M. reads as follows:

To appointed Worshipful Master of

.....Lodge, Under Dispensation:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:—You have been appointed by the M. W. Grand Master to rule and govern this lodge while working under dispen-

sation, and in accepting the apointment you have assumed duties of great responsibility. Your ability to open and close a lodge and to confer the degrees of E. A., F. C. and M. M. has been satisfactorily proven to the M. W. Grand Master, and while these matters are very important there are others equally so, and you, as Worshipful Master, are held directly and primarily responsible, not only for the proper discharge of your own duties but also for that of all the other officers of your lodge, especially the Secretary, who, as in chartered lodges, should observe your will and pleasure and you should see to it that he properly records the proceedings of the lodge proper to be written.

You should study the constitution and by-laws of the M. W. Grand Lodge and especially Articles 4, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18 and 23, part 2, of said by-laws, which govern the general management of the business of your lodge as well as in the reception of petitions, appointment and report of committees thereon, and the matters pertaining thereto which must as well as those which must not be made matters of record.

Immediately after your lodge is instituted and before any other business, such as the reception of petitions, etc., is submitted or transacted, you should see that your lodge adopts a code of by-laws, an outline of which, approved by the M. W. Grand Lodge, is herewith furnished.

You are also furnished with a circular of instructions, which you should carefully study and which you will find it convenient to have at all times with you in the lodge. You should cause these to be frequently read in open lodge that the brethren may be informed of the limited powers of a lodge under dispensation. Yours fraternally,

COMMITTEE ON LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

CIRCULAR OF INSTRUCTION.

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of Lodges Under Dispensation:

Your attention is called to the following instruction for the government of your lodge while working under dispensation, and should be read in open lodge.

1. A lodge under dispensation is in fact but a committee appointed by the M. W. Grand Master for the purposes set forth in his letter of dispensation.

2. Membership in a lodge under dispensation can be acquired only by being named in the dispensation, or by initiation, passing, and raising in said lodge.

3. A lodge under dispensation cannot grant a dimit.

4. A lodge under dispensation can neither try nor discipline a brother.

5. A lodge under dispensation cannot borrow money, or incur debts on the faith of the lodge.

6. A lodge under dispensation cannot install officers.

7. A lodge under dispensation can have no seal.

8. The fees cannot be less than twenty-five dollars for the three degrees, which shall, by the By-Laws of the lodge, be apportioned to the three degrees, as the lodge may determine (See Section No. 2, Article 5, of proposed By-Laws of your lodge) and must in all cases be paid before the degree is conferred; provided that in lodges in the city of Chicago, the minimum fee for the three degrees shall be fifty dollars.

9. Examination for advancement must be made in open lodge while at labor on the degree in which the candidate is examined. After the examination the candidate who has been examined, and all others who have not attained to a higher degree, must retire before the lodge is opened, or has resumed labor on a higher degree, and the minutes of the lodge must show these facts.

10. In the matter of territory, the jurisdiction of a lodge under dispensation, is the same as that of a chartered lodge.

11. The records should be plainly written, and as briefly as a clear and concise statement of the proceedings will permit. It is recommended that no printed form of minutes be used by lodges working under dispensation.

12. Returns must be sent to the R. W. Grand Secretary by September 1st, and no communication can legally be held or work done on or after that date. The names of charter members should be written in full.

13. A competent and careful brother who writes a plain hand should be elected secretary, as much depends upon the manner in which that officer performs his duty.

14. Read carefully the Grand Lodge By-Laws and be governed thereby.

15. The enclosed code of By-Laws, approved by the M. W. Grand Lodge, is recommended for your adoption.

16. The By-Laws adopted by your lodge must be recorded in full in the minutes of the meeting at which they are adopted.

17. No brother from another grand jurisdiction can sign a petition for a charter for a new lodge, unless he accompanies said petition with his dimit, or other evidence, that he has severed his connection with his lodge.

18. Every brother of a chartered lodge in Illinois, joining in a petition for a charter for a new lodge, shall file with the petition, a receipt in

full for all dues to the lodge of which he is a member to the date when the new charter is expected to be granted. A dimitted Mason joining in a petition for a charter must file his dimit with the petition.

19. It is illegal to confer more than seven degrees on any one day.

20. Do not transact any business at a special communication, except conferring degrees, and the examination of candidates.

21. Do not designate your communications as "Regular," but call them "Stated" or "Special," as the case may be.

22. Do not fail to have all visiting brethren record their names, with the name, number, and location of their respective lodges.

23. You must not receive petitions for affiliation from any member of the fraternity.

24. In recording reports of committees on petitions for the degrees, simply state that the Worshipful Master announced the nature of and the degree of unanimity in the report of the committee, that the ballot was spread, and the candidate "Elected" or "Rejected"—as the case may be.

25. When there are more candidates than one, state in your minutes that they were "Separately prepared, introduced," and "initiated," "passed," or "raised," as the case may be.

26. The particulars of all bills allowed by the lodge should be recorded in the minutes, and the orders for the payment thereof must be signed by the Master and Secretary.

27. All sums of money paid into the hands of the Secretary, either at the time of a communication, or between communications, should be recorded by him with the proceedings at the close of the same, and read at the time he reads the minutes.

28. A waiver of jurisdiction can be requested only by a vote of the lodge at a stated communication.

29. When a petition for the degrees is received by the lodge, be particular to record it, giving the age, residence, and occupation of the petitioner, the names of the brethren recommending it, and those appointed as the investigating committee.

30. Do not attempt to confer more degrees than you can complete in full the same day, including the lecture, and charge, bearing in mind that the M. W. Grand Lodge does not permit any short form of work, or of the opening and closing ceremonies.

31. Do not allow any person to sign your application for a charter except those named in your dispensation, or Master Masons who have been made in your lodge.

32. Remember that a strict compliance with the laws of the M. W. Grand Lodge is necessary to insure your lodge receiving a charter.

Fraternally submitted,

DANIEL J. AVERY,
H. C. MITCHELL,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
ROSWELL T. SPENCER,
I. H. TODD.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The M. W. Grand Master announced that the R. W. District Deputy Grand Masters would act as distributing and collecting tellers, and the following brethren as counting tellers:

C. M. Forman, W. H. Peak, Wm. S. Cantrell, C. W. Morrell, H. W. Berks, Daniel J Avery.

The tellers having collected and counted the several ballots, reported that the following named brethren had received a majority of all the votes cast:

WM. B. WRIGHT, M. W. Grand Master.
CHESTER E. ALLEN, R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
ALEXANDER H. BELL, R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
A. B. ASHLEY, R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
LEROY A. GODDARD, R. W. Grand Treasurer.
J. H. C. DILL, R. W. Grand Secretary.

AMENDMENTS—To Grand Lodge By-Laws.—Proposed.

The following amendments were offered to the Report of the Committee on Revision of M. W. Grand Lodge By-laws, and they being seconded by the representatives of twenty lodges, lie over until next year.

By Bro. RALPH H. WHEELER:

Amend Section 1, Article 15, Part 1, by striking out the words "five *ex-officio*, and six" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "nine," also striking out the word "two" and inserting therefor "three" and striking out the words "Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens and Grand Secretary."

When amended the same shall read as follows:

"SECTION 1. The supervision and management of the Masonic Homes established or controlled by the M. W. Grand Lodge shall be vested in a Board of Trustees consisting of nine appointive members, each of whom shall be a member of some constituent lodge in Illinois. The terms of office of the members shall be for three years or until their successors have been duly appointed and qualified. The M. W. Grand Master is empowered to appoint as members of this board three Trustees each year, immediately after his election and installation to office, and the Grand Master shall be *ex-officio* a member of the Board. The Board may effect its own organization, and administer its affairs by such sub-commitees, and by the adoption of such rules and regulations as are not inconsistent with the M. W. Grand Lodge by-laws, subject at all times to the approval of the M. W. Grand Master or M. W. Grand Lodge."

By Bro. C. M. FORMAN:

Amend Section 2, Article 8, Part 1, of Grand Lodge by-laws by adding thereto the following words:

"For actual expenses incurred in the performance of official duty whether delegated to him by the M. W. Grand Master, or in response to official invitations from lodges to visit the same, shall, upon the presentation of bills duly itemized and audited, be reimbursed from the treasury of the M. W. Grand Lodge."

CALLED OFF.

At 11:55 o'clock a. m. the M. W. Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 9 o'clock Thursday morning

THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, A. L. 5904.
9:30 o'clock, a. m.

The M. W. Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor by the M. W. Grand Master.

Grand Officers and Representatives same as yesterday.

REPORT—Committee on Finance.

Bro. George M. Moulton, chairman of the Committee on Finance, presented the following report. On motion it was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. Masons:

Your Committee on Finance respectfully report that they have examined the books and accounts of the R.W. Grand Treasurer, and the R.W. Grand Secretary, also the returns from lodges for last fiscal year, and have carefully compared same with reports of the officers as presented.

We find that all monies due the M.W. Grand Lodge have been received by the R. W. Grand Secretary, properly entered of record and duly paid over to the R. W. Grand Treasurer.

We find that the R. W. Grand Treasurer has duly received the aforesaid funds, accounted for same properly, and that he is in possession of the cash funds and securities as enumerated in his report, of which the following is a synopsis:

GENERAL FUND.

Cash balance on hand last report, October 5, 1903	$44,544 01
Cash received during year from R. W. Grand Secretary	42,133 60
Total cash in hand during year	$86,677 61
From which was paid on lawful orders	$19,175 00
On account of mileage and per diem	34,409 14
On account of miscellaneous items	33,093 47
Leaving cash balance on hand	$86,677 61

CHARITY FUND.

Cash balance on hand last report, October 5, 1903	$25,520 09
Cash received during year from R. W. Grand Secretary	25,315 95
Total cash in hand during year	$48,836 04
From which was paid on lawful orders	$17,434 00
Leaving cash balance on hand	31,402 04
	$48,836 04

ILLINOIS MASONIC ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

Cash received during year from R. W. Grand Secretary	$16,938 00
Invested during year	15,000 00
Leaving cash balance on hand	$ 1,938 00

HOME FOR THE AGED FUND.

Cash received during year from R. W. Grand Secretary	$418 00
Leaving cash balance on hand	418 00
Making total cash in hand of the R. W. Grand Treasurer at this date in all funds of	$66,851 51

We have examined the bonds and securities held by the R. W. Grand Treasurer as the property of the M. W. Grand Lodge which are fully listed and described in his report, and find same correct in every particular. The total amount of invested funds in the respective funds is summarized as follows:

In General Fund	$26,000
In Charity Fund	1,800
In Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home Fund	49,000
In Home for the Aged Fund	8,800
Total amount of invested funds	$85,800

The report of the R. W. Grand Secretary shows the total cash receipts from all sources to have been $84,805.55, apportioned to the respective funds as follows:

General Fund	$42,133 60	
Charity Fund	25,315 95	
Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home Fund	16,938 00	
Home for the Aged Fund	418	
		$84,805 55

All of which has been paid to the R. W. Grand Treasurer promptly each month as received.

Your committee last June made the usual annual inspection of the books and accounts of the R. W. Grand Secretary at his office in Bloomington, and take pleasure in certifying to the thorough and accurate manner in which the details of that office are conducted, and have no hesitancy in stating that the official transactions and records of this officer and also those of the R. W. Grand Treasurer merit the commendation, and will receive the approbation of the M. W. Grand Lodge.

Your committee recommend that additional investment of $2,000 be made in interest bearing securities approved by the Finance Committee from the cash on hand in the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home Fund as soon as the cash balance in that fund is sufficient for the purpose and that $500 be similarly invested from the cash on hand in the Home for the Aged Fund, when the cash balance in that fund is sufficient for the purpose.

Your committee recommend that the following appropriations be made from the General Fund to defray the expenses of the M. W. Grand Lodge for the ensuing year:

For mileage and per diem of officers, representatives and committees	$20,000
For printing and distributing proceedings	3,000
For miscellaneous printing	1,000
For salaries of Grand Officers	4,500
For Schools of Instruction	1,200
For miscellaneous contingent expenses	5,000
	$34,700

Also the following appropriations to be made from the Charity Fund:

For support and maintenance of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home at Chicago	$15,000
For support and maintenance of Illinois Masonic Home at Sullivan	12,000

The foregoing amounts to be in addition to the unexpended balances now in the treasury of these respective institutions, and to be paid to the treasurer of said institutions to be used as required, itemized report of the disbursement thereof to be submitted to the M. W. Grand Lodge at its next annual communication.

Your committee approve the resolution offered by Bro. Joseph Robbins, P. G. M., the intent of which is to purchase 500 copies of the History of the First Grand Lodge of Illinois, as compiled by Bro. John C. Smith, P. G. M., and recommend that $500 be appropriated from the General Fund for the purpose indicated by the resolution.

Your committee further recommend that orders be drawn upon the General Fund for the following items:

Bro. Joseph Robbins, P. G. M., Committee on Correspondence	$500 00
Bro. Wm. L. Orr, Grand Tyler	100 00

Bro. Chester S. Gurney, Acting Grand Tyler..... 100 00
Bro. Chester S. Gurney for expenses incurred for present communication of M. W. Grand Lodge..... 71 52
Rent of Studebaker Hall..... 450 00
Bro. G. A. Stadler, Deputy Grand Secretary..... 25 00
Bro. Z. T. Griffin, stenographer..... 50 00
Bro. Owen Scott, P. G. M., for traveling expenses in attending special committee on revision of by-laws..... 21 00

Your committee would further recommend that the members of the several committees in attendance upon this communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge be paid three dollars for each day's service rendered in addition to the per diem compensation provided in the by-laws; also that the Trustees of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home in Chicago be allowed and paid from the General Fund the same compensation for each called meeting of the Board which they have attended since October 8, 1903, as is paid to members of M. W. Grand Lodge committees.

Your committee have carefully considered the reports presented by the Board of Trustees for Illinois Masonic Home and for the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, and recommend their acceptance by the M. W. Grand Lodge, said reports to be printed with the proceedings.

In conclusion your committee recommend that the bonds of the R. W. Grand Treasurer and R. W. Grand Secretary for ensuing year be fixed at $30,000 each, said bonds to be furnished by some surety company approved by the M. W. Grand Master, and that the premiums on said bonds be paid by the M. W. Grand Lodge on orders drawn against the General Fund.

Fraternally submitted,

GEO. M. MOULTON,
S. W. WADDLE,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
Committee on Finance.

SPECIAL REPORT—Committee on Correspondence.

Bro. Joseph Robbins, P. G. M., chairman Committee on Correspondence, offered the following special report, and on motion it was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. Masons:

Your Committee on Masonic Correspondence has been charged with the duty of reporting on applications for recognition as governing bodies of Symbolic Masonry, from the following bodies, to-wit:

Grand Lodge of the Argentine Republic.

Grand Orient Argentine del Rito Azul (self translated Argentine Grand Orient of the Blue Rite).

Grand Orient and Supreme Council of Brazil.

United Grand Lodge of Mexico.

Grand Lodge of Porto Rico.

Grand Lodge of Costa Rica.

Grand Lodge of Western Australia.

Grand Lodge of Queensland.

Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico.

The last named body, the Grand Lodge of the Valley of Mexico, was included in a group of some fifteen grand bodies which was the subject of a special report of this committee in 1901, action whereon was still pending when application for its recognition was received. By the adoption of that report at the annual communication of 1903, recognition was denied to the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, as well as to the other bodies with which it was grouped in the resolution proposing it. Nothing has since occurred to warrant this committee in recommending a reversal of that action.

With the exception of the Grand Lodges of Western Australia and Queensland, all the bodies named in the list of applicants given above, were either already known to be, or in their applications for recognition furnish indubitable evidence that they are, composed of lodges of illegitimate parentage and hence incapable of forming a grand lodge recognizable as possessing any authority in Symbolic or Ancient Craft Masonry.

The Grand Lodge of Western Australia was formed on the 11th of October, 1899, when Sir Gerald Smith was elected Grand Master by the joint action of thirty-four out of sixty-four lodges then existing in the autonomous territory whose name it bears. The proceedings of the convention which met to form the grand lodge were regular, and your committee has only awaited the confirmation of its belief, entertained from the first, that a majority of all the lodges (whose equal right it was to be invited to participate in considering the expediency of its formation) had taken part in its erection.

Your committee has in its possession the proceedings of a convention held at Brisbane, Queensland, March 23, and April 25, 1904, to organize the Grand Lodge of Queensland, and also of the proceedings of the grand lodge then and there organized.

There were existing in the then open, autonomous territory of Queensland about 140 lodges, of which 58 were under the English, 40 under the Irish, and the remainder under the Scottish constitutions. Of these, on the 25th of August, 1904, there were under the constitution of the Independent

Grand Lodge of Queensland 43, it having been organized on April 25, 1904, with 39.

The lodges under the Queensland constitution are mainly those who composed the District Grand Lodge, Irish constitution, whose grand master, after consulting his chief, the Duke of Abercorn, Grand Master of Ireland, and finding him not opposed to the formation of an independent and sovereign grand lodge in Queensland if done in conformity with the laws governing such matters, consented to accept the headship of the new body, and threw his great influence into the scale in its favor.

Not so with the district grand masters under the English and Scottish constitutions, who placed every possible obstacle in the way of the movement.

Your committee is in possession of circulars issued by those in authority in the English district grand lodges forbidding participation in and discussion of the project, not only in the lodges when open but even among the brethren while at refreshment under pain of suspension. Your committee is informed that those in authority in the Scottish provincial or district grand lodges resorted to even more violent repressive measures to deter the brethren and lodges of their constitution from participating in the movement, even to the seizure of charters, and of lodge property; and that the authorities of both these constitutions resorted to attempted summary suspension of individual brethren from their Masonic rights.

The authorities of the Grand Lodge of Queensland claim that but for this unlawful interference with the rights of brethren and lodges, it would have commanded the allegiance at the time of its formation, of a large majority of all lodges in the territory, and that even under these adverse conditions, accessions are coming in at a rapid rate.

Although your committee feels reasonably assured that the claims of the Grand Lodge of Queensland that almost all of the lodges in the territory look upon it with favor, and that a large majority of them would at once acknowledge their allegiance to it but for a natural hesitation to call down upon themselves the severe penalties threatened, are well grounded, it is not recommended that formal recognition should be accorded at this communication.

The hesitating lodges and brethren should realize that well settled principles of Masonic law are at stake, whose maintenance at any cost is essential to the future welfare and harmonious existence of the fraternity. It is far better for them that they should first achieve a position where recognition shall come to them as a matter of right, than that it should be tendered to them as a favor.

Meanwhile it is due to all parties concerned that the principles which

must and should govern the formation of grand lodges should be clearly and emphatically re-stated:

We hold it to be well settled, that when in open, autonomous territory a sufficient number of lodges exist to organize a grand lodge, the right of such lodges to discuss within themselves and to determine for themselves the expediency of such action, and to confer with any and all other lodges similarly situated, upon all questions growing out of such proposed organization, without duress from any quarter, is indefeasible; and we hold it to be equally settled that when a majority of the lodges in such open autonomous territory—not less than three lodges agreeing thereto—unite to form a grand lodge (the proceedings attending its formation having been regular and all the lodges interested having been invited to participate therein,) such grand lodge becomes at once the ultimate source of Masonic authority in such territory, and entitled to supreme and exclusive jurisdiction coterminous with its political boundaries.

In conclusion your committee recommends the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this grand lodge is constrained by events to declare: That when the number of lodges existing in territory not already occupied by an independent and sovereign grand lodge becomes sufficient to warrant the formation of a sovereign grand lodge, such lodges and the brethren thereof are and of right ought to be free to discuss, canvass and determine all questions incident to a proposed organization without duress from any other Masonic power; and that the Grand Lodge of Illinois, will not respect any attempted deprivation of the Masonic rights, either of lodges or of individual Masons, sought to be imposed for no other offence than participation in the formation of a grand lodge in conformity with the Masonic law into which the numerous precedents furnished by the history of the Fraternity have now crystallized.

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Illinois welcomes the Grand Lodge of Western Australia, organized October 11, 1899, with Sir Gerard Smith, as Grand Master, into the sisterhood of grand lodges, which she enters of right by virtue of the regularity of her formation, and will gladly cultivate closer relations with that body by an exchange of representatives.

INTRODUCTIONS OF VISITORS.

The M. W. Grand Master:

My Brethren, I am sure the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois agrees with me in extending to you, and through you, to the M. W. Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, our most fraternal greeting. We are so glad to have so many distinguished brethren from Wisconsin that it almost overwhelms us.

Brethren, you will join with me in extending to the Past Grand Masters of Wisconsin, the Grand Honors of Masonry.

I know, brethren, that the brethren of this M. W. Grand Lodge will be pleased to hear from you, of course not all at once, but in the order that you stand before us.

Bro. W. W. Terry, P. G. M., of Wisconsin:

Most Worshipful Grand Master, and Brethren of Illinois—This is indeed a great pleasure, this morning, to look into the faces of men who stand for the best interests of society, who stand for the best interests of everything that is good.

We came down yesterday afternoon expecting to visit you after one o'clock, but we found that you had adjourned. Brother Jenks we left here with you last night. Brother Rogers and I went home and came back this morning.

Wisconsin and Illinois are very closely related. The distance is not very far from the meeting place of this M. W. Grand Lodge, and the meeting place of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Wisconsin. And how delighted in Wisconsin we should be, did any of you think it worth while to come up to Milwaukee, in June—the first Tuesday in June and stay with us during what we call our Grand Communication.

There is so much that might be said this morning and will be said I know by those who follows me, that I feel embarrassed at being called upon first. How precious time may be of course I know that during this communication you have much to do and it is really trespassing upon your time.

However, it is not the fact of our names being enrolled upon the institution or in the books of our institution that makes us Masons. We are not to be judged by that or the fact that we pay dues or display numerous emblems upon us. But we are to be known as Masons by what de do; by living the life. If there is anything that Masonry teaches, it teaches us we should practice the principles out of the lodge that we are taught in it. It is not all to stand at the street corners and say that we are Masons, but by living that life that we may be of advantage to our fellows.

I wish this morning to extend to you and through your Most Worshipful Grand Master the fraternal greetings of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Wisconsin and say to you that this is not the only M. W. Grand Lodge that has a brother by the name of Wright at is head, for the M. W. Grand Master of the State of Wisconsin is David H. Wright, a brother who is eighty-four years old and in possession of all his faculties and the M. W. Grand Lodge of Wisconsin has been delighted to honor this brother; and so this morning, to each and every one of you I desire to extend the fraternal greetings of 20,571 Masons in the State of Wiscinsin. I thank you.

The M. W. Grand Master: M. W. Bro. Jenks.

Bro. Aldro Jenks, P. G. M., of Wisconsin:

M. W. Grand Master and brothers of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois—I am pleased indeed this morning with having the privilege of addressing this M. W. Grand Lodge. I have been acquainted for some years with a member of a committee of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois. Some years ago it was my good pleasure to meet with your R. W. Grand Secretary, Brother Munn, of Freeport.

Some years ago the little sleepy town in which I have the pleasure of residing was awakened to the fact that it had been connected by railroad with the city of Freeport and we proceeded to cultivate friendly relations with that city. It was my pleasure then to make the acquaintence of Brother Munn and shortly afterwards he came in company with a number of loyal Masons of the city of Freeport, visited our little city and there participated in the work of Masonry.

Later, I was appointed to the very pleasant task of writing for the State of Wisconsin its Foreign Correspondence Report and I awoke then to the fact that you had some bright Masons in the State of Illinois and among other things I was pleased to read the Foreign Correspondence Report, prepared by my dear friend, Dr. Robbins. As the years went by I continued to sit at his feet, as one of the oldest and one of the ablest writers of the guild. I became possessed with the great desire to meet with him in the flesh, and converse with him around—across the Round Table. And so I planned this little excursion to the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, very largely, that I might have the opportunity of meeting this gentleman in person. I have been received very cordially. The pleasant impressions that I formed of your M. W. Grand Lodge, have been strengthened by the cordial nature of our reception since we have come to your city. I think perhaps, you in Illinois meeting Brother Robbins on terms of familiarity, as you do, do not perhaps fully recognize his importance to the Craft.

For a long time there was a great strife between Brother Robbins, and our lamented Brother Drummond, of Maine, as to who should be the head of the Correspondence Guild of the world. But since the death of Brother Drummond, I think there is no question from the consensus of opinion that Brother Robbins is the Premier Correspondent of the world.

Every Grand Lodge needs a balance wheel. Now what happens to machinery if they have not got a good balance wheel? Some people don't know anything about machinery so that they are apt to overlook the excentric, or the brake of the balance wheel. But you in Illinois know a balance wheel when you see it, and you have got it in Brother Robbins.

Now I don't propose to detain you. I am to be followed by Brother Rogers from Wisconsin, and when we have anything particularly nice to

say, in a particular place and manner, we always call upon Brother Rogers to say it. In addition to that, he has the honor of representing this M. W. Grand Lodge near the M. W. Grand Lodge of Wisconsin. It is very proper that he should speak to you. I am pleased to have the opportunity of coming here and rubbing elbows with these distinguished brethren, and of looking into your faces, and thank you for the hearty welcome you have given us.

THE M. W. GRAND MASTER:

Brethren of the M. W. Grand Lodge, Brother Rogers is the representative of our M. W. Grand Lodge in Wisconsin. I know you will be delighted to hear from him.

BRO. CHARLES C. ROGERS:

M. W. Grand Master, and brethren of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois—The M. W. Grand Lodge of Wisconsin is honored, and I am indeed complimented in being for so many years named as your embassador, as has been so pleasingly stated by Past Grand Master Jenks, and your Most Worthy Grand Master.

Brethren of the M. W. Grand Lodge, every flower in the realm of Masonic thought, I bring to you today that would either interest or instruct you. We come from the sister jurisdiction of Wisconsin, as has been said, to exchange salutations with you, to exchange greetings and to look into the faces, and to touch elbows with the brotherhood of men, whom I believe represents the best men, splendid citizenship of this great commonwealth, and who as Masons represent the most exalted possibilities of friendship, and as a craft, today and in the past, have been and are doing as much for the amelioration and for the unfolding of humanity as any institution since the dawn of civilization.

M. W. Grand Master, we recall with indubitable pride and gratitude, that to the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois we owe very, very much, for during the territorial days of Wisconsin, at the time when our fathers were pioneers upon the borders of Wisconsin, you were their godfather And it was from the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois and Missouri that we came for our first dispensation for a new lodge, and new charter. You will agree with me that those were days of trial and hardship. So they were days that produced wonderful minds and great men, many of whom bore the banner of Masonry and were a tower of strength in the up-building and the progressive development of Masonry.

The history in the state of Illinois is coupled with these strong manly men who have held high places in your state and in the nation.

M. W. Grand Master, I recall at this moment the name of him who was wise in statesmenship, he who ofttimes met the good martyred

Lincoln in forensic debate—Stephen A. Dougles, of Illinois—was a great man and a good Mason. I recall two courageous men—Brothers McDougal and Shields. I also recall the names James H. Walker, of Parker, and of Logan. They gave stability to Masonry and were an honor to the State of Illinois.

M. W. Grand Master, I am not sufficiently acquainted, or familiar, and it would be ungracious, perhaps, for me to do so—to make any comparisons of the noble and honored names of the living Grand Masters, and others, who in the recent past are today the holders and living exponents of the best thought of Masonry in Illinois, but I do know that their name is legion. And, if you will permit me in this connection, inasmuch as allusion has been made by the Past Grand Master who preceded me, to Brother Robbins here, to let you into a little Masonic secret at this time —permit me to say that it is not too much to say, and with modesty, that we up in Wisconsin, have some bright, brainy men, Master Masons, great Masons, and a couple of these Masons have already spoken. Just prior to our coming, Brother Jenks wrote a letter to Brother Byers in which he stated he had long contemplated this visit to this M. W. Grand Lodge, and was told that Brother Perry and myself might accompany him. Now, Brother Jenks, as he stated, has occupied for many years the office of chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence. He wields, as you know, a trenchant pen, and he is a keen intellectual gladiator, as many chairmen of Foreign Sister Jurisdictions have had occasion to know. But he is hot headed and has had a burning desire for many years to come to the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois and meet face to face this other gladiator of thought, your own Dr. Robbins, and I will state, brethren, that a committee has assigned a place for these two brethren, where they may mingle together, so that these two gladiators may fight over the little differences that they had years and years ago, which are now happily settled.

Brethren, I know that we ought not longer to tax you, nor take up the attention of this M. W. Grand Lodge. Permit me to say that I am delighted to be here today and look into the faces of the mem who represent the democracy, and the stability and the courage of this commonwealth of the Masonry of this state. I think one of the grandest things of Masonry are these enduring friendships, and the thoughts of benevolence and charity that you assisted in doing today. And I think you will agree with me that it is an inspiration and an honor to be a Mason and to live under its fraternal skies. Brethren, I thank you.

Bro. Edward Cook, P. G. M.

Most Worshipful Grand Master—In company with all my brethren of Illinois, I have long felt a kindly, fraternal interest in our good neighbors of Illinois, just a little further towards the North Star. But my expecta-

tions, my admiration, and my love for these brethren has been greatly increased by what has occurred here this morning. I am glad to know and have this practical demonstration of the fact that in spite of the opinions that may be maintained to the contrary, there is a great deal of solid, savory and live meat in Badgers. Most Worshipful Grand Master, I now move that the thanks of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge be extended to these good brethren, for their visit to us, and for the very kind friendship and complimentary words they have said of this M. W. Grand Lodge, and some of its members, and particularly for the appreciation which they justly have for our Committee on Correspondence.

Motion carried.

Bro. Owen Scott, P. G. M.

In the absence of our distinguished brother, the representative of the M. W. Grand Lodge of New Jersey, near this M. W. Grand Lodge, I have a pleasing duty. We have listened with much pleasure to the remarks of the distinguished brethren form our sister state, and we are convinced that there has been a good selection from this state of Wisconsin, and that is not what is commonly referred to that made Milwaukee famous at all (laughter) but we find that it is the band of Past Grand Masters of that city.

Now we desire to cultivate fraternal relations with all the nations of the world, and we have in our midst today, a distinguished brother who is a Past Grand Master of one of the foreign countries of the world—the state of New Jersey, and I have the great pleasure, therefore, to present to you, Past Grand Master Bro. Charles H. Mann, of New Jersey.

The M. W. Grand Master:

Brethren of the Grand Lodge—It affords me great pleasure to introduce to you, Bro. Charles H. Mann, Past Grand Master of New Jersey, and request you to join with me in extending to him the Grand Honors of Masonry.

Bro. Mann:

M. W. Grand Master, and brethren of the Grand Jurisdiction of Illinois—It is purely by accident that I have the pleasure of being with you this morning for a few minutes. I am in Chicago on business, and last night by accident, I heard that the M. W. Grand Lodge was in session, and I expressed to the brother a wish to make a short visit to you, and he very kindly brought me here, and I thank you for this kind reception.

I am not prepared, Most Worshipful Grand Master, to make any extended address, or remarks to you this morning. But I can only bring to you from that "foreign" state, of Spain, as it is sometimes called, the

state of sand lice and mosquitos, the hearty welcome and greetings of the Masons there to the Masons of this Grand Jurisdiction.

We are all of one family, whether from the East or West, or the North or South, and when a brother gets in a strange city, he is always glad to know that he has some place to go in a Masonic gathering where he will feel at home, and be sure of that greeting, that friendly and brotherly greeting, which every Mason in this Grand Jurisdiction has for him. I thank you, Most Worshipful Grand Master for the opportunity to say these few words, and I thank the brethren for their kindly listening.

Presentation of Credentials.

Brother Robbins, P. G. M.:

M. W. Grand Master—I have the pleasure of presenting to you my credentials as the Representative of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Washington.

The M. W. Grand Master:

Worshipful Brother Robbins, the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois will be delighted to receive the Representative of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Washington.

Brethren, the Representative of the State of Washington is before you. You recognize him. You will join with me in extending to him, and through him to the M. W. Grand Lodge of Washington, the Grand Honors of Masonry.

Brother Robbins:

M. W. Grand Master—I shall not trespass upon the time of the M. W. Grand Lodge, longer than to say that I thank you most heartily for this evidence of your good will to the M. W. Grand Lodge which I have the honor to represent, and I consider it a great honor to represent that live, young jurisdiction, now not fifty years of age, which has produced, and which numbers among its grand officers, one man that stands, in my estimation, as the noblest Roman of them all—Thomas Marshell Reed,—than whom I think there is no higher name in the Masonry of this country.

AMENDMENTS—To Grand Lodge By-Laws—Proposed.

The following amendments were offered to the Report of the Committee on Revision of Grand Lodge By-laws, and being seconded by the representatives of twenty lodges, lie over until next year.

By Bro. Louis Zinger:

Amend Part 1, Article 15, Section 4, so as to read as follows:

"Section 4. The members of the Board of Trustees shall receive from the appropriations made for the Home the same mileage and per diem for attending meetings of the Board as is allowed by the M. W. Grand Lodge to the members of its Standing Committees.

By Bro. E. E. Brothers:

Amend Section 1, Article 15, Part 1, by striking out "six" in the third and fifth lines thereof and inserting "three," and by striking out the words "two trustees" in the seventh line and inserting the words "one trustee," so that the section will read, when amended:

"The supervision and management of the Masonic Homes established or controlled by the M. W. Grand Lodge shall be vested in a Board of Trustees consisting of five *ex-officio* and three appointive members, each of whom shall be members of some constituent lodge of Illinois. The terms of office of the three appointive members shall be for three years, or until their successors have been duly appointed and qualified. The M. W. Grand Master is empowered to appoint as members of this Board one Trustee each year, immediately after his election and installation to office, and the M. W. Grand Master, R. W. Deputy Grand Master, R. W. Grand Wardens, and R. W. Grand Secretary shall be *ex-officio* members of the Board. The Board may effect its own organization, and administer its affairs by such sub-committees, and by the adoption of such rules and regulations as are not inconsistent with Grand Lodge By-Laws, subject at all-times to the approval of the M. W. Grand Master or M. W. Grand Lodge."

By Bro. Owen Scott:

Amend Sections 17, 18, and 19, Article 9, Part 1, M. W. Grand Lodge By-Laws by striking out the word "or" and inserting in place thereof the word "and" in the first lines of each of said sections and in the fifth line of section 17, and by striking out the word "deputy" before Grand Lecturers whenever it occurs in said sections; also by striking out the words "or Deputy Grand" in first line of Section 1, Article 32, Part 2."

By Bro. John C. Weis:

Amend Part 1, Article 19, Section 17, by striking out in the second line the words "without fee," and by striking out all after the word "direct" in the eighth line.

Section 17, as amended, will read as follows: "It shall be the duty of the Grand Lecturers or Examiners who may be appointed by the M. W.

Grand Master to examine all applicants for commissions as Deputy Grand Lecturers, who may present themselves for that purpose, and report to the M. W. Grand Master upon the qualfications of such applicants; and said Grand Lecturers or Examiners may hold Schools of Instruction, at such time and place as the M. W. Grand Master may order, and perform such other duties incident to their position as he may direct."

By Bro. J. R. Ennis:

Amend Section 1, Article 13, Part 2, Grand Lodge By-laws as proposed by the committee, by striking out "other" before lodge in the fourth line and inserting "previously" before "made," in the same line, so that the section will read:

"All petitions for the degrees or for membership shall be made in writing, and signed by the applicant with his full name; shall state his age, occupation, and place of residence, and, in case of a petitioner for the degrees, whether he has previously made application to any lodge; and shall be accompanied by the fee which the by-laws of the lodge require with the petition. Every petition shall be recommended in writing by three members of the lodge, and be read at a stated meeting, and entered in substance upon the records. After it has been read it is received by the voice of the lodge, either tacitly or formally given; or, at its pleasure, the lodge may refuse to receive it.

By Bro. Elmer E. Beach:

Add the following, to be known as Section 20, Article 9, Part 1, Grand Lodge By-Laws:

"Each Deputy Grand Lecturer who shall attend any one of the Schools of Instruction, shall be allowed and paid, upon bills properly audited and approved, two dollars per day for the time actually spent in attendance at such school and six cents per mile for the distance from his home to the nearest School of Instruction.

By Bro. Jos. Robbins:

Amend Article 21, Part 2, Grand Lodge By-Laws, by striking out all after the caption and inserting in lieu thereof the following words:

"Affiliation—Every brother ought to belong to some lodge, and be subject to its by-laws, as well as to the general regulations.

RESOLUTION—By R. W. Bro. L. L. Munn.

R. W. Bro. L. L. Munn offered a resolution that fraternal greetings be sent by the M. W. Grand Lodge to Bro. Henry L. Palmer, P. G. M., of Wisconsin. Adopted.

REPORT—Committee on Railroads and Transportation.

The R. W. Grand Secretary read the following report from the Committee on Railroads and Transportation, and, on motion, it was adopted.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. Masons, of Illinois:

BRETHREN—Your Committee on Railroads and Transportation respectfully report, that they arranged for a rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip, with both the Western and Central Passenger Associations, covering the State of Illinois.

We have received, certified and turned over to the join agent 610 certificates which have been duly executed and are now ready for delivery in the lobby of the adjoining hall.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

J. O. CLIFFORD,
JNO. WHITLEY,
Committee.

Chicago, October 6, 1904.

REPORT—Committee to Examine Visitors.

The R. W. Grand Secretary read the following report from the Committee to Examine Visitors, and on motion it was approved.

CHICAGO, ILL., September 6, 1904.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. Masons:

Your committee appointed to examine visitors at this session of the Grand Lodge respectfully report, that we have examined all who have presented themselves and vouched for them to the Grand Tyler.

Fraternally submitted,

H. T. BURNAP,
ISAAC CUTTER,
H. A. SNELL,
M. B. IOTT,
CHARLES H. MARTIN,
Committee.

GRAND OFFICERS—Appointed.

The R. W. Grand Secretary read the following list of Grand Officers appointed by the M. W. Grand Master:

J. W. VanCleve.....*R.W. Grand Chaplain*.....Decatur
Herbert Preston.....*R.W. Grand Orator*.....Chicago
Geo. A. Stadler.....*W. Deputy Grand Secretary*..Decatur
Henry L. Whipple.....*W. Grand Pursuivant*.....Quincy
Louis Zinger.....*W. Grand Marshal*.....Pekin
W. H. Peak.....*W. Grand Standard Bearer*...Jonesboro
J. R. Ennis.....*W. Grand Sword Bearer*.....Burnt Prairie
Walter Watson.....*W. Senior Grand Deacon*.....Mt. Vernon
Norman Mesnard.....*W. Junior Grand Deacon*.....Blue Mound
W. M. Burbank.....*W. Grand Steward*.....Chicago
Geo. W. Hamilton.....*W. Grand Steward*.....Prairie City
W. B. Grimes.....*W. Grand Steward*.....Pittsfield
C. Rohrbough.....*W. Grand Steward*.....Kinmundy
C. S. Gurney.....*Bro. Grand Tyler*.....Chicago

INSTALLATION—Of Grand Officers.

Bro. Monroe C. Crawford, assisted by Bro. George M. Moulton as Grand Marshal, installed the following officers:

Wm. B. Wright.....*M.W. Grand Master*.....Effingham
Chester E. Allen.....*R.W. Deputy Grand Master*..Galesburg
Alexander H. Bell..*R.W. Senior Grand Warden*..Carlinville
A. B. Ashley.....*R.W. Junior Grand Warden*..La Grange
L. A. Goddard.....*R.W. Grand Treasurer*.....Chicago
J. H. C. Dill.....*R.W. Grand Secretary*.....Bloomington
Herbert Preston.....*R.W. Grand Orator*.....Chicago
Geo. A. Stadler.....*W. Deputy Grand Secretary*..Decatur
Henry L. Whipple.....*W. Grand Pursuivant*.....Quincy
Louis Zinger.....*W. Grand Marshal*.....Pekin
W. H. Peak.....*W. Grand Standard Bearer*...Jonesboro
J. R. Ennis.....*W. Grand Sword Bearer*.....Burnt Prairie
Walter Watson.....*W. Senior Grand Deacon*.....Mt. Vernon
Norman Mesnard.....*W. Junior Grand Deacon*.....Blue Mound
W. M. Burbank.....*W. Grand Steward*.....Chicago
Geo. W. Hamilton.....*W. Grand Steward*.....Prairie City
W. B. Grimes.....*W. Grand Steward*.....Pittsfield
C. Rohrbough.....*W. Grand Steward*.....Kinmundy
C. S. Gurney.....*Bro. Grand Tyler*.....Chicago

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following standing committees:

JURISPRUDENCE.

John M. Pearson, John C. Smith, Owen Scott, Edward Cook, Chas. F. Hitchcock.

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Monroe C. Crawford, Joseph E. Dyas, Wm. S. Cantrell, Henry E. Hamilton, David L. Wright.

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

Daniel J. Avery, H. C. Mitchell, John Johnson, I. H. Todd, M. Bates Iott.

CHARTERED LODGES.

James L. Scott, L. K. Byers, W. W. Watson, Thos. W. Wilson, D. D. Darrah.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

John A. Ladd, W. F. Beck, George W. Tipsword.

FINANCE.

George M. Moulton, Gil. W. Barnard, Samuel W. Waddle.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Joseph Robbins.

GRAND LECTURERS.

H. T. Burnap, Isaac Cutter, Hugh A. Snell, Charles H. Martin, S. S. Borden.

TRUSTEES OF HOME.

Leroy A. Goddard, P. W. Barclay, Owen Scott.

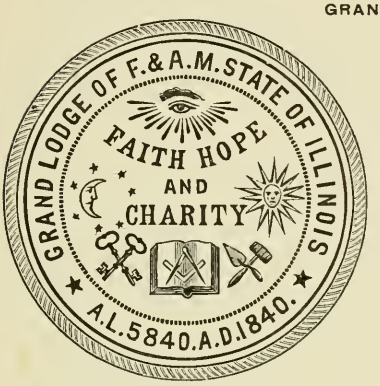
Special Committee on Revision of By-Laws is continued.

The minutes of the Sixty-fifth Annual Communication were then read and approved.

CLOSED.

At 11:45 a. m., no further business appearing, the M. W. Grand Master proceeded to close the M. W. Grand Lodge in AMPLE FORM.

GRAND MASTER.



ATTEST:

GRAND SECRETARY.

M. W. Grand Master's Address—
EFFINGHAM, ILLINOIS

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS,

ELECTED AT ITS FORMATION ON THE 6th OF APRIL, A.D. 1840, AND IN THE FOLLOWING OCTOBER OF THE SAME YEAR, AND ANNUALLY THEREAFTER TO THE PRESENT TIME.

When elected	GRAND MASTERS.	D. G. MASTERS.	S. G. WARDENS.	J. G. WARDENS.	GRAND TREASURERS.	GRAND SECRETARIES.
1840	*Abraham Jonas	*James Adams	*W. S. Vance	*H. Rogers	*Alexander Dunlap	*Wm. B. Warren
1840	Abraham Jonas	James Adams	*Alexander Dunlap	*Harrison Dills	*Philip Coffman	Wm. B. Warren
1841	Abraham Jonas	*Meredith Helm	Alexander Dunlap	Harrison Dills	Philip Coffman	Wm. B. Warren
1842	*Meredith Helm	*Alexander Dunlap	*Levi Lusk	*Joseph N. Ralston	Philip Coffman	Wm. B. Warren
1843	*Alexander Dunlap	*Levi Lusk	*William Hodge	*Henry Prather	Philip Coffman	Wm. B. Warren
1844	*Levi Lusk	*Carding Jackson	*David Allen	*Nelson D. Morse	Philip Coffman	Wm. B. Warren
1845	*Rev. Wm. F. Walker	*Nelson D. Morse	*Edgar R. Bogardus	*John R. Crandall	*James L. Anderson	*Levi Lusk
1846	*Nelson D. Morse	*William Lavely	*John R. Crandall	*Adam Brewer	James L. Anderson	Levi Lusk
1847	*William Lavely	*John R. Crandall	*Joseph C Ketchum	*Matthias Taylor	*Wm. McMurtry	*William Mitchell
1848	William Lavely	*Edward R. Roe	Joseph C. Ketchum	*William C. Hobbs	Wm. McMurtry	William Mitchell
1849	*William C. Hobbs	*John H. Holton	Joseph C. Ketchum	*William E. Russell	Wm. McMurtry	William Mitchell
1850	*C. G. Y. Taylor	*Thomas J. Pickett	*Wm. W. Bennett	*Daniel C. McNeil	Wm. McMurtry	*Wm. B. Warren
1851	*Thomas J. Pickett	*Elias Hibbard	*Eli B. Ames	*Carlton Drake	Wm. McMurtry	*HarmonG.Reynolds
1852	*Eli B. Ames	*Benjamin L. Wiley	*Isaac R. Diller	*James L. Anderson	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G.Reynolds
1853	*William B. Warren	*James L. Anderson	*T. O. Wilson	William H. Turner	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G.Reynolds
1854	*James L. Anderson	*T. O. Wilson	*James H. Hibbard	*Elijah M. Haines	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G.Reynolds
1855	*William B. Herrick	*James H. Hibbard	*Jerome R. Gorin	*William A. Dickey	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G.Reynolds
1856	*James H. Hibbard	*Jas V. Z. Blaney	*Harrison Dills	*Fergus M Blair	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G.Reynolds
1857	*Harrison Dills	*James H. Matheny	*Fergus M. Blair	*A. J. Kuykendall	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G.Reynolds
1858	*Ira A. W. Buck	*Fergus M. Blair	*A. J. Kuykendall	*Silas C. Toler	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G Reynolds
1859	Ira A. W. Buck	Fergus M. Blair	A. J. Kuykendall	Silas C. Toler	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G.Reynolds
1860	Ira A. W. Buck	Fergus M Blair	A. J. Kuykendall	Silas C. Toler	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G.Reynolds
1861	*F. M. Blair	*Silas C. Toler	*Asa W. Blakesley	John C. Baker	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G.Reynolds
1862	F. M. Blair	John C. Baker	*Jerome R. Gorin	*James C. Luckey	*J. R. Mack	Harmon G.Reynolds
1863	*Thomas J. Turner	*Jerome R. Gorin	*H. P. H. Bromwell	Edwin F. Babcock	*Harrison Dills	Harmon G Reynolds
1864	Thomas J Turner	*H. P. H. Bromwell	Edwin F. Babcock	*Nathan W. Huntley	Harrison Dills	Harmon G.Reynolds
1865	*H. P. H. Bromwell	*Jerome R Gorin	*Nathan W Huntley	Charles Fisher	Harrison Dills	Harmon G.Reynolds
1866	*Jerome R. Gorin	*Nathan W. Huntley	Charles Fisher	*Horace Hayward	Harrison Dills	Harmon G.Reynolds
1867	Jerome R. Gorin	Charles Fisher	*DeWitt C. Cregier	*James A. Hawley	Harrison Dills	Harmon G.Reynolds

*Deceased.

1868	*Harmon G. Reynolds	*DeWitt C. Cregier...	*James A. Hawley...	*Geo. E. Lounsbury .	*Harrison Dills	*Orlin H. Miner.....
1869	Harmon G. Reynolds	DeWitt C. Cregier...	*James A. Hawley...	Geo. E. Lounsbury .	Harrison Dills	Orlin H. Miner.....
1870	*DeWitt C. Cregier..	*James A. Hawley...	*Geo. E. Lounsbury .	*James C. Luckey....	Harrison Dills	Orlin H. Miner.....
1871	DeWitt C. Cregier..	James A. Hawley..	Geo. E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins.....	Harrison Dills	Orlin H. Miner.....
1872	*James A. Hawley...	*Geo. E. Lounsbury .	Joseph Robbins.....	Wm. J. A. DeLancey.	Harrison Dills	Orlin H. Miner.....
1873	James A. Hawley..	Geo. E. Lounsbury .	Joseph Robbins.....	Wm. J. A. DeLancey.	Harrison Dills	†John F. Burrill
1874	*Geo. E. Lounsbury .	Joseph Robbins.....	Wm. J. A. DeLancey.	Henry E. Hamilton..	Harrison Dills	John F. Burrill
1875	Geo. E. Lounsbury .	Joseph Robbins.....	Wm. J. A. DeLancey.	Henry E. Hamilton..	Harrison Dills	John F. Burrill
1876	Joseph Robbins.....	Wm. J. A. DeLancey.	Henry E. Hamilton..	Rev. William H. Scott	*Archibald A. Glenn.	John F. Burrill
1877	Joseph Robbins.....	Wm. J. A. DeLancey.	Henry E. Hamilton..	Rev. William H. Scott	Archibald A. Glenn.	John F. Burrill
1878	*Theodore T. Gurney	Rev. William H. Scott	Louis Ziegler.....	*Daniel M. Browning.	*Orlin H. Miner.....	John F. Burrill
1879	Theodore T. Gurney	Rev. William H. Scott	*Daniel M. Browning.	John R. Thomas	Orlin H. Miner.....	John F. Burrill
1880	Rev. William H. Scott	*Daniel M. Browning.	John R. Thomas	*Henry C. Cleaveland	*Wiley M. Egan.....	John F. Burrill
1881	Rev. William H. Scott	Daniel M. Browning.	John R. Thomas	Henry C. Cleaveland	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1882	*Daniel M. Browning.	John R. Thomas	*Henry C. Cleaveland	*Alex. T. Darrah.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1883	Daniel M. Browning.	John R. Thomas	*Alex. T. Darrah.....	John C. Smith.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1884	John R. Thomas	*Alex. T. Darrah.....	John C. Smith.....	John M. Pearson.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1885	*Alex. T. Darrah.....	John C. Smith.....	John M. Pearson.....	Monroe C. Crawford.	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1886	Alex. T. Darrah.....	John C. Smith.....	John M. Pearson.....	Monroe C. Crawford.	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1887	John C. Smith.....	John M. Pearson.....	Monroe C. Crawford.	Leroy A. Goddard. .	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1888	John C. Smith.....	John M. Pearson.....	Monroe C. Crawford.	Leroy A. Goddard...	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1889	John M. Pearson.....	Monroe C. Crawford.	Leroy A. Goddard ...	Owen Scott.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1890	John M. Pearson.....	Monroe C. Crawford.	Leroy A. Goddard ...	Owen Scott.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1891	Monroe C. Crawford.	Leroy A. Goddard....	Owen Scott.....	Edward Cook.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1892	Monroe C. Crawford.	Leroy A. Goddard....	Owen Scott.....	Edward Cook.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1893	Leroy A. Goddard...	Owen Scott.....	Edward Cook.....	C. F. Hitchcock.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	J. H. C. Dill.....
1894	Leroy A. Goddard ...	Owen Scott.....	Edward Cook.....	C. F. Hitchcock.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	J. H. C. Dill.....
1895	Owen Scott.....	Edward Cook	C. F. Hitchcock.....	Geo. M. Moulton.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	J. H. C. Dill.....
1896	Owen Scott.....	Edward Cook	C. F. Hitchcock.....	Geo. M. Moulton.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	J. H. C. Dill
1897	Edward Cook	C. F. Hitchcock.....	Geo. M. Moulton.....	Wm. B. Wright.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	J. H. C. Dill.....
1898	Edward Cook.....	C. F. Hitchcock	Geo. M. Moulton.....	Wm. B. Wright.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	J. H. C. Dill.....
1899	Chas. F. Hitchcock..	Geo. M. Moulton.....	Wm. B. Wright.....	Chester E. Allen.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	J. H. C. Dill.....
1900	Chas. F. Hitchcock..	Geo. M. Moulton.....	Wm. B. Wright	Chester E. Allen.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	J. H. C. Dill.....
1901	Geo. M. Moulton. ...	Wm. B. Wright.....	Chester E. Allen .. .	Alexander H. Bell...	Wiley M. Egan.....	J. H. C. Dill.....
1902	Geo. M. Moulton.....	Wm. B. Wright	Chester E. Allen	Alexander H. Bell...	Wiley M. Egan.....	J. H. C. Dill
1903	Wm. B Wright.....	Chester E. Allen.....	Alexander H. Bell...	A. B. Ashley.....	Leroy A. Goddard ..	J. H. C. Dill.....
1904	Wm. B. Wright.	Chester E. Allen.....	Alexander H. Bell...	A. B. Ashley.....	Leroy A. Goddard...	J. H. C. Dill.....

*Deceased.

†Expelled.

APPOINTED OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS.

	GRAND CHAPLAIN.	GRAND ORATOR.	DEPUTY GRAND SECY.	GRAND PURSUIVANT.	W. GRAND MARSHAL.	GRAND STANDARD BEARER.	GRAND SWORD BEARER.
1840	Rev. H. W. Osborn*..	S. A. Douglas*.....	W. D. McCann*.....	John Gregory*.....	S. W. Lucas*.....	L. Griffing*.....	
1841	F. A. McNeill*.....	James Shields*.....	W. D. McCann.....	John Gregory.....	A. C. Dixon*.....	M. Doyle*.....	
1842	F. A. McNeill.....	J. H. Matheny*.	Edward Jones*	John Gregory.....	A. C. Dixon.....	J. P. Swisler*.....	
1843	G. A. Patterson*.....	H. S. Cooley*..... ..	Adam Dunlap*.....	S. W. Lucas.....	P. Underwood*	J. P. Swisler.....	
1844	Rev. Chas. Howard*	R. E. Smith*.....	Adam Dunlap.....	A. V. Putman.....	Mathew Stacy*.....	William Lavely*. ..	
1845	Rev. Chas. V. Kelly*.	William Stuart*.....	Chas. H. Larrabee*.	R. F. Kippingburg*..	John H. Holton*.....		William Ervin*.....
1846	Rev. Chas. V. Kelly..	Rev. Wm. F. Walker*	James Price*.....	Arnold R. Robinson*	William McMurtry.*		Peter Sweat*.....
1847	Rev. N. P. Heath*...	E. R. Roe*.....		Webb C. Quigley*...	Peter Surat*.....		John H. Holton*.....
1848	Rev. Chas. Howard*.	George Davis*.....	R. W. Diller.....	William E. Russell*.	H. G. Reynolds*.....		Clark B. Stebbins*..
1849	Rev. Brax'n Parish*.	A. D. Caldwell*.....		Clark B. Stebbins*. .	Nathan English*....		W. H. L. Wallace*...
1850	Rev. J. T. Worth'g'n*	J. T. Lindsay*.. .		R. W. Scanland*.....	George W. Hotchkiss*		J. M. Scott*.....
1851	Rev. Chas. Howard..	George T. Brown*...	Silas Ramsey*.....	W. W. Drummond*..	Isaac R. Diller*.....		J. W. Smith*.....
1852	Rev. R. E. Guthrie*..	John Dean Caton*.	John S. Winter*.....	J. W. Smith*.	Amos Hill*..		J. P. Waterhouse*...
1853	Rev. W. E. Johnson*	Charles E. Dodge*...	Jacob W. Brewer*...	Stephen Bennett*...	James Price*.....		Wm. Kinman*.....
1854	Rev. J. H. Hughes*...	Isaac R. Diller*... .	Jacob W. Brewer....	McKinzie Turner*...	Cyrus C. Palmer* ...		Jonathan Young*....
1855	Rev. J. H. Hughes....	Isaac R. Diller.....	John S. Winter.....	J. C. McMurtry*.....	A. J. Kuykendall*....		Robert Keith*.....
1856	Rev. Danl. P. Bunn*.	James H. Matheny*.	P. A. Whitaker*.....	E. J. Higgins*.....	A. J. Kuykendall		G. D. Moody*.
1857	Rev. L. P. Clover*..	J. M. Palmer*.....		E. J. Higgins	E. A. Whipple*..	Robert Keith*.....	Daniel Frost*
1858	Rev. L. P. Clover....	Abraham Jones*.....	Benj. F. Barry*.....	C. C. Sympson*	George R. McGregor*	Phares A. Dorwin*...	Lewis Keyon*.....
1859	Rev. N. W. Miner*....	Stephen A. Hurlbut*	John S. Winter.....	C. C. Sympson.....	Reuben Cleveland..*	H. A. Chase*.....	Robert Gibson*..
1860	Rev. Jas. L. Crane*..	Ely S. Parker*.	James Steele*.....	N. W. Chapman*.....	David B. Irons*.....	Michael Grant*.....	John C. Baker
1861	Rev. Jas. L. Crane...	H. P. H. Bromwell*..	L. W. Shepherd*.....	D. D. Irons*.....	Reuben Cleveland*..	M. Grant*.....	Caleb Finch*.....
1862	Rev. N. E. Cobleigh*.	H. P. H. Bromwell...	L. W. Shepherd.....	D. W. Zink*.....	J. M. Pearson.....	J. W. Banker*.....	G. W. Albin*...
1863	Rev. R. G. Hamilton*	Allen C. Fuller*.....	John C. Reynolds*...	Chas. T. Pace*.....	James N. Buford*...	Daniel G. Burr.....	C. L. Underwood*...
1864	Rev. J. T. Orr*.....	Vincent Ridgely.....	John C. Reynolds...	Chas. T. Pace.....	James Lowe*.	Daniel Frost*.....	Daniel G. Burr.....
1865	Rev. J. T. Orr.....	M. W. Willis*.	John C. Reynolds....	Alonzo Ransom*.....	J. F. Alexander*.....	S. B. Dugger*.....	Daniel Frost.....
1866	Rev. O. H. Tiffany*...	J. I. Davidson*. . ..	John C. Reynolds...	Chas. Spalding*.....	Samuel B. Dugger*..	J. M. Samson*.....	Jay G. Callender*....
1867	Rev. D. P. Bunn*.....	Newton Bateman*..	John C. Reynolds....	Chas. Spalding.....	John G. Bagby*.....	I. S. Blackwelder*...	Jay G. Callender.....
1868	Rev. D. P. Bunn.....	Joseph Robbins.		George W. Staley*. .	Geo. W. Hartman*..	I. E. Hardy*.....	S. C. Buckman*.....
1869	Rev. J. I. Davidson*.	H. P. H. Bromwell*..	John C. Reynolds....	Geo. H. Raymond*.	John W. Ross*.....	Elijah E. Myers‡....	John Evans*.
1870	Rev. Jno. W. Agard*.	John M. Scott.*.....	John C. Reynolds....	Thos. J. Whitehead*	John F. Burrill†....	Isaac E. Hardy	Wm. H. Eastman*...
1871	Rev. Jno. W. Agard..	Jerome R. Gorin*...	John F. Burrill†...	Wm. H. Eastman*...	Thos. J. Whitehead..	Henry W. Dyer.....	Isaac E. Hardy*.....
1872	Rev. Jno. W. Agard..	T. T. Gurney*.....	John F. Burrill.....	H. W. Dyer...	W. H. Long.....	Isaac E. Hardy.....	Wm. E. Ginther.....
1873	W. H. Scott.....	John Dougherty*....	Frank Hudson, Jr...	Thomas C. Clark.....	Harry Duvall*.....	Wm. H. Long.....	Wm. E. Ginther.....
1874	W. H. Scott..	C. H. Patton*..... ..	Frank Hudson, Jr...	E. P. Chatfield.....	A. H. Irvin.....	Wm. E. Ginther.....	Wm. H. Long.....
1875	George W. Martin....	George M McConnell	Frank Hudson, Jr...	John A. Ladd...	Alexander H. Irvin*	Robert Richards.....	George W. Cyrus.....
1876	George W. Martin....	Richmond S. Dement	Frank Hudson, Jr...	John P. Norvell*.....	John A. Ladd..... ...	Geo. W. Cyrus..	John R. Thomas.....
1877	George W. Martin....	Alfred Sample*.....	Frank Hudson, Jr...	John P. Norvell.....	John A. Ladd.....	John R. Thomas.....	Robt. L. McKinlay...
1878	George W. Martin....	John R. Thomas.....	Frank Hudson, Jr...	John P. Norvell.....	Henry C. Cleveland*	Loyal L. Munn.....	Samuel Rawson.....
1879	George W. Martin....	John P. Norvell*.....	Frank Hudson, Jr...	Chas. M. Carter.....	Henry C. Cleveland.	Loyal L. Munn.....	Daniel Brewster.....

*Deceased.

1880	John D. Gillham.....	W. H. Williamson...	Frank Hudson, Jr...	Chas. M. Carter.. ...	James C. McMurtry*	Owen Scott.....	Thomas Moore.....
1881	ohn D. Gillham.....	Owen Scott.....	Leslie A. Munn.....	Chas. M. Carter.....	James C. McMurtry..	John C. Bagby.....	F. A. Halliday.....
1882	John D Gillham.....	William J. Allen...	Leslie A. Munn.....	Thos. S. Mather*....	James C. McMurtry..	John C. Bagby.....	F. A. Halliday.....
1883	John D. Gillham	F. M. Youngblood....	Leslie A. Munn.....	Thos. S. Mather	James C. McMurtry..	John C. Bagby.....	John W. Thrift.....
1884	Geo. W Scawthon...	W. S. Hooper.....	Leslie A. Munn.....	Eugene L. Stoker*...	Jas. C. McMurtry*...	Rowley Page*.....	B. Mendenhall.....
1885	Geo W. Scawthon...	Isaac Clements	Leslie A. Munn.....	Edw. L. Cronkrite	Rowley Page*.....	W. H. Curtin*.....	J. H. C. Dill
1886	H. W. Thomas.....	W. S. Hooper.....	D. B. Breed.....	Edw. L. Cronkrite...	Rowley Page.....	W. H. Curtin.....	J. H. C. Dill.....
1887	H. W Thomas.....	W. J Calhoun.....	Leslie A. Munn.....	B. F. Mason.....	W. A. Stevens.....	Rowley Page.....	J. O. Hughes*.....
1888	H W. Thomas.....	Geo C. Lorimer.....	Leslie A. Munn.....	B. F Mason.....	W. A. Stevens.....	R. S. Gordon	E. A. Kratz.....
1889	F. M. Springer*.....	A T Wolf.....	George L. Munn.....	B. F. Mason.	R. S. Gordon	N. E. Roberts	J. G. Marston.....
1890	F M. Springer.....	W. J. Calhoun.....	George L Munn.....	B. F. Mason.....	R. S Gordon	N. E. Roberts	J. G. Marston.....
1891	F. P Davenport.....	Wm. W. Barr.....	Loyal L. Munn, Jr...	B. F. Mason.....	R. S. Gordon	N E. Roberts	J. G. Marston.....
1892	Ulysses G. Johnson..	Geo. W Warvelle....	Loyal L. Munn, Jr...	John H. Mitchell.....	Haswell C. Clarke*..	John W. Swatek.....	J. G. Marston.....
1893	H. W. Thomas.....	John C. Black.....	G. H B. Tolle.....	Pleas. T. Chapman..	Haswell C. Clarke...	Walter Watson.....	J. S. McClelland*....
1894	H. W Thomas.....	John C Black.....	G. H. B. Tolle.....	Pleas. T. Chapman..	William Hartzell*...	Walter Watson.....	Cicero J. Lindley....
1895	Jerome R. Gorin*....	Adlai E. Stevenson..	G. H. B. Tolle.....	Pleas. T. Chapman .	W. O. Butler.....	Walter Watson.....	Cicero J. Lindley....
1896	Horace W. Bolton....	W. H. Milburn*.....	G. H. B. Tolle.....	Cicero J. Lindley....	H. C. Clarke.....	Walter Watson.....	R. T. Spencer.....
1897	Abel M White.....	John Corson Smith	G. H. B. Tolle.....	Joseph D. Everett...	Cicero J. Lindley....	Walter Watson.....	Adam Ortseifen.....
1898	Frank Crane.....	W. H. Milburn*.....	Geo A. Stadler.....	Walter Watson.....	Joseph D. Everett..	Adam Ortseifen.....	Philip Maas.....
1899	Nelson G. Lyons.....	Wa ter Reeves.....	Geo. A. Stadler.....	Thos. A. Stevens.....	Walter Watson.....	Jos. D. Everett.....	Saml. Coffinberry....
1900	Thos. B. T. Fisher...	V. M. Blanding.....	Geo. A. Stadler.....	Thos. A. Stevens.....	Walter Watson.....	W. W. Watson.....	S ml. Coffinberry....
1901	J. P. Brushingham	Richard Yates.....	Geo. A Stadler.....	Henry L. Whipple...	Walter Watson.....	Herbert Preston.....	Louis Zinger.....
19 2	J. P. Brushingham..	Jas B. McFatrich....	Geo A. Stadler.....	Henry L. Whipple...	Walter Watson	Herbert Preston.....	Louis Zinger.....
1903	Joseph Stolz	Wm. A. Northcott...	Geo. A. Stadler	Henry L. Whipple...	L uis Zinger.....	W H Peak.....	J. R Ennis
1904	J. W. VanCleve.	Herbert Preston	Geo. A. Stadler.....	Henry L. Whipple.	Louis Zinger.....	W. H. Peak.....	J. R. Ennis.....

*Deceased. ‡Suspended †Expelled

APPOINTED OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS.—*Continued.*

	SR. GRAND DEACON.	JR. GRAND DEACON.	GRAND STEWARD.	GRAND STEWARD.	GRAND STEWARD.	GRAND STEWARD.	GRAND TYLER.
1840	M. Helm*	J. Crocker*	Lucian B. Adams*	T. G. Johnson*			C. Ludlum*
1841	John Crockett*	Saml. Mattlack*	James Magorian*	A. V. Putman*			Geo. Hackett*
1842	Samuel Mattlack*	Henry Prather*	A. V. Putman*				Geo. Hackett
1843	J. B. Conyers*	John Bennett*	L. C. Kercheval*				Geo. Hackett
1844	Peter Sweat*	Chas. H. Pringle*	H. C. Reman*				Geo. Hackett
1845	William Lavely*	Nathan Dresser*	John C. Heyl*	Samuel H. Davis*			John Gregory*
1846	A. C. Dickson*	R. F. Kippingburg*	Harrison Dills*	Henry Kaussel*			D. M. Kittinger*
1847	W. C. Hobbs*	W. B. Mills*	Timothy Souther*	E. J. Harper*			D. M. Kittinger
1848	W. W. Bennett*	Hosa J. Armstrong*	John Daley*	John Pahlman*			N. Christy
1849	P. A. Whittaker*	Webb C. Quigley*	John E. Rearden*	John T. Knox*			A. R. Stout*
1850	P. A. Whittaker	A. R. Stout*	J. W. Keys*	Phares A. Dorwin*			M. McNamara*
1851	R. W. Scanland*	A. W. Blakesley*	D. A. Morris*	Isaac Springer*			A. R. Robinson*
1852	William S. Hurst*	R. S. Patterson*	Warren Brown*	McKenzie Turner*			A. R. Robinson
1853	John C. Heyl*	Wm. M. Eubanks*	Warren Brown	Robert Keith*			A. R. Robinson
1854	John M. Scott*	R. W. Scanland*	Robert Keith*	Stephen Bennett*			A. R. Robinson
1855	W. W. Jackson*	Henry T. Mudd*	O. N. Stafford*	Ezra J. Higgins*			A. R. Robinson
1856	J. S. Reardon*	Daniel Frost*	O. N. Stafford	P. V. Van Norstrum*			A. R. Robinson
1857	Caesar A. Roberts*	James Monroe*	O. N. Stafford	Silas C. Toler*			A. R. Robinson
1858	Caesar A. Roberts	William Watson*	O. N. Stafford	Daniel G. Burr			A. R. Robinson
1859	Wm. V. Plum*	Thomas W. Hay*	Wm. A. Hacker*	P. A. Dorwin*			A. R. Robinson
1860	Wm. M. Egan*	Thomas Moore*	Charles Fisher	O. N. Stafford*			A. R. Robinson
1861	J. C. Luckey*	H. W. Hubbard*	O. N. Stafford*	Charles Fisher			A. R. Robinson
1862	H. W. Hubbard*	John Bennett*	Charles Fisher	O. N. Stafford			A. R. Robinson
1863	N. W. Huntley*	Thomas W. Hay*	Charles Fisher	Wm. F. Elkin, Jr*			O. N. Stafford*
1864	Thomas W. Hay*	George Mason*	Charles Fisher	Wm. F. Elkin, Jr			O. N. Stafford
1865	James Lowe*	Rodney Ashley*	J. M. Burnett*	James Gourley*			O. N. Stafford
1866	James Lowe	Rodney Ashley	O. N. Stafford*	Thomas C. Jewell*			John P. Ferns*
1867	Geo. E. Lounsbury*	D. A. Cashman*	O. N. Stafford	R. D. Lawrence*			John P. Ferns
1868	Wm. G. Swan*	Saml. C. Stearns*	O. N. Stafford	A. R. Robinson*			John P. Ferns
1869	Wiley M. Egan*	Saml. C. Stearns	O. N. Stafford	A. R. Robinson			John P. Ferns
1870	W. J. A. DeLancey	Henry W. Dyer	H. E. Hamilton	Wm. H. Long			John P. Ferns
1871	W. J. A. DeLancey	H. E. Hamilton	Wm. H. Long	Wm. E. Ginther	John O'Neil	John McLarey	John P. Ferns
1872	H. E. Hamilton	John D. Hamilton	L. A. Hamblin*	Joseph Dixon*	M. S. Bowman	G. W. Hartman	John P. Ferns
1873	H. E. Hamilton	John D. Hamilton	M. S. Bowman	L. A. Hamblin*	G. Brinkmeier	H. Hohnsheidt*	John P. Ferns
1874	John D. Hamilton	R. T. Higgins.*	J. B. Trull	H. Hohnsheidt*	Ira A. Church*	Isaac E. Hardy	John P. Ferns
1875	John D. Hamilton	R. T. Higgins.	George Rawson	George Barry*	Paul Ziemsen	John P. Norvell*	John P. Ferns
1876	John M. Pearson	H. C. Cleveland*	George Rawson	James H. Crandall	Wm. E. Avise	E. Bornemann	John P. Ferns
1877	John M. Pearson	H. C. Cleveland	George Rawson	Adolph Shire	C. M. Grammar	H. B. Davidson	John P. Ferns
1878	Alfred Sample*	Frank A. Halliday	A. M. Bennett	James Strong	J. L. Wallar*	Gilbert R. Smith	John P. Ferns
1879	Alfred Sample	Geo. W. Hamilton	James L. Scott	Morris R. Locke	B. J. Van Court	William Floto	John P. Ferns

*Deceased.

1880	Samuel Rawson	Geo. W. Hamilton	James L. Scott.	Morris R. Locke	B. J. Van Court	J. S. McClelland*	John P. Ferns
1881	Samuel Rawson	Chas. H. Brennan	T. D. Palmer.	Geo. W. Hamilton	B. F. Mason.	J. S. McClelland	John P. Ferns
1882	Leroy A. Goddard	Rowley Page*	Geo. W. Hamilton	J. S. McClelland*	A. B. Wicker	S. T. Webber	John P. Ferns
1883	Leroy A. Goddard	Rowley Page	Geo. W. Hamilton	S. T. Webber*	Eugene L. Stoker*	H. C. Murrah	John P. Ferns
1884	Leroy A. Goddard	Thos. S. Mather*	Geo. W. Hamilton	A. B. Wicker	W. O. Butler	J. G. Marston	R. R. Stevens*
1885	Leroy A. Goddard	Thos. S. Mather	Geo. W. Hamilton	A. B. Wicker	J. G. Marston	Benj Steingardt	R. R. Stevens
1886	Leroy A. Goddard	Thos. S. Mather	Geo. W. Hamilton	Joseph Dixon*	John Schofield	R. D. Lawrence*	R. R. Stevens
1887	John O'Neill	Thos. S. Mather	A. J. Harbers	E. A. Kratz	Daniel Stewart	C. S. Gurney	R. R. Stevens
1888	John O'Neill	J. E. Evans*	Daniel Stewart	Chester S. Gurney	George W. Warvelle	Henry R. Phinney	R. R. Stevens
1889	John O'Neill	John W. Rose	C. S. Gurney	Thos. Worthington			R. R. Stevens
1890	John O'Neill	John W. Rose	A. W. Hitchcock	Thos. Worthington	Wm. Jackson		R. R. Stevens
1891	John O'Neill	Eugene L. Stoker*	Thos. Worthington	Wm. Jackson	A. W. Hitchcock	C. H. Starkel	R. R. Stevens
1892	John O'Neill	Andrew J. Benson	A. W. Hitchcock	Wm. Jackson	Chas. H. Starkel	R. T. Spencer	R. R. S evens
1893	Geo. M. Moulton	Andrew J. Benson	A. M. Boring	Wm. H. Johnson	J. M. Montgomery*	F. E Eubeling	R. R. Stevens
1894	Geo. M. Moulton	Andrew J. Benson	H. C. Mitchell	Wm. H. Johnson	A. M. Boring	Harry C. Purdy	R. R. Stevens
1895	E. C. Pace*	C. E. Allen	John Lingo	W. W. Bruce	W. W. Watson	A. M. Boring	R. R. Stevens
1896	E. C. Pace	C. E. Allen	W. W. Bruce	Adam Ortseifen	J. S. McClelland*	W. H. Johnson	R. R. Stevens
1897	C. E. Allen	H. C. Clarke*	Geo. W. Hamilton	W. W. Watson	J. S. McClelland	S. Coffinberry	R. R. Stevens
1898	C. E. Allen	H. C. Clarke	Geo. W. Hamilton	W. W. Watson	J. S. McClelland	S. Coffinberry	R. R. Stevens
1899	Haswell C. Clarke*	Louis Zinger	J. S. McClelland*	W. W. Watson	G. W. Hamilton	G. S. Hummer	R. R. Stevens
1900	Louis Zinger	Jos. D. Everett	J. S. McClelland	Geo. W. Hamilton	Geo. S. Hummer	I. M. Hornbacker	R. R. Stevens
1901	Jos. D. Everett	James McCredie	J. S. McClelland	Geo. W. Hamilton	Wm. B. Grimes	W. M. Burbank	Wm. L. Orr
1902	Jos. D. Everett	James McCredie	J. S. McClelland	Geo. W. Hamilton	Wm. B. Grimes	W. M Burbank	Wm L. Orr
1903	Walter Watson	Wm. H. Lathrop	W. M. Burbank	Geo. W. Hamilton	Wm. B. Grimes	C. Rohrbough	Wm. L. Orr
1904	Walter Watson	Norman Mesnard	W. M. Burbank	Geo. W. Hamilton	Wm. B. Grimes	C. Rohrbough	C S. Gurney

*Deceased

Districts and District Deputy Grand Masters

FOR THE YEARS 1902-3.

District.	NAMES.	POSTOFFICE ADDRESS.	COUNTIES COMPOSING DISTRICT.
1	Henry McCall.....	335 Wabash Ave., Chicago.	Lodges Nos. 33, 160, 211, 308, 314, 410, 437, 524, 557, 639, 662, 686, 711, 726, 751, 767, 774, 779, 784, 797, 810, 818, 836, 842, 851, 860, 864, Equity, U. D., Standard, U. D., in Cook Co.
2	Robert R. Jampolis	160 W'shingt'n St.,Chicago	Lodges Nos. 81, 182, 271, 310, 393, 411, 478, 526, 610, 642, 669, 690, 716, 731, 758, 768, 776, 780, 789, 800, 813, 819, 839, 843, 854, 862, 865, Cornerstone, U.D., in Cook Co.
3	Elmer E. Beach....	1501 Ashland Blk, Chicago.	Lodges Nos. 141, 209, 277, 311, 409, 422, 508, 540, 611, 643, 674, 697, 717, 739, 765, 770, 777, 783, 795, 804, 815, 832, 841, 850, 855, 863, 869, Wm. McKinley, U.D., in Cook Co.
4	Jay L. Brewster. .	Waukegan, Lake Co.....	Kane, McHenry, and Lake.
5	A. G. Everett.....	Rockford, Winnebago Co.	Boone, Winnebago, and Stephenson.
6	Will C. Stillson....	Tampico, Whiteside Co...	Jo Daviess, Carroll, and Whiteside.
7	Daniel D. Hunt.....	DeKalb, DeKalb county ..	Ogle, Lee, and DeKalb.
8	John B. Fithian....	Joliet, Will county	Kendall, DuPage, Will, and Grundy
9	W. D. Fullerton....	Ottawa, La Salle county..	La Salle and Livingston.
10	T. Van Antwerp ...	Sparland, Marshall Co....	Bureau, Putnam, Marshall, and Stark.
11	J. S. Burns.....	Orion, Henry Co.....	Henry, Rock Island, and Mercer.
12	Emerson Clark....	Farmington, Fulton Co...	McDonough, Fulton, and Schuyler
13	Chas. T. Holmes....	Galesburg, Knox county..	Knox, Warren, and Henderson.
14	G. O. Friedrich .. .	Chillicothe, Peoria Co....	Peoria, Woodford, and Tazewell.
15	Wm. N. Ewing.....	McLean, McLean Co.....	McLean, DeWitt, and Ford.
16	W. H. McClain.....	Onarga, Iroquois county..	Kankakee, Iroquois, and Vermilion.
17	David E. Bruffett..	Urbana, Champaign Co.	Champaign, Douglas, Edgar, and Coles.
18	Chas. F. Tenney ...	Bement, Piatt county.....	Piatt, Moultrie, Macon, and Logan.
19	Froud Hudson.....	Springfield, Sangamon Co.	Mason, Menard, Sangamon, and Cass.
20	D. B. Hutchison....	Jacksonville, Morgan Co..	Brown, Morgan. Scott, and Pike.
21	C. C. Marsh.....	Bowen, Hancock county..	Adams and Hancock.
22	Peter F. Clark.....	Girard, Macoupin Co.....	Calhoun, Greene, Jersey, and Macoupin.
23	John W. Rose	Litchfield, Montgom'ry Co.	Montgomery, Christian, and Shelby
24	Rufus H. Smith....	Toledo, Cumberland Co...	Cumberland, Clark, Crawford, Jasper, Richland, and Lawrence.
25	Ant'ny Doherty....	Clay City, Clay Co.....	Clay, Effingham, Fayette, and Marion.
26	Wm. Montgomery.	Moro, Madison Co.....	Bond, Clinton, and Madison.
27	Geo. S Caughlan..	E. St. Louis St. Clair Co	St. Clair, Monroe, and Randolph.
28	J. M. Burkhart.....	Marion, Williamson Co....	Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Perry, Jackson, and Williamson.
29	Henry T. Goddard.	Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co..	Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, Saline, and Gallatin.
30	J. W. Morris.....	Cairo, Alexander Co.	Hardin, Pope, Massac, Johnson, Union, Pulaski, and Alexander.

DEPUTY GRAND LECTURERS.

FOR THE YEAR 1903-4.

DISTRICT.	NAME.	ADDRESS
Two	Edward Cook	Chicago
Twenty	W. B. Grimes	Pittsfield
Twenty-seven	Jas. Douglas	Chester
Eighteen	Chas. F. Tenney	Bement
Three	A. B. Ashley	LaGrange
Three	James John	Chicago
Twenty-three	Jno. W. Rose	Litchfield
Three	H. S. Hurd	Chicago
Twenty-nine	J. R. Ennis	Burnt Prairie
Fifteen	J H. C Dill	Bloomington
Eighteen	G. A. Stadler	Decatur
Twenty	John E. Morton	Perry
Twenty-one	W. O. Butler	LaHarpe
Seventeen	William E. Ginther	Charleston
Eighteen	Owen Scott	Decatur
Twenty-eight	T. H Humphr'ys	D'Quoin
Twenty-five	C. Rohrbough	Kinm'ndy
Fourteen	G. O. Friedrich	Chillicothe
Twenty-seven	I. H. Todd.	E. St. Louis
Six	C. E. Grove	Mt. Carroll
Twenty	D. B. Hutchison	Jacksonville
Thirteen	C. E. Allen	Galesburg
Fifteen	D. D. Darrah	Blo'm'gton
Two	H. S. Albin	Chicago
Three	Arthur G. Goodridge	Irving Park
Twenty-nine	S. M. Schoemann	McLeansboro
Twenty-two	W. K. Bowling	Virden
Twenty-two	R. F. Morrow	Virden
Twenty-six	J. G. Sietz	Upper Alton
Twenty	Chas. G. Young	Taylorv'l
Twelve	Em'rs'n Clark	Farm'gtn
Three	W. M. Burbank	Chicago
Thirteen	Sam'l G. Jarvis	Victoria
Nine	Jas. McCredie	Earlville
One	S. S. Borden	Chicago
Thirty	W. H Peak	Jonesboro
Twenty-two	P. F. Clark	Girard
Thirteen	J B. Randl'sn	E. Gales'bg
One	Herb't Preston	Chicago
Twenty-six	En's Johnson	Up'r Alton
Twenty-nine	C. N. Hambleton	Jeffersonville
Thirteen	H. C. Yetter	Galesburg
Fifteen	Carl Swigart	Weldon
Twelve	G. A. Lackens	Good H ope
One	A. O. Novander	Chicago
Twenty-one	C. C. Marsh	Bowen
Nineteen	J B. Roach	Beardstown
Eleven	J. S. Burns	Orion
Twenty-six	W. F Sinclair	Up'r Alton
Thirty	T. N. Cum'ins	Reevesv'le
Three	Louis Picketi	Pullman
Twenty-five	Anth. Doherty	Clay City
Thirteen	Chas. T Holmes	Gales'bg
Twelve	Geo. D. B ll	Bushnell
Twelve	Geo. S. Doughty	Bushn'll
Twenty	C. P. Ross	Jacksonville
Eleven	Lawrence C. Johnson	Galva
Three	Archib'ld Birse	Chicago
Three	Edg'r Bogardus	Chicago
Twenty-one	F. M. Pendleton	Quincy
Three	R. H Wheeler	Chicago
Three	L. J. Amsden	Chicago
One	R. W. King	Chicago
Two	E. E Beach	Chicago
Two	W. H. Robson	Chicago
Thirteen	Louis Becker	Knoxv'lle
Thirteen	R. L. Evarts	Knoxville
Twenty-six	E. E. Wise	Greenville
Two	H. W. Harvey.	Chicago
One	J. H. M orrow	Chicago
Three	F. H. Morehouse	Chicago
One	F. J. Burton	Chicago
Twenty-nine	I. A. Foster	New Haven
Three	C. M. Babbitt	Chicago
One	S. M. Frankland	Chicago
Seventeen	D. E. Bruffett	Urbana
Eleven	C. B. Ward	Rock Island
Eleven	J. G. Huntoon.	Rock Isl'd
Fifteen	A. H. Scrogin	Lexingt'n
Fifteen	G. R. Smith	Bloom'gton
Eight	John H Griffiths	Chicago
Two	A. Jampolis	Chicago
Eighteen	Jas. M. Willard	Decatur
Eighteen	Wm. A. Dixon	Decatur
Two	Geo. M. Abbott	Chicago
One	Edw. W. Peterson	Chi'go
Three	Albert Davis	Chicago
Two	Albert Roullier	Chicago
Twenty	E. C. Rohrer	Waverly
Two	E. D. Brothers	Chicago
Two	Louis Ladewich	Chic'go
Two	L B. Dyer	Chicago
Eighteen	N. M. Mesnard	Boody
Thirteen	A. Wm. West	Abingdon
Fourteen	John C. Weis	Peoria
Three	Adam Schmidt	Chicago
One	R. H. Gulley	Chicago
Nineteen	Frank Hudson	Sp'gfield
Two	Wm. Balhatchet	Chic go
One	H. E. VanLoon	Chicago
Twenty-one	Wm M. Cable	Quincy
Thirteen	Chas E. Slagle	Abingd'n
Twenty-seven	E. W Egem'n	E St. Louis

REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES.

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVE.	RESIDENCE.
Alabama	W. W. Daffin	Grove Hill.
Arizona	Artemus Louden Grow	Tombstone.
Arkansas	Geo. B Norton	Newport.
British Columbia	W. W. Northcott	Victoria.
California	John McMurry	Weaverville.
Canada	Abraham Shaw	Kingston, Ont.
Colorado	Henry M. Teller	Central City.
Connecticut	Geo. E. Parsons	Norwich.
Cuba	Juan B. Hernandez Barreiro.	Havana.
Delaware	Geo. M. Jones	Dover.
District of Columbia	L. Cabel Williamson	Washington.
England	Walter Henry Harris	London.
Florida	James C. Craver.	Sutherland.
Georgia	James Whitehead	Warrenton.
Idaho	Stephen Dempsey	Nampa.
Indiana	B. M. Wiloughby	Vincennes.
Indian Territory	Silas Armstrong	Wyandotte.
Ireland	Obadiah Ternan.	Enniskillen.
Kansas	Matthew M. Miller.	Topeka.
Louisiana	Chas. F. Buck	New Orleans.
Manitoba	John Leslie	Winnipeg.
Maine	William R. G. Estes.	Skowhegan.
Maryland	David C. Avery	Baltimore.
Michigan	Arthur M. Hume	Owosso.
Minnesota	A. T. Stebbins	Rochester.
Mississippi	Frederic Speed	Vicksburg.
Missouri	Martin Collins	St. Louis.
Montana	Cornelius Hedges	Helena.
Nebraska	George H. Thummel	Omaha.
Nevada	Charles E. Mack	Virginia.
New Brunswick	William A. Dougherty	Saint John.
New Hampshire	Sewell W. Abbott	Wolfboro.
New Jersey	Jos. A. Gaskill	Mount Holly.
New Mexico	John W. Poe	Roswell.
New York	William H. Mayer	New York.
New Zealand	Murdoch McLean	Auckland
North Carolina	Leo. D. Heartt	Asheville.
North Dakota	E. George Guthrie	Casselton.
Nova Scotia	Theo. A. Cossman	Halifax.
Ohio	O. P. Sperra	Ravenna.
Oklahoma	Selwyn Douglas	Oklahoma City
Oregon	W. T. Wright	Union.
Prince Edward Island	Henry M. Aitkin	Charlottetown.
Quebec	E. C. Rothwell	Montreal.
Rhode Island	Newton D. Arnold	Providence.
Scotland	Miles McInnes	Dumfries.
South Australia	John Trail McLean	Adelaide.
South Carolina	John F. Ficken	Charleston.
South Dakota	Oscar S. Gifford	Canton.
Tennessee	A. V. Warr	Rossville.
Texas		
Utah	A. Scott Chapman	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Delos M. Bacon	St. Johnsbury.
Virginia	Beverly R. Wellford, jr	Richmond.
Washington	Louis Ziegler	Spokane.
West Virginia	Hiram R. Howard	Point Pleasant.
Wisconsin	Charles C. Rogers	Milwaukee.
United Grand Lodge of Victoria.	Edward Edwards	Melbourne.
United Grand Lodge of New South Wales	W. Beavis	Sydney.

REPRESENTATIVES

OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVE.	RESIDENCE.
Alabama	Chester E. Allen	Galesburg.
Arizona	Monroe C. Crawford	Jonesboro.
Arkansas	R. T. Spencer	Chicago.
British Columbia	Loyal L. Munn	Freeport
California	John McLaren	Chicago.
Canada	Sylvester O. Spring	Peoria.
Colorado	Albert Roullier	Chicago.
Connecticut	Chas. F. Hitchcock	Peoria.
Cuba	George M. Moulton	Chicago.
Delaware	William S. Cantrell	Benton.
District of Columbia	Philander W. Barclay	Cairo.
England	John C. Smith	Chicago.
Florida	John C. Smith	Chicago.
Georgia	W. J. A. DeLancey	Centralia.
Idaho	W. M. Burbank	Chicago.
Indiana	W. B. Wright	Effingham.
Indian Territory	Delmar D. Darrah	Bloomington.
Ireland	Thomas E. Miller	Chicago.
Kansas	George M. Moulton	Chicago.
Louisiana	Leroy A. Goddard	Chicago.
Maine	Charles H. Brenan	Chicago.
Manitoba	Hugh R. Stewart	Chicago.
Maryland	M. B. Iott	Evanston.
Michigan	Joseph E. Dyas	Paris.
Minnesota	William Johnston	Chicago.
Mississippi	John C. Smith	Chicago.
Missouri	George A. Stadler	Decatur.
Montana	A. B. Ashley	LaGrange.
Nebraska	C. M. Forman	East St. Louis.
Nevada	John C. Smith	Chicago.
New Brunswick	Robert F. Thorogood	Rogers Park.
New Hampshire	Henry E. Hamilton	Chicago.
New Jersey	W. B. Grimes	Pittsfield.
New Mexico	Henry E. Hamilton	Chicago.
New York	Walter A. Stevens	Chicago.
New Zealand	John M. Pearson	Godfrey.
North Carolina	James B. McFatrich	Chicago.
North Dakota	Geo. W. Warvelle	Chicago.
Nova Scotia	L. B. Dixon	Chicago.
Ohio	S. S. Chance	Salem.
Oklahoma	J H C. Dill	Bloomington.
Oregon	Frank W. Havill	Mt. Carmel.
Prince Edward Island	E. T. E. Becker	Mt. Carroll.
Quebec	John Johnston	Chicago.
Rhode Island	Albert B. Wicker	Franklin Grove
Scotland	Joseph Robbins	Quincy.
South Carolina	Elmer E. Beach	Chicago.
South Australia	William L. Milligan	Ottawa.
South Dakota	Robert L. McKinlay	Paris.
Tennessee	Alexander H. Bell	Carlinville.
Texas	Edward Cook	Chicago.
Utah	Owen Scott	Decatur.
Vermont	Hugh D. Hunter	Chicago.
Virginia	Amos Pettibone	Chicago.
Washington	Joseph Robbins	Quincy.
West Virginia	Charles Reifsnider	Chicago.
Wisconsin	Gil. W. Barnard	Chicago.
United Grand Lodge of South Wales	R. T. Spencer	Chicago.
United Grand Lodge of Victoria.	R. T. Spencer	Chicago.

LIST OF GRAND LODGES

Recognized by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, together with Names an Addresses of Grand Secretaries.

GRAND LODGE.	GRAND SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.
Alabama	Geo. A. Beauchamp	Montgomery.
Arizona	George J. Roskruge	Tucson.
Arkansas	Fay Hempstead	Little Rock.
British Columbia	R E. Brett	Victoria.
California	George Johnson	San Francisco.
Canada	Hugh Murray	Hamilton, Ontario
Colorado	Wm. D. Todd	Denver.
Connecticut	John H. Barlow	Hartford.
Cuba	Aurelio Miranda	Hav na.
Delaware	Benj. F. Bartram	Wilmington.
District of Columbia	A. W. Johnston	Washington.
England	Edward Letchworth	London.
Florida	W. P. Webster	Jacksonville.
Georgia	W. A. Wolihin	Macon.
Idaho	Theo. W. Randall	Boise.
Illinois	J. H. C. Dill	Bloomington.
Indiana	Calvin W Prather	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory	Joseph S. Murrow	Atoka.
Iowa	Newton R. Parvin	Cedar Rapids.
Ireland	Arch.St.George, D.G.Sec	Dublin.
Kansas	Albert K. Wilson	Topeka.
Kentucky	Henry B. Grant	Louisville.
Louisiana	Richard Lambert	New Orleans.
Maine	Stephen Berry	Portland.
Manitoba	James A. Ovas	Winnipeg.
Maryland	William M. Isaac	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Sereno D. Nickerson	Boston.
Michigan	Lou B. Winsor	Reed City.
Minnesota	Thomas Montgomery	St. Paul.
Mississippi	Frederic Speed	Vicksburg.
Missouri	John D Vincil	St. Louis.
Montana	Cornelius Hedges	Helena.
Nebraska	Francis E. White	Omaha.
Nevada	Chauncey N. Noteware	Carson City.
New Brunswick	J. Twining Hartt	St. John.
New Hampshire	Frank D. Woodbury	Concord.
New Jersey	Thos. H. R. Redway	Trenton.
New Mexico	Alpheus A. Keane	Albuquerque.
New York	Edward M. L. Ehlers	New York.
New Zealand	Malcolm Niccol	Wellington.
North Carolina	John C. Drury	Raleigh.
North Dakota	Frank J. Thompson	Fargo.
Nova Scotia	Thomas Mowbray	Halifax.
Ohio	J. H. Bromwell	Cincinnati.
Oklahoma	Jas. S. Hunt	Stillwater.
Oregon	James F. Robinson	Eugene.
Pennsylvania	Wm. A. Sinn	Philadelphia.
Prince Edward Island	Neil Mac Kelvie	Summerside.
Quebec	Will H. Whyte	Montreal.
Rhode Island	S. Penrose Williams	Providence.
Scotland	David Reid	Edinburg.
South Australia	J H. Cunningham	Adelaide.
South Carolina	Charles Inglesby	Charleston.
South Dakota	George A Pettigrew	Sioux Falls.
Tasmania	John Hamilton	Hobart.
Tennessee	John B. Garrett	Nashville.
Texas	John Watson	Waco.
Utah	Christopher Diehl	Salt Lake City.
United Grand Lodge of Victoria	John Braim	Melbourne.
United Grand Lodge of New South Wales	Arthur H. Bray	Sydney.
Vermont	Henry H. Ross	Burlington.
Virginia	Geo. W. Carrington	Richmond.
Washington	Thomas M. Reed	Olympia.
West Virginia	Geo. W. Atkinson	Charleston.
Wisconsin	Wm. W. Perry	Milwaukee.
Wyoming	Wm. M. Kuykendall	Saratoga.

MASONIC LITERATURE.

The Grand Secretary desires to thank the editors of the following magazines and papers for kindly supplying his office with their publications during the past year, in exchange for our proceedings. We shall be happy to exchange with all Masonic publications and papers having a Masonic department.

The Illinois Freemason—Bloomington, Illinois.

Masonic Advocate—Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Masonic Chronicler—Chicago, Illinois.

The Australasian Keystone, Melbourne, Victoria.

Masonic Tidings—Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The Trestle Board—408 California street, San Francisco, California.

Masonic News—Peoria, Illinois.

Masonic Journal—Portland, Maine.

The Masonic Constellation—St. Louis, Missouri.

The New Zealand Craftsman—Dunedin.

Square and Compass—Denver, Colorado.

The Texas Freemason—San Antonio, Texas.

The American Tyler—Ann Arbor, Michigan.

The Freemason and Fezz—Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Masonic Token—Portland, Maine.

The Masonic Review—Tacoma, Washington.

Square and Compass—New Orleans, Louisiana.

The Tennessee Mason—Nashville, Tennessee.

Masonic Standard—New York, New York.

Masonic Voice and Review—Chicago, Illinois.

The Pacific Mason—Seattle, Washington.

The Signet—Decatur, Illinois.

The Masonic Observer—Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Southern Freemason—Atlanta, Georgia.

Our Fraternal Dead

ILLINOIS

BRO. JOHN H. ANTHONY
Wm. C. Hobbs No. 306. Died November 20, 1903

BRO. WILLIAM ENOCH BACON
Litchfield No. 517. Died September 20, 1903

BRO. CHARLES BANZET
Somonauk No. 646. Died January 7, 1894

BRO. A. H. C. BARBER
DeWitt No. 84. Died March —, 1904

BRO. ESQUIRE BARNES
Manchester No. 229. Died November 3, 1903

BRO. WILLIAM T. BARTON
Rockport No. 830. Died August 8, 1903

BRO. HIRAM W. BECKWITH
Olive Branch No. 38. Died December 22, 1903

BRO. FRANCIS S. BELDEN
Evans No. 524. Died January 7, 1904

BRO. THOMAS B. BENT
Garden City No. 141. Died December 28, 1903

BRO. CHARLES A. BESORE
Urbana No. 157. Died January 17, 1904

BRO. WILEY N. BIGGS
Basco No. 618. Died January 31, 1904

BRO. CHARLES W. BISHOP
Calumet No. 716. Died January 11, 1904

Our Fraternal Dead

ILLINOIS

BRO. SAMUEL H. BLANE
Clinton No. 19. Died June 17, 1904

BRO. CHARLES H. BRANDENBURG
Eureka No. 69. Died November 26, 1903

BRO. HARRY L. BUNNELL
Aurora No. 254. Died November 6, 1903

BRO. HIRAM CAMPBELL
Clay No. 153. Died May 24, 1904

BRO. JOHN CAMPBELL
Kensington No. 804. Died January 5, 1904

BRO. HENRY COLE
Crete No. 763. Died December 24, 1903

BRO. EDWIN J. CONGAR
Dunlap No. 321. Died April 26, 1904

BRO. GEORGE W. CULVER
Meteor No. 283. Died August 8, 1903

BRO. EBENEZER R. DANFORTH
Olive Branch No. 38. Died August 1, 1903

BRO. MARTIN ESHELMAN
Bridgeport No. 386. Died May 5, 1904

BRO. EMIL ESPEN
Chicago No. 437. Died December 30, 1903

BRO. L. W. FRAMHEIN
Waldeck No. 674. Died May 11, 1904

Our Fraternal Dead

ILLINOIS

BRO. GEORGE O. FRIEDRICH
George Washington No. 222. Died February 3, 1904

BRO. WILLIAM JUDAH FRISBEE
T. J. Pickett No. 307. Died September 26, 1903

BRO. FRANK A. FROST
Shabbona No. 374. Died July 4, 1903

BRO. JOHN HARPER FULTON
Robinson No. 250. Died April 7, 1904

BRO. B. F. FURLONG
Blazing Star No. 458. Died April 25, 1904

BRO. JOHN A. GAAR
Thomson No. 559. Died June 18, 1904

BRO. S. M. GENTRY
Farina No. 601. Died July 28, 1903

BRO. W. A. GOODRICH
Mound No. 122. Died March 21, 1903

BRO. MILES AUSTIN GRAFTON
Lewistown No. 104. Died November 8, 1903

BRO. RICHARD JOHNSON GREGSON
J. L. Anderson No. 318. Died January 15, 1904

BRO. JAMES E. HARDY
Ashlar No. 308. Died November 18, 1903

BRO. WM. HARTZELL
Chester No. 72. Died August 14, 1903

Our Fraternal Dead

ILLINOIS

BRO. URIAH M. HUMBLE
John D. Moody No. 510. Died February 9, 1904

BRO. DAVID M. HOUGHTLIN
Jerseyville No. 394. Died April 23, 1904

BRO. JOHN IGOU
La Moille No. 383. Died May 9, 1904

BRO. SETH L. JENKINS
Rockton No. 74. Died January 24, 1904

BRO. MARVIN LUTHER JACKSON
Oak Park No. 540. Died April 18, 1904

BRO. SAMUEL G. JARVIS
A. T. Darrah No. 793. Died January 4, 1904

BRO. RICHARD A. JEFFERY
Golden Rule No. 726. Died June 29, 1904

BRO. COIT H. KENDALL
Lounsbury No. 751. Died February 21, 1904

BRO. LOUIS KISTLER
Evans No. 524. Died May 27, 1904

BRO. ALMERON K. KNAPP
Minooka No. 528. Died March 5, 1904

BRO. JOHN KUMMER
Herder No. 669. Died November 30, 1903

BRO. WM. H. LATHROP
Newton No. 216. Died December 7, 1903

Our Fraternal Dead

ILLINOIS

BRO. WILLIAM T. LEWIS
Buda No. 399. Died September 20, 1903

BRO. R. L. LINDLEY
Harbor No. 731. Died April 29, 1904

BRO. JOSEPH S. LIVELL
Oquawka No. 123. Died February 27, 1904

BRO. HENRY M. LOVELL
Onarga No. 305. Died September 18, 1903

BRO. LOTON S. MANVILLE
Amity No. 472. Died July 7, 1903

BRO. WILLIAM MASON
Cedar No. 124. Died December 17, 1903

BRO. STILLMAN ELLISON MASSEY
Cedar No. 124. Died April 3, 1904

BRO. SAMUEL MARSHAL
Iola No. 691. Died July 4, 1903

BRO. JAMES K. P. M'CULLOUGH
Tower Hill No. 493. Died July 18, 1903

BRO. R. L. M'REYNOLDS'
Roseville No. 519. Died August 3, 1903

BRO. ROBERT W. MELIN
Annawan No. 433. Died August 2, 1903

BRO. WILLIAM H. MEYERS
Versailles No. 108. Died February 14, 1904

Our Fraternal Dead

ILLINOIS

BRO. WILLIAM H. MILLER
Horeb No. 363. Died January 18, 1904

BRO. WILLIAM C. MORRIS
Onarga No. 305. Died October 16, 1903

BRO. FREDERICK MYERS
Charter Oak No. 236. Died October 26, 1903

BRO. JAMES MUSSER
Orangeville No. 687. Died November 23, 1903

BRO. RICHARD L. ORGAN
Carmi No. 272. Died July 24, 1903

BRO. FRED S. ORTON
Elgin No. 117. Died February 12, 1904

BRO. HY. C. PEECK
Clay No. 153. Died February 15, 1904

BRO. JOSEPHUS PIRKE
Chenoa No. 292. Died January 10, 1904

BRO. HENRY REED
Pleiades No. 478. Died November 1, 1903

BRO. L. W. REED
Central No 71. Died March 6, 1904

BRO. WILLIAM REID
Apollo No. 642. Died June 1, 1904

BRO. CHARLES S. RICHARDS
Bunker Hill No. 151. Died March 2, 1904

Our Fraternal Dead

ILLINOIS

BRO. GEORGE H. SANDS
Chebanse No. 429. Died June 17, 1904

BRO. GEORGE R. SCHAMP
Raven No. 303. Died July 11, 1903

BRO. ARTHUR E. SCHAFFER
Plymouth No. 286. Died May 2, 1904

BRO. FRANKLIN B. SIMPSON
Fidelity No. 152. Died January 25, 1904

BRO. WILLIAM SKELLY
Lexington No. 482. Died October 23, 1903

BRO. FRANK HUXLEY SMITH
Sycamore No. 134. Died November 23, 1903

BRO. M. H. SMITH
Manchester No. 229. Died October 8, 1903

BRO. GEORGE W. STALEY
Kaskaskia No. 86. Died January 16, 1904

BRO. FRANK STEWART
Hibbard No. 249. Died July 7, 1903

BRO. MATTHIAS B. SWEEGLE
Fairview No. 350. Died March 11, 1904

BRO. SEIGEL DELANO TALCOTT
Waukegan No. 78. Died December 29, 1903

BRO. JESSE TAYLOR
Vermont No. 116. Died October 2, 1903

Our Fraternal Dead

ILLINOIS

BRO. SAMPSON TAYLOR
S. D. Monroe No. 447. Died August 2, 1903

BRO. WILLIAM F. TENGES
Eureka No. 69. Died April 29, 1904

BRO. JONAS THON
Clay No. 153. Died October 10, 1903

BRO. THOMAS FOSTER TIPTON
Bloomington No. 43. Died February 7, 1904

BRO. LEWIS L. WADSWORTH
Garden City No. 141. Died January 26, 1904

BRO. JOHN S. WALKER
Alpha No. 155. Died April 5, 1904

BRO. EDWARD A. WARD
Horicon No. 244. Died February 15, 1904

BRO. DANIEL WESTERVELT
Home No. 508. Died February 27, 1904

BRO. DAVID MARTIN WIEDER
Paris No. 268. Died September 22, 1903

BRO. JAMES B. WHITE
Morrisonville No. 681. Died July 28, 1903

BRO. JOSIAH W. WILLIS
Woodhull No. 502. Died December 13, 1903

BRO. JOHN S. WOLFE
Western Star No. 240. Died June 23, 1904

BRO. PHILO H. ZIEGLER
Bureau No. 112. Died February 19, 1904

Our Fraternal Dead

OTHER GRAND JURISDICTIONS

BRO. CHARLES CLARENCE WARNER
R.W. Deputy Grand Master, Arizona. Died June 13, 1904

BRO. GEORGE E. DODGE
Past M.W. Grand Master, Arkansas. Died February 6, 1904

BRO. GEORGE T. COOPER
R.W. Deputy Grand Master, Colorado. Died June 20, 1904

BRO. WILLIAM FORSYTH BYNUM
Past M.W. Grand Master, Florida. Died May 9, 1904

BRO. WARREN TYLER
R.W. Junior Grand Warden, Florida. Died December 21, 1903

BRO. JOSEPH ALVAH LOCKE
Past M.W. Grand Master, Maine. Died April 21, 1904

BRO. ARTHUR M. CLARK
Past M.W. Grand Master, Michigan. Died October 26, 1903

BRO. SAMUEL WORD
Past M.W. Grand Master, Montana. Died September 24, 1903

BRO. ROLLAND HECTOR OAKLEY
Past M. W. Grand Master, Nebraska. Died February 2, 1904

BRO. CHARLES BELCHER
Past M.W. Grand Master, New Jersey. Died February 20, 1904

BRO. LIEUT. COL. CHARLES J. MACDONALD
Past M.W. Grand Master, Nova Scotia. Died October 12, 1903

BRO. S. STACKER WILLIAMS
Past M.W. Grand Master, Ohio. Died April 3, 1904

BRO. CHARLES ALBERT FISHER
M.W. Senior Grand Warden, South Dakota. Died July 9, 1904

BRO. A. J. ROSE
Past M.W. Grand Master, Texas. Died December 13, 1903

BRO. MYRON J. HORTON
R.W. Junior Grand Warden, Vermont. Died January 7, 1904

BRO. GABRIEL BOUCK
Past M.W. Grand Master, Wisconsin. Died February 21, 1904

BRO. WILLIAM H. H. FLICK
Past M.W. Grand Master, West Virginia. Died June 7, 1904

APPENDIX.

PART 1.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE

1904

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REPORT

OF THE

Committee on Masonic Correspondence

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. Masons:

We have reviewed in the following pages, the proceedings of fifty-three North American grand lodges, one of them for two years; four of the recognized Australasian group, and three of the British Islands—sixty in all. Of the four North American grand lodges missing from our list, we lack the proceedings of Manitoba and Rhode Island; Arkansas, now doing penance for temple-building, is holding only biennial sessions and so sent out no proceedings last year, and while we have the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Cuba, they are a sealed book to us, being printed in the Spanish language; and though to "walk Spanish" was sometimes one of the enforced accomplishments of our boyhood days, we have never learned to speak or read the language. British Columbia, New Hampshire and Nebraska find a place in the reviewed list, but their proceedings for 1904 reached us too late to be included.

So, too, Oregon and Washington find a place, but their proceedings for the current year have not yet been received; the delay with the latter being due, we are sorry to learn, to the feeble health of Grand Secretary Reed, requiring office assistance probably unable to turn off work with the rapidity that has characterized the veteran grand secretary.

And here we want to save two score or more reviewers the trouble of correcting us for erroneously stating that the passing of Bro. Jacob H. Medairy, of Maryland, left Bro. Cornelius Hedges, the oldest grand secretary in point of service, and for overlooking the error when reading proof, as we found we had done, our attention being arrested by the error

in the page proof, while indexing. Brother Reed is by several years' service, the senior of Brother Hedges in the south-east.

A survey of the field traversed during the year shows about the average out-cropping of questions that have been prominent for a generation, and which probably will to a certain extent be, like the poor, always with us; such as physical fitness; non-affiliates, what to do and what not to do with them; the abuse of the ballot; the scope of the right of objection, and the many minor questions which are inseparable from administration. The attention given to these questions year after year by reviewers is frequently condemned by the superficial critic as the profitless threshing over of old straw; but this criticism overlooks the fact that each year's army of masters and wardens is in part a new one, whereof a portion of the recruits have only routine, traditional knowledge, and have given little thought to the *principles* which govern in administration. All these must be trained as best they may, and the only way to do it is by endless repetition—line upon line.

That there has been in recent years a disposition to relax the rigidity of Masonic rules is startlingly true as regards some of them. Take for instance the universaly traditional method of Masonic instruction, when the instructive tongue reached the understanding and the heart through the attentive ear, and the eye was neither appealed to by unlawful means on the one hand, nor through them the understanding itself lost in the glitter of the spectacular. The year's reading affords abundant evidence of the extent to which by ciphers and display, that impressive method has been diluted and displaced.

So, too, with the requirements of the landmark respecting physical qualifications. A generation ago, with the single exception of Rhode Island, there was not a jurisdiction in this country where the most liberal construction of the landmark did not fully recognize the requirement that the candidate should be able to conform literally to all the demands made by the ritual. The events of the last two or three years indicate that the unfortunate who is born deficient, or who has been maimed since birth, will soon be able to supply all that he lacks to meet the interpretation of the law, at the artificial limb makers, or the crutch manufactory. Essentially, we consider the requirement of such a degree of physical perfec-

tion as will place the candidate on an equality with his fellows, as being of less importance than some other features of the ancient law; but we still think that consideration is sufficient excuse for its being. But the vital fact is that the law exists, that it is known of all Masons to exist, and that so knowing they cannot disregard it without weakening the sanctions of all law, of all obligation.

Much has been recently said, and truly said, of the robbing of Masonry of its blood in a material sense by the parasitic bodies that have been superimposed upon it. But the danger to Masonry is far greater in another direction than in the mere loss of material support. It lies in the weakening of all the sanctions of the fundamental law which has defined and differentiated Masonry from all other human institutions; that law to whose unchangeableness we are all doing constant lip-service, while at the same time we unprotesting see it honey-combed out of its identity.

Generally from mere habit, or from ignorance, we call these organizations known to be composed of Masons, Masonic bodies while we know them to be no part of Masonry; and our young Masons, hearing this, go into them with the expectation of finding something of genuine Masonry that they have not obtained in the Symbolic lodge. These bodies and the systems they administer *have no landmarks,* and so upon their threshhold the brother who enters them encounters a condition well calculated to make him forget the landmarks of the great fraternity on which they build. This may not have been the purpose of their organizers, and, we freely concede, is not the conscious purpose of most of the members of any of them. But the effect is the same. It is in bodies outside of the symbolic lodge that brethren first become familiar with printed rituals and printed ciphers. The infection filters back into the lodge, poisons its membership with its specious pleas, spreading until we see, as this year's report discloses, one grand lodge after another shocking the Masonic instincts of every unsophisticated brother by lending its sanction to the heresy of cipher rituals.

Others, members of bodies called Masonic though notoriously built upon dissent from the original plan of Masonry; promoters in grand lodges of the countenance of their progeny which the landmarks forbid, lose no opportunity to whistle the idea of the existence of landmarks down the wind. Being "High Masons" their ideas naturally impress the

unknowing mass of their fellow members, and this infection spreads until the prescriptions of the Charges of a Freemason as to physical fitness, go the way of other landmarks when the test comes which sets their validity over against the natural sympathy which men—to their credit—feel for the physically unfortunate whom they otherwise respect and admire.

We have spoken of these two subjects as illustrative of the influence of bodies built upon Masonry, yet having no restraints in their organic law, and whose members too often forget that the organic law of Masonry is a constraint upon every individual brother, as a part of the conditions upon which alone he could receive its mysteries; an obligation which no subsequent affiliation could possibly lessen, and which no consensus of Masons, however numerous, can lift from his conscience. No man or body of men can, in the name of Masonry, lay a Master Mason made such in a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, under an obligation inconsistent by a hair's breadth with that which gave him his Masonic status. No jot or title of that irrevocable covenant can ever be repudiated or laid aside.

We had designed referring at some length to the condition of affairs in Australasia, where we are now confronted with the spectacle of district grand lodges—in one instance with the countenance and support of its sovereign and independent parent body—seeking to deprive the lodges and brethren of their obedience by duress proceeding even to the seizing of charters and lodge property and to suspension of individual Masons, of the indefeasible right attaching to their existence in open autonomous territory in numbers sufficient to form an independent grand lodge, to determine for themselves, as a majority thereof may decide, the question of forming such a grand lodge. We can, however, only take time to say that it is as morally certain as anything can be that has not been put to the test, that the grand lodges in this quarter of the world will not respect any attempted deprivation of Masonic rights, either of lodges or individuals, for no other offence than participating in a movement to consider the erection of, or to establish a grand lodge under such circumstances, if it is done conformably to the Masonic law into which the abundant precedents furnished by the history of Masonry, and far more numerous than any other, have now crystallized.

We have but a moment left in which to thank Past Grand Master Jesse B. Anthony, chairman of the New York committee on correspondence, for the use we have made of his valuable tables of statistics.

We beg also to tender anew our grateful acknowledgments to our brother reviewers for their fraternal courtesies.

Joseph Robbins,
Committee.

Quincy, Ill., September 28, 1904.

REPORT

OF THE

Committee on Masonic Correspondence

1904.

JOSEPH ROBBINS, P. G. M.

ALABAMA, 1903.

83RD ANNUAL. MONTGOMERY. DECEMBER 1.

Twenty-five grand jurisdictions were represented, Illinois by WM. W. DAFFIN, of Grove Hill. The grand master (ROBERT J. REDDEN) announced the death of HENRY HART BROWN, past grand master, at 66, a soldier in the Civil war and prominent in state affairs. Notice is also taken of the demise of Past Grand Masters BROMWELL and BROWNING, and Grand Treasurer EGAN of our jurisdiction.

The grand master reported twenty out of many more decisions rendered, some of which follow:

1. A profane properly petitions for initiation. He is duly elected, initiated and passed. Before a ballot is taken for the third degree, the worshipful master hears that the candidate has been guilty of conduct unbecoming a Mason. He stops proceedings and appoints another investigating committee. The committee learns that the rumors concerning the conduct of the applicant are true, but the offense was committed before he petitioned the lodge for initiation. The committee further learned that the applicant had, six months previously, petitioned another lodge, and that no action had ever been taken upon this petition.

Queries. (a) What is the status of this party? Is he a Fellow Craft or a clandestine? (b) Did the worshipful master have the right to proceed as he did in this case? (c) Can the applicant be tried for this offence? (d) How should the lodge dispose of this case?

Answer. (a) He is a Fellow Craft. (b) The worshipful master had the right to proceed as he did. (c) The candidate can not be tried unless the offence involved moral turpitude. (d) If the offence involves moral turpitude charges should be preferred against the applicant, otherwise the lodge should proceed as in other cases of advancement.

2. The worshipful master and secretary of the lodge have no right to request another lodge to confer the degrees for the lodge, without the consent of the lodge for which the work is to be done.

7. Petition for initiation was presented by a person who had not been a resident of the state twelve months. I was asked to petition the grand master of the grand lodge of the state of his former residence to waive the jurisdiction of that grand lodge in favor of this grand jurisdiction. This I refused to do, holding that as the petitioner was not a citizen of that state, the grand lodge of that state had no jurisdiction over the petitioner.

8. A lodge may enact a by-law making it a Masonic offense in that lodge for a member to sign a petition to sell whisky. A member, however, cannot be deprived of the right to sit in open lodge, and participating in the business of the lodge, for signing such petition, without charges being preferred against him and having been tried and convicted in the manner prescribed for trials of other Masonic offences.

11. A lodge may waive its jurisdiction over a profane in favor of a lodge in another grand jurisdiction.

14. When a lodge receives the petition for initiation from a person residing in the jurisdiction of another lodge and complies fully with article 6, section 13 of the constitution, and the answer received being favorable to the petitioner, the lodge may confer the degrees upon the petitioner and is entitled to the fees, although the lodge having jurisdiction, may state in its answer that it refuses to waive its jurisdiction and may claim the fees.

15. A Mason receives a dimit and moves into another state. After three months he moves back into the jurisdiction of the lodge from which he dimitted, and desires to again affiliate with the lodge. At a regular communication afterwards, the worshipful master orders the secretary to cancel the dimit and declare him a member of the lodge.

Held. That the action of the worshipful master was illegal, and that the brother was still a dimitted Mason. To become a member of said lodge, he must petition the lodge as though his dimit was from another lodge, and his petition must take the regular course.

16. A Fellow Craft is rejected for advancement. At the next regular communication another ballot is taken on the same petition and he is elected and the Master Mason degree is conferred upon him.

Query. Is he a legal Mason?

Held. He is, but the lodge conferring the degree is subject to discipline. Before the rejected candidate was advanced, he should have again petitioned the lodge, and the petition should have taken the usual course.

17. A saloonkeeper holding a dimit and residing in a state where the saloon business is a Masonic offence, is not ineligible to membership in a lodge in this state, only in such lodges as may have a by-law making saloonkeepers ineligible.

19. A Mason who has been suspended for six months and takes an appeal, has the right to sit in lodge and take part in the business of the lodge pending the action of the grand lodge.

We have copied No. 1 because it is a contribution to the literature of the question whether a Mason may properly be tried for an offence committed before he became such. The jurisprudence committee (the grand lodge concurring) say that the decision should have been qualified by the statement that "Any member of the lodge could stop the advancement either by an objection or blackball," and show that it must be further qualified by quoting from their code the following: "To authorize the trial of a brother for an offence committed before he was made a Mason, it must be an offence involving moral turpitude of which the lodge had no notice at the time the degrees were conferred *and which could not have been ascertained by reasonable diligence and inquiry.*" The italics are ours.

No. 2 should go without saying.

Concurring in the sensible conclusion of the grand master in No. 7, which it seems hard to get into a good many Masonic heads, the committee say that he might have assigned the further and equally good reason that the petitioner had not been a resident of Alabama twelve months.

The proposition in No. 8 that a lodge may by enactment declare it a Masonic offence for a brother to sign a petition for the licensing of some one else to sell whisky, was swallowed by the committee and the grand lodge without any recorded comment. Verily this is stretching the musty doctrine of constructive treason to the limit of attenuation. Read by the light of No. 17, which like No. 8, was approved, the decision becomes the more inexplicable.

We are glad to note by No. 11 that in Alabama it is not held, as in some jurisdictions, that the grand master shares with a lodge its territorial jurisdiction.

Approving No. 14, the committee say that if in answering the questions referred to, the lodge having jurisdiction gave notice that it claimed the fees it would be entitled to them. Quite the contrary is the Illinois law which declares that no financial consideration can be made one of the conditions of a waiver of jurisdiction.

We have in previous reports referred to the fact that lodges in Alabama have no territorial jurisdiction. No. 14 illustrates this. A refusal to waive jurisdiction by the lodge in whose bailiwick the petitioner resides cuts no figure unless at the same time it states that it knows of some just or sufficient reason why he should not be made a Mason. This was approved, as was another on the same lines, except that in the latter the grand master decided that on the presentation of such a petition the master should at the same time that he orders the secretary to write to the lodge in whose territory the petitioner resides for information, appoint the committee of inquiry universally required. From this the committee dissented,

properly holding that the petition should lie on the table pending the reply of the lodge inquired of.

The committee also disapproved of No. 19, as being based on the erroneous opinion that an appeal served to stay the verdict of suspension. With these exceptions all his decisions were approved.

We have copied No. 16 because in it the grand master properly holds that notwithstanding the irregularity in the proceedings the brother was a regular and lawful Master Mason, for the reason, of course, that he was made such in a regular lodge lawfully at labor. This principle seems to us equally applicable to a case reported by the grand master, wherein he took a different view.

A lodge had conferred the Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft degrees upon a candidate with an artificial leg, when a visiting brother called attention to the fact that was in violation of the constitution. The master immediately wrote to the grand master, asking what they should do about advancing the brother to the third degree. The grand master continues:

I notified him to proceed no further, but to return the petition and the fees to the applicant. Later, I was asked to grant a special dispensation permitting the lodge to confer the Master Mason degree upon this party. This I refused to do, but promised to bring the matter before the grand lodge at this communication. I subsequently received quite a lengthy letter from the party on whom the degrees had been conferred, pleading that I grant the lodge the required dispensation to confer the remaining degree upon him. His letter shows that he is a man of superior intelligence and information. He is a young professional man, a man of sufficient income to be worth something to the fraternity. He seems to be a man of honor and integrity, and is highly respected in his community. It is my opinion, that this grand lodge, with all the conditions connected with this case, should grant permission for this man to receive the remaining degree, but with a most distinct and emphatic declaration that it is not to be a precedent to be used in any other case. I have referred the entire matter to the committee on Masonic jurisprudence, with a request that it report upon it at this communication.

The grand lodge adopted the adverse report of the committee on jurisprudence, who said: "It is contrary to all Masonic law for the party in question to have even been initiated or passed; and we hold that the candidate cannot be raised."

Illinois precedents would justify our grand master in such a case in saying to the lodge, that whatever punishment might be meted out to it or to its master for its clear violation of the law, the brother in question was a lawful Fellow Craft, possessing the same rights and eligibilities as any other brother standing on that degree, because he had been made such in a lawful lodge lawfully at labor; that while the law held a person so maimed to be ineligible for the degrees of Masonry, it was equally true that a regular lodge lawfully at labor could not fail to confer the Masonic

status on the subject of work, and that the question of his eligibility to be made a Mason had been forever foreclosed by the fact that *he had been so made,* and could not thereafter be raised as a bar to advancement. We regret that the Illinois view did not prevail with the committee for the double reason that we think it is correct and that we fear the position taken by them will, in view of the hardships of this particular case, strengthen the hands of those who seek by constitutional amendment to give, as we think, an unwarrantable interpretation to the law of Masonry. It will be remembered that last year an amendment permitting the making of a maim who has an artificial limb or limbs that will enable him to practice and teach the ritual barely missed adoption by the requisite two-thirds of the lodges, having been approved by 254 out of the requisite 257, and at the session under review this was again approved by the requisite vote to send it to the lodges for another trial.

The committee either holds shadowy views of healing and of the class of cases to which it is applicable, or have stumbled in their orthography. In a case where a Georgia lodge near the border (unaware of the repeal of the Georgia regulation permitting interjurisdictional poaching), had made Masons of three residents of Alabama, and had petitioned Grand Master Redden to lift the disability—the denial of the right of visit—imposed upon them by the Alabama lodge in whose territory they lived, the committee say:

We are compelled to hold that the three brethren, named above, were legally made Masons, for the reason that they were initiated, passed and raised in a legal lodge of Masons and a lodge under a grand lodge with which this grand lodge is in fraternal relation; but, before the brethren can be entitled to any of the rights and privileges of Masonry, they must be healed and pay the fees.

Inasmuch as the committee concede the perfect Masonic health of the brethren in question the word "healed" seems to be without point, but to be well *heeled* is manifestly a necessary prerequisite to the putting up of the cash without the shedding of which there can be no remission of the sins of the lodge for which they are vicariously suffering.

The grand master regretfully reported the defeat (the second) of the proposed constitutional amendment levying a per capita tax of one dollar for the building of a Masonic home. Notwithstanding the appointment of a committee of sixty-seven—one for each county—to urge its adoption on the lodges, as well as to solicit contributions,—159 lodges voted in its favor, 220 against, and 9 failed to vote; 259 were required to adopt. He does not despair of the final establishment of a home, but is satisfied that some other plan must be tried. This is a compliment to the sober judgment of the Alabama craft. Such judgment is much more likely to be secured when the subject is discussed and decided in the individual lodges than when discussed when the lodges are massed together by their repre-

sentatives in a grand lodge, subject as larger bodies are to be swayed by impassioned appeals designed to take the reason captive, and aided perhaps by an organized *claque*.

There can be little doubt that in a jurisdiction of the size of Alabama the old Masonic plan of "out-door relief" will be found much more economical than the housing of the needy in an expensive institution. It is certainly everywhere of wider application.

The Grand Lodge of Costa Rica was recognized on the recommendation of the committee on foreign correspondence, who say:

We candidly confess that we have entertained doubts as to the propriety of accepting the claims of the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica to recognition, but, on closer consideration of the matter, have concluded that our doubts should yield acquiescence in the verdict of the majority of our grand lodges, basing our conclusion upon what appear to be the simple facts in the case, viz: That a large number of the grand lodges in the United States have recognized the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica and that no question that those bodies are holding fraternal relations with an irregular body, has been raised; further, that it seems to be only a question of the payment of certain money claimed by the Supreme Council of Central America as due to itself from the Costa Rican lodges (a matter with which we have nothing to do), and, moreover, that the said Supreme Council has not declared said lodges irregular, and indeed, that the supreme body referred to, has gone so far as to intimate a readiness, if not desire, on its part, to concede the independence claimed, just for the asking.

With reference to the point that no question has been raised that the grand lodges recognizing Costa Rica are holding fraternal relations with an irregular body, it may be said that the same is true as regards the unsavory Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico. Yet this has not yet induced the Alabama committee to recommend recognition of that body. As to the suggestion that the question involved is the payment or non-payment of certain money (back dues of Costa Rican lodges to the supreme council,) we are not aware that any grand lodge that has extended recognition to the alleged grand lodge has given a feather's weight to that consideration, and certainly the grand lodges that have refused or withheld recognition have not, nor to the question whether the supreme council was willing to concede their independence. The only value accorded to the manifesto issued by the Supreme Council of Central America, by those who recognize it as among the plainest and highest of Masonic duties to discountenance impostors and dissenters from the original plan of Masonry, lies in the fact that its claim that the alleged lodges uniting to form the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica were children of its creation, is undisputed. It is simply an acknowledgment of paternity by the supreme council, and places the illegitimacy of the lodges beyond a doubt.

The grand lodge chartered sixteen new lodges, restored three charters, forfeited five and received the voluntary surrender of one; proved that its

edict against electioneering is something more than a pope's bull against a comet by affirming, on appeal, the action of a lodge in punishing two of its members for that offence; wisely took steps to become a member of the Correspondence Circle of the Lodge Quatuor Coronati No. 2076, London, England; killed the sensible and equitable proposition to so amend their law that lodge dues would cease to accrue against a brother during the time he is deprived by suspension of all lodge rights and privileges; and ordered a jewel for Bro. Isaac C. Hall, who was presented to the body with a record of unbroken membership and attendance for fifty years.

Robert J. Redden, of Sulligent, grand master; George A. Beauchamp, Montgomery, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (224 pp.) by Bro. William Y. Titcomb, now thoroughly wonted to the saddle, is replete with interest. Eight full pages are given to the Illinois proceedings of 1902, dwelling at some length upon the topics presented by the address of Grand Master Moulton, which he characterizes as a most valuable presentation of all subjects which claimed his attention. Touching the differences between the grand master and the committee on jurisprudence, he gives the results reached without comment.

The Illinois report on correspondence receives flattering notice. Referring to our comment on the Alabama decision that an applicant who cannot read and write is not ineligible for that reason, he says he is personally of the opinon that one who cannot read his petition for initiation is unsuited for becoming an intelligent Mason.

Referring to the publication of the facts in our possession bearing on the genesis of the National Grand Lodge of Egypt, he finds the fact worth mentioning that we give full credit to every fact whether *pro* or *con*. We regard this as the first and highest duty of a committee appointed to assist the grand lodge in reaching a just conclusion, no matter what may be the predilections of the investigator.

Inasmuch as in this matter of Egypt Brother Titcomb had published as his contribution to the literature of the subject, and for our especial benefit, a letter received by him from Grand Secretary Letchworth, of England, we fell under obligations to publish for the benefit of himself and all other inquirers the following most instructive letter from an honorary past grand warden and a former office bearer in the Egyptian body. Among the letters given in our statement of the status of the Egyptian question, published in the Illinois proceedings for 1902, was one from the same source written July 2, 1897, confessing the ignorance of its author as to the history of the body and stating that he had forwarded our inquiries to his managing clerk in Cairo (Bro. T. R. Elsam), asking him to see the grand master and send us the necessary information. Since then he has—evidently at

great pains—informed himself, as will be seen by the following, dated at Cairo, Egypt, April 12, 1902:

To R. W. Brother J. H. C. Dill, Grand Secretary Grand Lodge of Illinois, Bloomington, Illinois:

Dear Sir and R. W. Brother:—In reading the proceedings of your Most Worshipful Grand Lodge for 1901, I studied with great interest the special report on the proposed Recognition of Foreign Grand Bodies. I would ask that this letter be placed before your Committee on Foreign Correspondence, as regards the remarks made on the subject of the National Grand Lodge of Egypt (*page* 12, *Appendix Part* 1) and offer the following information.

Prior to the year 1876 there existed in Egypt three bodies, one the Supreme Council 33d degree, the Grand Orient 33d degree, the Grand Sanctuary 96th degree. In the course of time these three were merged into one body, the Grand Orient of Egypt Memphis Rite, at whose head was a Mason called Zolla.

In the year 1876 the Grand National Lodge of Egypt was formed, working only the three degrees, and His Highness the late Khedive Ismail Pasha, became its first grand master and the grand lodge was removed from Alexandria to Cairo where it has since remained. When H. H. the late Ismail Pasha was sent away from Egypt, his son, the late Khedive Huevick Pasha was elected M. W. grand master, a position he held until his lamented death in 1891, when he was succeeded by our present M. W. Grand Master, His Excellency, Idris Bey Ragheb, a most worthy and distinguished Mason. The Grand National Lodge of Egypt was recognized by the Grand Lodges of England (the mother grand lodge of the world), Ireland, Italy, Spain, etc., in 1876, and since that date by many other G. L. bodies including Washington, Virginia and Nebraska of the United States.

Prior to the recognition of the National Grand Lodge of Egypt by the Grand Lodge of England, there were in Egypt some seven lodges working under charters from the G. L. of England, under the rule of the District Grand Lodge of North Africa (English constitution), but on the formal recognition of the N. G. L. of Egypt the district grand lodge ceased to exist, the Grand Lodge of England stipulating that those lodges under her warrants should be empowered to remain under her control if they so desired; four of these lodges so resolved, namely, Bulwer Lodge of Cairo 1068, Grecia Lodge of Cairo 1105, Star of the East Lodge 1355, and Zetland Lodge of Alexandria 1157, the remaining three lodges returning their warrants to London.

The greatest friendship has always existed between the G. N. L. of Egypt and these lodges, in fact a large number of the members of Bulwer and Grecia belong to lodges under the G. N. L. of Egypt, while the Star of the East Lodge 1355 is worked in Arabic by native gentlemen, all of whom are members of Grand Lodge of Egypt in addition; His Excellency Idris Bey Ragheb, M. W., the grand master of Egypt being a past master of this lodge and who for his great charity and Masonic work received the honour of a past grand wardenship from His Majesty, King Edward VII, whom God preserve, when M. W., the Grand Master of England.

Many English Freemasons out here, being naturally desirous of receiving Masonic honours, applied to the Grand Lodge of England for a District Grand Lodge, whereupon the Grand Lodge of England requested

the Grand Lodge of Egypt [to state] whether it would sanction this District Grand Lodge, and the Grand Lodge of Egypt at once gave its permission, and G. L. of England granted a D. G. lodge for the existing four lodges and *one* to be formed at Khartoum. This in brief is the history of our grand lodge, and seeing we, on our formation, declared the Memphis body to be an illegal, unmasonic society and asked the Grand Lodge of England to support us in so doing, which they did, I do not see how the taint of the Memphis Rite remains with us.

One of the most respected living Freemasons is a past grand master of the Grand Lodge of Egypt, a position he would not have accepted had he have had any suspicion that we were not a perfect and regular body. I refer to M. W. Bro. John C. Smith, P. G. M. of Illinois; who shares with H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, K. G., etc., M. W. G. M. of England, and the present G. M. of Maryland, U. S. A., (M. W. Bro. Thomas J. Shryock) the high Masonic honour in our G. Lodge.

Trusting this letter may do something towards showing that should your grand lodge enter into Masonic relationship with the Grand Lodge of Egypt, she would only give one more proof of her desire to spread the true principles of our craft throughout the universe.

I remain, Dear Sir and R. W. Bro.,

Yours truly and fraternally,

Henry C. Crozier.

Past Grand Warden G. L. of Egypt; District Grand Secretary Egypt and Soudan (Eng. Con.) 30th degree; Hon. Member Masonic Veteran Association of Illinois; Representative of the Grand Lodge, of Nebraska near the Grand Lodge of Egypt, etc., etc.

When we first began our inquiry into the genesis of the lodges uniting to form the Grand National Lodge of Egypt we supposed that at least a portion of them were of English origin and inasmuch as the new body had been recognized by the Grand Lodge of England we quite expected to find that the proportion of such lodges might be found to be a majority of all and thus sufficient to regularize the others under that rule of law which makes a majority of the lodges in any open autonomous territory, uniting to form a grand lodge, the ultimate Masonic authority therein. In this we have been disappointed. It now appears that all the so-called lodges uniting to form the Grand National Lodge of Egypt were the spawn of the Memphis Rite and the subordinates of a grand orient utterly without authority in Masonry, itself formed by a merger of three bodies equally destitute of the power to make a lawful Mason and declared by its own offspring to be "an illegal unmasonic society."

At what particular moment does the magic begin to work which transforms such an aggregation into a grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons?

This question is not fired at Bro. Titcomb, although appearing in a notice of his report. The solution is open to all comers.

Apart from its demonstration of the illegitimacy of all the lodges combining to form the Grand National Lodge of Egypt, Bro. Crozier's letter

shows that if the body ever claimed such sovereignty within its territory as would warrant any really sovereign grand lodge in treating with it as an equal, it has become divested of it by its own act in consenting to the establishment of an English district grand lodge therein.

ARIZONA, 1903.

22ND ANNUAL. TUCSON. NOVEMBER 10.

Eight past grand masters and the representatives of twenty-four grand jurisdictions, the ambassador from Illinois, ARTEMUS LOUDEN GROW, being listed in both capacities.

The grand master (FRANCIS MARION ZUCK) announced the death of Past Grand Master GEORGE W. CHEYNEY, and Past Deputy Grand Master JOHN Y. T. SMITH, both of whom held their respective offices in 1890.

Grand Master ZUCK makes a part of his address the correspondence passing between his office and the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, beginning with his transmission to that body the resolutions of recognition adopted by the Grand Lodge of Arizona last year. After the usual diplomatic compliments had been passed, the Mexican body notified him of the appointment on its part of a special commissioner empowered to make a treaty with the Grand Lodge of Arizona, placing their mutual obligations in black and white. This was going one better than Grand Master TYLER, of Texas, and Grand Factotum CANTON, of the Mexican gran dieta, when they christened their agreement to work for the mutual recognition of their respective bodies, "The Treaty of Monterey." But Grand Master ZUCK could not find that the constitution conferred upon him any treaty-making power, and his letter to that effect practically closed that incident. But the versatile brother who was named as the special commissioner does not disappear from view. As deputy grand master of the State of Sonora, Bro. ALFREDO MONTEVERDE is mixed up with a flagrant case of trespass, wherein two citizens of Tucson, Ariz., who had moreover been recently rejected by Tucson lodge were made Masons at Hermosillo, Mexico. On returning to Tucson to vote in 1902, they informed their friends that they had been made Master Masons at the Mexican town, and that the degrees had been communicated to them by Bro. ALFREDO MONTEVERDE, whence we infer that that functionary is there held to have the power to make Masons at sight. Whether this authority is conferred upon its district deputies by the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, or came to him as a part of his Scottish Rite education, does not appear. At all events the Grand Lodge

Valle de Mexico fathered the responsibility of the making and did not deny the poaching. With a shiftiness worthy of the departed CANTON, their long time mentor, they pleaded the statute of limitations, pulling on the complaining Grand Lodge of Arizona its official announcement of recognition, and showing by its date that the trespass occurred before the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico had been recognized by, or had recognized the Grand Lodge of Arizona. Moreover, their grand master, MANUEL LEVI, had notified all the lodges located near the American frontier to be more careful in investigating the real residence of applicants and asked them to notify all the frontier American lodges of applications received.

Grand Master ZUCK seems to have been considerably impressed with this diplomatic Mexican solicitude lest some untoward accident should hazard the future peace of the neighbors who are just getting acquainted, but not quite enough impressed to forget their predacious past—a mood fairly reflecting the familiar lines:

> Perhaps it was right to dissemble your love,
> But—why did you kick me down stairs?

Or, as he expressed it:

Allowing a very large latitude for the contention set up by the authorities of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, as to date of recognition, the fact remains that two legally recognized citizens of our territory, who exercised their rights of citizenship in the highest privilege given to us as a sovereign people, within less than one month after their admission by the Sonora lodge, and that they were rejected material of the lodge in the same city where they exercised this high privilege of citizenship, is *prima facie* evidence of the irregularity and claim of a proper Masonic standing and can be classed only as clandestine Masons in this jurisdiction.

His demand for a prompt investigation and the expulsion of the "incompetent and unwarranted material" discovered among the workmen remained unanswered and the new grand master inherited the tangle.

Grand Master ZUCK also reproduced in his address a circular letter issued by Grand Master FLY, of Texas, warning the fraternity against clandestine lodges planted at San Antonio, Del Rio, Sanderson and Barston, Texas, by the Grand Lodge of the Federal District of Mexico, and declaring that alleged governing body a Masonic outlaw. The Grand Lodge of Arizona promptly endorsed his vigorous language.

Two decisions were reported which serve to call attention to the already confused condition of the craft mind as to the status of the Eastern Star organization:

First. Should a Master Mason's lodge, as such, participate in the funeral ceremonies of a deceased sister of the Eastern Star?

Answer. No. Master Masons can only participate in the funeral ceremonies of deceased Master Masons in good standing at time of his

death; but all Master Masons should show their sympathy with the bereaved brother by their presence and attentions.

Second. In regard to holding joint installation services with the Eastern Star on Sunday.

Answer. Except for funeral services, the avoidance of labor on Sunday must be observed. It is neither consistent with our teachings nor right for a lodge to work on the Sabbath day.

The confusion to which we have referred seems to us to be likely to be intensified rather than removed by the language of the jurisprudence committee in passing upon No. 1, to-wit:

We agree with the grand master in saying that a Masonic lodge should not attend, as such, a funeral of a member of the Order of Eastern Star *when the funeral ceremonies are conducted by that order.*

The italics are ours. In justice to the committee the fact should not be overlooked that the ambiguity did not begin with them. The decision of the grand master, inasmuch as it inhibits joint installation services with a profane organization only on Sunday, recalls the case of a master of a lodge at Coffee Springs, which we observed, without recording, in our review of Alabama, who was brought to book for repeated drunkenness, and who escaped other punishment than the temporary suspension of his official functions pending the consideration of his case, by promising "not to drink any more whisky *in Coffee Springs* for a year."

Again we confess to the italics.

A decision involved in a refusal to grant a dispensation for laying the corner-stone of a Methodist church on Sunday, on the ground that no Masonic work but burying the dead should be done on the Sabbath day was disapproved, the committee believing that such exercises are influential for good. The Illinois law is reflected in the grand master's decision.

The grand master is infected with the new-fangled notion of requiring a recent receipt for dues as a condition of examination of a strange visitor, holding that a brother in arrears is "clearly out of standing." Having laid his foundation by assuming that a brother may be divested of his good standing without charges and trial, he recommends that "All our lodges debar visitors who do not exhibit a receipt for dues for the current year, a dimit less than six months from date, or a diploma, with receipt for dues attached."

He grapples also with the non-affiliate question with all the zeal and assurance of a "prentice hand" and is cock sure that the general adoption of the scheme devised by New York about a third of a century ago, to prevent a brother from getting out of one lodge until he had gotten into another, "would soon put an end to non-affiliates." We are justified, of

course, in assuming that he had not seen the confession of New York that under the operation of this regulation the evil is was designed to cure had steadily increased. So, also, he sees in the widely-discussed, less widely-tried and generally discredited idea of life membership conditioned either on the payment of a lump sum or on payment of regular dues for a given number of years, something like a panacea for non-payment of duties. A simple and more effective plan would be the payment of the dues as fast as they accrue, by everybody; but men are not all built that way and never will be. Neither can every lodge be equipped with that best of all cures for this perplexing trouble—a tactful and untiring secretary.

On this subject the grand lodge contented itself with giving the fraternal thumb-screw another twist by providing additional penalties for remaining in suspension for non-payment of dues for more than one year without payment of the arrearages, one of which is that dues shall accrue during suspension; or, in other words, that as a condition of reinstatement he must pay for that which his original punishment was avowedly designed to prevent his enjoying.

The grand lodge recognized the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica on the ground that it was a body "practicing the methods and rites of Freemasonry as prescribed by the Grand Lodge of Arizona;" the Grand Lodge of Egypt because it had been officially recognized by several grand lodges with which Arizona is in fraternal relation; and sent the request of the Grand Lodge of Brazil for recognition back to the committee on correspondence, at its own request, for further investigation; and without investigation (so far as the record shows) adopted the following:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., extend its greetings to the Grand Chapter, O. E. S. of Arizona, now in session, and congratulate the order for its splendid work, with the best wishes for its future prosperity.

One new lodge was chartered and one continued under dispensation: Tucson was selected as the next place of meeting, and the following adopted as the Arizona definition of eligibility:

"The person who desires to be made a Mason must be a man; no woman nor eunuch; free born, being neither a slave nor the son of a bond woman; a believer in God and a future existence; of moral conduct; capable of reading and writing; having no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of learning the art, and physically able to conform literally to what the several degrees, respectively, require of him."

James Sommerville Cromb, of Clifton, was elected grand master; George James Roskruge, Tucson, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (182 pp.) is the third from the hand of Bro. Charles D. Belden, and is, more ways than one, a solid paper. We recall none in which the printer has got in so little "fat." Now if he will instruct his printer to set all extracts solid, leaving his own text

leaded, it will be still more economical for his grand lodge and gladden the hearts and eyes of all his reviewers. He devotes four pages to our proceedings for 1902. Quoting from Grand Master MOULTON'S "admirable address" his decision relative to the right of the tyler to vote, he says:

I have often thought that the arrest of business for the purpose of calling the tyler to vote was entirely unnecessary and an irksome delay, and should be limited to the occasions when he himself requests the privilege.

Of the co-operative death benefit associations which environ Masonry to its hurt, he thinks:

That the day for these peculiar grafts is a short one, for they are sure to devour themselves. They are not fraternal, and they are not sound as business propositions.

To the Illinois report on correspondence as a whole he gives almost unstinted praise, notwithstanding he finds, personally, a very large sized fly in the pot of ointment. This is (in his own words):

His attempt to right himself in the use of the term "scandalous" as he applied it to my resolution which requested the good offices of the Mexican Grand Lodge in the matter of the memorial of Brother Bachelier. He pretends to class our action in the adoption of that resolution among the dishonorable and intriguing schemes of politicians who would use an organization as a "make-weight in civil affairs." And, taking that biased and extremely depraved view of our act, he again says it "is nothing less than scandalous," yet he is gracious enough to admit that "the reasons given by Brother Belden for making these recommendations are most creditable to his heart." So we are not accused of having vicious intent, we are not knaves, but simply fools—or that, at least, would be the inference from his remarks.

To his remark that we pretend to class their action among the dishonorable and intriguing schemes of politicians we are compelled to demur as unwarranted by our criticism. The *dishonorable* and *intriguing* schemes of politicians are such as are undertaken not for the public good but for private profit. We implied nothing of this kind, recognizing as we did explicitly, that the action of the committee and of the grand lodge was prompted by the best of motives. Nor is the alleged inference that because we had acquitted them of being knaves, we regarded them as fools, because we expressly avowed our faith that had there been present one of such experience as a reviewer as Past Grand Master GOLDWATER, and therefore in touch with the Masonic opinion of the country—to call their attention to a bearing of the proposed action which they had overlooked—the action would not have been had.

Brother BELDEN says that we know that we did not fully understand the facts, or at least that we did not fully set them forth in our statement. We find, however, upon turning to our account of the matter as given in

our report of 1899 (vide Arizona) that we gave all the material facts in the case and that our statement was in no wise unfavorable to Brother BACHELIER. In the report under review Brother BELDEN says that Brother ROBERTS' call for assistance was a Masonic call. If this fact was made to appear in the memorial of Brother BACHELIER to the grand lodge in 1898, our failure to reproduce it does not militate against our statement that in our account of it we gave all the *material* facts. Whether Brother BACHELIER went to the assistance of the officer as a good citizen, or to the assistance of Brother ROBERTS as a Mason, his conduct was alike unexceptionable, praiseworthy. Whichever may have been the impelling motive cuts no figure in determining whether the action of the grand lodge in response to his memorial was or was not ill-advised.

We have characterized it as scandalous, but in our criticism, we have not even intimated that either Brother BELDEN or the Grand Lodge of Arizona would wittingly do a scandalous act. On the contrary we have held simple that they lost sight of one of the most important bearings of their action. We have an abiding faith that both will, upon reflection, ultimately reach the same conclusion.

Brother BELDEN stands with us in support of the common law of Masonry that a Master Mason is "free of the guild" and may make his Masonic home wherever he chooses, without reference to his place of abode, and forcibly says that "if he cannot, and the rule compels him to apply where he resides, then equally the rule should compel a brother when removing into another jurisdiction to take out a dimit and join the lodge near his new residence. The one is the counterpart of the other."

We regard this as unanswerable, but the latter day tendency to increasingly regard a brother simply or chiefly as an object of taxation is responsible for all sorts of vagaries masquerading as Masonic law.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1903.

32ND ANNUAL. VANCOUVER. JUNE 18.

Eight past grand masters and the representatives of eighteen grand jurisdictions were present. Illinois was not among the number.

The grand master (E. E. CHIPMAN) was happily able to state that the circle of grand and past grand officers remained unbroken. Past Masters T. E. WILLIAMS and JOHN TEAGUE had gone on before:

"They have just gone over the hill,
Over the hill by the shorter way,
While we toil on to the long road's end,
In the heat and dust. We shall meet some day
At the Resting Place."

Notice was taken of our own dead—BROMWELL, BROWNING and EGAN.

Five decisions are reported, three of them of local application only. The others are:

Question 1. Is a candidate eligible for the degrees of Freemasonry who has lost a part of his forefinger, it having been taken off at the second joint?

Answer. Yes.

Question 5. Must a dimitted, or unaffiliated brother join the lodge nearest his residence?

Answer. No.

We quote enough of the grand master's remarks touching No. 1, to show that the interpretation of the ancient charge is the same in British Columbia and Illinois:

The ancient charges bear me out in this opinion when they say that a candidate must be one "having no maim or defect in his body that would render him incapable of learning the art." As this candidate is capable of being properly instructed, and is able to conform literally to every required position, either in receiving or in communicating the several degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, he is, under the law as we have it in this jurisdiction, eligible for the degrees of Freemasonry.

So, too, his exposition of No. 5 shows that, like Illinois, his jurisdiction holds to the old rule that a Master Mason is "free of the guild" and may affiliate where he chooses.

Referring to their grand lodge library, now becoming a matter of pride, the grand master truly says that libraries are not made or purchased off hand, but are built up, and in this connection he pays a high but merited compliment to the brother to whose labor its growth is largely due, the grand historian, W. A. DEWOLFSMITH.

Too much praise cannot be given Bro. DEWOLF SMITH for his untiring exertions, not only in this matter, but for the work he has done in the field of Foreign Correspondence. Foreign Correspondence is our best Masonic literature. To a great extent the library and the correspondence have been a labor of love with him. As a chairman of foreign correspondence he is recognized in other jurisdictions as one of the brightest and best, and the Grand Lodge of British Columbia may justly feel proud of him.

The deputy grand master (C. ENSOR SHARP) in his report, thus speaks of the serious question of Masons giving way to intoxicating liquors, which had been officially brought to his notice during the year.

Some recommend expulsion as the penalty and no doubt our duty to the order as a last resort demands this; others see a cure in the prohibition of anything intoxicating at the gatherings of the craft, and this is very general in certain jurisdictions. The objection to the latter is that you cannot, and I doubt if it is the highest wisdom to try to make men good by legislation. It must also be remembered that such cases have occurred only after the offender was made a Mason, for we cannot suppose that any but the sober would be accepted as material. This being so the principal remedy for such scandals lies in the hands of the craft, in brotherly interest, in brotherly supervision and protection, and a constant recognition of the truth that if one member suffers all the body suffers too. Too often the offender is ostracised instead of being advised and guarded at times and places when he is likely to fall into temptation.

This is in refreshing contrast to the harsh language and measures too often indulged in and advised, but we wonder that he did not see that so much of legislation as prohibits the introduction of intoxicants on Masonic premises, though it may fail to cure a depraved appetite, is at least effective in guarding a weak brother "at times and places where he is likely to fall into temptation."

Besides its routine business the grand lodge considered and adopted a new constitution; chartered three new lodges; postponed for a year the consideration of a proposition to endow a room or cot in the new general hospital in Vancouver at a cost of $500, and decided to meet next year at Rossland.

The Rev. C. Ensor Sharp, of Esquimalt, was elected grand master; Robert E. Brett, Victoria, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (215 pp.) is the seventh submitted by the present chairman, Bro. W. A. DeWolfSmith, and like its predecessors is replete with interest. Our proceedings for 1902 come under review. Quoting Grand Master Moulton's remarks on the powers and duties of district deputy grand masters, the statement that "unless so officially received (as provided by our approved ceremonials), they are there merely as brethren of the fraternity, and only entitled to such distinctive recognition and courtesy as would be accorded to them regardless of their being the representative of the M. W. Grand Master," leads Bro. DeWolf Smith to ask:

But how would it be if a lodge should decline to "officially receive" such an officer? Is he prevented from taking charge and correcting its irregularities because the lodge will not "officially receive" him?

Doubtless it was not the intention of the grand master to indicate that if the district deputy was officially received he would thereby be clothed with power to enforce the correction of irregularities. A case reported in another part of the address Bro. DeWolfSmith had under review illustrates this, and shows that Grand Master Moulton's views of the powers belonging to the office of district deputy grand master, as reflected

by his acts, are in consonance with the unvarying precedents in Illinois since the adoption of the district deputy system a third of a century ago. In this case, where grave irregularities were reported, the district deputy made an official visit to the lodge in question and made an investigation under instructions to that effect from the grand master. He exhausted the power of his office and the additional limited power with which he was clothed by the instructions to visit and investigate when he had performed that duty. Beyond that he could only recommend, which he did, viz., that the functions of the lodge be suspended. When he returned at a subsequent date to arrest the charter of the lodge, he did it not by virtue of his own official powers, but as the special proxy of the grand master.

Our law says: "Each district deputy grand master shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as are required by law, or which may from time to time be delegated to him by the grand master."

The only duty thus far imposed upon him by law is that of reporting annually, to the grand master, the state of Masonry and the condition of the lodges in his district. If the grand master in the interest of desirable Masonic usage sees fit to impose upon him the duty of exacting from a lodge certain formalities which it is too ill-informed to offer unsolicited, as a condition of accepting an invitation to assume charge of it for the time being, no one will gainsay his right to do so. If, however, the language which he quotes from the grand master seems to imply that the order of the latter to the district deputy to assume charge of the affairs of a lodge would be effective only after an official reception had been accorded, we feel sure that no such implication was intended. Temperament and training have combined to make General Moulton something of a stickler for forms, but he is more tenacious for the substance of things.

Bro. DeWolfSmith quotes several of Grand Master Moulton's decisions and the reasons assigned therefor, but without comments of his own, and touches all the salient features of the session. In his appreciative notice of our report on correspondence, he expresses pleasure at our endorsement of the British Columbia decision that it is permissible for one lodge to confer degrees at the request of another; quotes from our review of Indiana on the subject the discipline of masters of lodges during their official terms, and from our notice of Iowa, or the right of a Master Mason to choose his Masonic home without regard to jurisdictional lines, and especially urges all brethren who have access to their library to read our remarks on the recognition of "High Rites" by Masonic grand lodges.

The following from his review of Maine, confirms what we last year said in correction of the statement by a brother reviewer that there

were lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, working in the "Scottish Rite":

Noting the resolution ordering the printing of a ceremony of installation "suitable for lodges working the 'Scotch Rite,'" he says he will look for the work with some interest. We do not know whether Brother Drummond ever received a copy of the work referred to, but if he did, he would not notice much difference from the ceremony to which he is accustomed. He is, of course, aware that in this jurisdiction we have lodges working the English, Canadian and Scotch works. The expression "Scotch Rite" was unfortunate, as it might be inferred that some of our lodges used the work of or were in some way connected with the Scottish Rite. Such, however, is not the case. When the constitution was printed an installation ceremony as used by the Canadian-working lodges was introduced. There are some trifling points in which this did not suit the lodges using the work of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. The consequence was the insertion of a second, or alternate, form of installation ceremony.

There are other passages in this valuable report which we would like to quote for the profit of our readers, but there are a good many grand lodges yet to be noticed, and we must forbear.

CALIFORNIA, 1903.

54TH ANNUAL. SAN FRANCISCO. OCTOBER 13.

Agreeably to the order of the grand lodge at the session under review, that the annual volume of proceedings be hereafter embellished with a half-tone portrait, we have this year a portrait of the retiring grand master, ORRIN STAPLES HENDERSON.

Twelve past grand masters were present. Illinois was not among the twenty-four grand jurisdictions represented in the diplomatic corps.

Grand Master HENDERSON tells the story of his administration in thirty-six printed pages of somewhat florid writing, filled with poetic thought but lacking for the most part the crystalizing touch which precipitates language in really poetic forms.

He reports the death of EDWARD MYLES PRESTON, past grand master, at the age of 62, who succeeded to the chairmanship of the committee on jurisprudence upon the death of Past Grand Master CURTIS, in 1893, and held that position until his death; and of NATHAN WESTON SPAULDING, aged 74, who in 1893 resigned the office of grand treasurer which he had held since 1885. Notice is also taken of the death of distinguished craftsmen in other jurisdictions.

The grand master reports no decisions, having made none that was out of the beaten track. He thinks that a minimum of not less than $6.00 per year dues should be established, as with a per capita of 95 cents for grand lodge purposes, and of a dollar for the Masonic Home, lodges can hardly exist for less. The grand lodge agreed—if we correctly read the record—so far as to fix such a minimum in any place where two or more lodges have concurrent jurisdiction, it having been shown that in one place having two lodges competition had reduced the dues to three dollars per annum, a rate held to be insufficient to enable one of them to discharge its Masonic obligations.

He recommended that the minimum fee for the degrees be raised to $50 (from which it had been cut to $30) and of the affiliation fee, says:

The question of an affiliation fee has been raised and in one instance we refused sanction of a change in the by-laws establishing a $25 affiliation fee. Our belief is that the maximum of this fee should be nominal—not more than $10, and $5 would be more in keeping, and no fee would be more Masonic.

The grand lodge killed both propositions—the first without aid from the committee on jurisprudence, who reported it back without recommendation; the second with the active help of the committee, who sensibly say:

While we approve all that has been said by the grand master regarding affiliation fees, we are of the opinion that this is a matter concerning which each subordinate lodge should remain free to act in such manner as to the members thereof may appear to be for the best interests of such lodge, and therefore recommend that the proposed amendment be not adopted.

The grand master commends the management of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, and especially emphasizes and approves the desire of the trustees to lower the expense of maintenance (the per capita being now $2.16 per annum). Of the tax for the Home he says:

It goes without saying that it would be an exceedingly heavy tax upon our brethren if the per capita tax should ever have to be raised above the present $1 per member. Every energy must be bent to keep within this limit.

The Home is already crowded and cottages are needed, but he thinks that no efforts to raise funds should be backed by the grand lodge or the lodges in a way to involve their treasuries. Some timely relief came to the Home through the munificence of Bro. Morris Siminoff, of Fidelity Lodge No. 120, of San Francisco, who, over the dinner table to which he had invited the grand master, tendered the gift of a sixteen-room cottage with assembly hall, or chapel attached, to be erected on the Home grounds at a projected cost of $10,000. Before completion the building, which is thus described, cost $30,000:

In this magnificent building will be a splendid lodge-room and assembly hall, completely furnished by Brother Siminoff, including a magnificent

pipe organ, with an attachment for playing the same automatically. It also contains sixteen rooms for aged brethren, which are now a necessity to house these applicants for our care.

Among the "observations" of the grand master he notes that "dimitted Masons are allowed frequently to visit in some lodges when their dimits are in age beyond the statutory time," which goes to show that as individuals men are more liberal than their joint acts would indicate; that wherever lodges of the Order of the Eastern Star exist there will be "found a greater interest in Blue Lodge Masonry," which leads one to inquire whether the real interest is in Masonry or in that element in the adjunct that *cannot be* Masonic; and that our lodges are strongest in true fraternity away from the cities where other recognized diversions of Masonry exist. We may add here that in the country where fewer diversions of all kinds exist, the lodge means more to its members, but we say this without any desire to detract from the force of what he himself says, or from the truth of the following, which is a portion of what he quotes from Grand Master JOHN ARTHUR, of Washington, in support of his position:

"They would be far stronger in many essential respects, if they were not subjected to a steady drain in the direction of the concordant orders which take the Craft lodges as their foundation and starting point. Symbolic Masonry is greatly weakened by this blood-letting process. Where Chapters, Councils, Commanderies, Lodges of Perfection, Consistories and Mystic Shrines abound, the Craft Lodge is bled at every pore. No sooner has an intelligent and promising brother received the degree of Master Mason than he is set upon by the zealous members of these concordant orders and lured away from his lodge before he has acquired even the most rudimentary knowledge of Masonry; and the probability is strong that he will live and die in almost total ignorance of the history, symbolism, mission and philosophy of this ancient and noble institution, from which he was prematurely torn by misguided zeal, by the superficial appearance of greater gentility, and by more sonorous titles and garish uniform. The Craft Lodge is thus used as a training school for the various offshoots of Masonry.

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"It is the victims of this folly who scarcely ever attend the burial of a Master Mason; and it is their bad example and false notions that are responsible for the sorry spectacle, often witnessed in our cities, of a Masonic funeral consisting of half a dozen humble, unpretentious, undrilled and indifferently clad brethren, whose hearts beat true, but whose social position is apt to convey to the public the impression that Masonry has lost its old rank and station in the world, and is no longer a brotherhood possessed of profound mysteries and vast, indefinable power."

* * * * * * * *

"One compact organization of Masons, led by the foremost men of the land, in the early days of the republic, would be infinitely more effective for good than the widely-scattered fragments of Masonry which now make such unreasonable demands upon our time and our purses. In unity is strength; but I can imagine nothing more hopelessly disunited than our

latter-day American Masonry. Having long been a Knight Templar and a Master of the Royal Secret, and having even presided over a Temple of the Mystic Shrine, I feel at liberty to express to a Grand Lodge of Masons my heartfelt sorrow that we ever allowed a childish longing for feathers and titles to destroy the democracy of our fraternity and convert it into a system of castes more complex than those of Ormuz and of Ind. In the country lodges, where this disruption has not taken place, I am delighted to find the realization of our ideals. There the Craftsmen dwell together in unity, and Masonry is a potent influence in the cultivation of brotherly love, in the administration of relief in all proper cases, and in the inculcation of truth as a divine attribute lying at the foundation of every virtue."

Among his recommendations are the following:

A regulation holding brethren to strict accountability for non-attendance at Masonic funerals.

A plan to secure the memorizing of the third degree.

A provision to entitle to life membership, with future exemption from dues, after fifty years of continuous membership.

The abandonment of the appointment of representatives *to* other grand lodges, while not refusing to recognize and receive such as are appointed *by* them.

Two of these engaged the attention of the grand lodge—life membership, and post-raising examination of Master Masons. A plan providing for the issue of a certificate of life membership upon the payment of a sum whose interest at six per cent per annum would equal the annual dues of the member, was referred to the committee on jurisprudence, who found it defective, in that it did not provide for the protection of the principal sum paid in; did not insure that a sufficient sum would be charged, and did not provide for the contingency of an increase of dues. The committee therefore recommended its rejection, but in deference to the supposed desire of the grand lodge, presented a plan designed to remedy the defects of the one discredited, but without recommendation. On the heels of the adoption of their report, after a lengthy discussion, the following was adopted by an almost unanimous vote:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge does not approve of life membership in subordinate lodges.

The committee reported that a resolution providing that brethren raised to the third degree shall not be accorded the rights and franchises thereof until he shall have passed a satisfactory examination through its obligation, was in conflict with the constitution; that they doubted the advisability of so amending that instrument as to permit its adoption, and advised its rejection, as they did also another resolution coupled with it expressing it to be the sense of the grand lodge that each candidate should be presented with a properly inscribed trowel after having passed such

examination satisfactorily. The grand lodge concurred. Subsequently the author of these resolutions offered another providing that such an examination be made a condition of being permitted to sign the by-laws. On this the committee will report next year.

We doubt the right of a lodge or grand lodge to require such an examination. It is the law of Masonry, sanctioned by such long usage as to place its validity beyond question, that when a brother receives the degree of Master Mason, he is thereby invested with all the rights and franchises of the degree, and that of these he cannot be divested except upon conviction of a Masonic offence.

A resolution that the grand lodge devise a plan to secure a better attendance at Masonic funerals went to the committee on jurisprudence, on which no report was made. If the committee can devise a feasible plan, consistent with the freedom of the individual, to bring about a consummation so devoutly to be wished, they will win plaudits as well as thanks.

Akin to this scanty attendance is the loose and careless manner in which the burial rites are often performed. The grand lecturer, reporting that he had often been pained at this, made the following recommendation relative to the sprig of acacia:

"And as to the sprig of acacia, when the master takes it in his hand, and after the master has recited that portion of the service already prescribed, let him say, placing the evergreen upon his left breast, 'we cherish his memory here,' then raising it upwards, 'we commend his spirit to God,' and then dropping the sprig into the grave, 'and his body to the earth.' The brethren should follow the master in these movements, except that when he deposits the evergreen into the grave they should simply let their hand fall by their side. Then let the marshal form the brethren in procession and march slowly one by one past the head of the grave, and when there arrived, let each in depositing his evergreen first press it to his left breast, then point it upward and lastly deposit it in the grave. The adoption of these suggestions would in my opinion add much to the solemnity and impressiveness of the occasion."

This is very pretty, and it caught the favor of the grand lodge and was adopted. To our mind, however, it is open to the fatal objection that it merges into one two distinct ceremonies each of which has existed by its own right ever since the Masonic burial service had an existence. If the grand honors are to be retained as a feature of the ceremonies, they should not be anticipated on the one hand, or diluted by repetition on the other. It is true that the burial service as a whole, as it is variously given in different jurisdictions, is a thing of shreds and patches—bearing too often the impress of minds ambitious of immortality for their gushing rhetoric, getting further with each addition from the terse simplicity of Masonry, but through all these mutations has survived a framework of distinctive features which cannot be spared without destroying its identity.

The reports of several of the Masonic boards of relief contain matter of interest to Illinois craftsmen. The San Francisco board reports aid extended to five cases from this state, amounting in all to $64; the Los Angeles board an aggregate of $256.70; the Oakland board, two cases, $58.10; the Stockton board, one case, $13.75, and the San Diego board, one case, $25. The San Francisco board reports reimbursements by Illinois lodges as follows: Ridgeway No. 816, $95; Golden Rule No. 726, $10; Oriental No. 33, $25; Forrest No. 614, $7; the Los Angeles board, Thos. J. Turner No. 409, $10; Garden City No. 141, $122.50; Friendship No 7, $35.70; Lincoln Park No. 611, $19; Stockton board, Illinois jurisdiction (lodges not specified), $13; Stockton reports as due from Illinois (presumably a loan), $2.

Illinois Masons were buried with the honors of the fraternity, under the direction of the various boards, as follows:

T. G. Newman, of Golden Rule Lodge No. 726, by the San Francisco board; David A. Johnson, Ridgeway No. 816, and John R. Thompson, Jr., Austin No. 850, Los Angeles board.

The grand lodge listened to an address by Grand Orator Edward H. Hart on "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity," which was not only free from the lurid sentiments which the excesses of the revolution whose watchword it was have entailed upon it, but so filled with the spirit of modern, peace-loving altruism that it wafted the orator into the south at the election the next day; chartered eight new lodges; provided for a committee to report on the condition and plans of the Southern California Masonic Home, and anent the question whether in fixing anniversary dates the time should be reckoned from the issuance of the dispensation, from the ordering of the charter or from the date of constitution under the charter, decided that the time should run from the issuance of the dispensation, holding that the lodge then begins to exist.

Charles W. Nutting, of Etna Mills, was elected grand master; George Johnson, San Francisco, re-elected grand secretary

The report on correspondence (177 pp.) is again from the level head and graceful pen of Past Grand Master William A. Davies, who makes in somewhat over four pages an interesting examination of the proceedings of our grand lodge for 1902. He quotes briefly on a variety of topics from the address of Grand Master Moulton, and characterizes Brother McFatrich's obituary report as "mournfully eloquent."

Referring to the Illinois report on correspondence, he confirms our judgment that the action of the Grand Lodge of California had effectually blocked the establishment of life-membership without an enabling act by the grand lodge. He quotes from our remarks on that subject and also, with approval, on the duty of grand lodges pending the effort to ar-

rive at a more harmonious understanding as to the duration of the personal jurisdiction acquired by rejection of a petition.

Brother DAVIES was grand master of California as far back as 1867, yet one looks in vain in his writings for any sign, save steadiness of judgment, of his aging with advancing years.

CANADA, IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1903.

48TH ANNUAL. TORONTO. JULY 16.

The volume under review is very richly embellished, containing elegant portraits of Grand Master J. E. HARDING, and Honorary Past Grand Masters THOMAS WHITE, OTTO KLOTZ, KIVAS TULLY, WM. A. SUTHERLAND (N. Y.), and J. J. MASON.

Ten past grand masters were present. The diplomatic corps was out in great force, no less than forty-six jurisdictions being represented, Illinois by Bro. A. SHAW. Past Grand Master I. H. STEARNS, of Quebec, was formally received as a visitor.

Grand Master HARDING announced the death of the grand secretary, Honorary Past Grand Master JOHN JAMES MASON. He succeeded to the secretariat on the death of T. B. HARRIS, the first grand secretary of Canada, in 1874, and held the office continuously until his death, which occurred a month before the grand lodge convened. He was, says his eulogist, Bro. J. C. MORGAN, chairman of the committee on the fraternal dead:

"A broad-minded, public-spirited man, a capable leader and enthusiastic friend of our citizen coldiers, a generous opponent, a devoted, unselfish friend, a consistent Christian, he will be sadly missed. To us his death comes with a sense of grievous loss. The best known, the best loved Mason in this jurisdiction, grand lodge seems scarcely grand lodge without him."

Many Illinois craftsmen will recall Brother MASON as more than once a visitor to our grand lodge.

Past grand officers who had gone on before were, N. L. STEINER, JOHN S. TENNANT, A. B. JARDINE, JOHN CREASOR, ALLAN STAYNER, W. McCABE, HENRY W. DAY, past district deputy grand masters; JOSEPH HOOK, past grand deacon; WILLIAM DOCTOR, past grand steward, and no less than forty-six other past masters.

In view of the approaching semi-centennial of the Grand Lodge of Canada (Oct. 10, 1905), the grand master recommends that the event be

celebrated by the establishment of a fund of $100,000, the interest thereof to be appropriated for annuities to brethren so sorely afflicted that they cannot be properly cared for with the present resources of the grand lodge. The committee on address sympathizes with the grand master in this laudable desire, but no further formal action was had.

The grand master reported no decisions. On the question of physical fitness he had hewn to the line laid down last year, which was substantially in accord with the Illinois interpretation of the law. The capacity to conform to what the several degrees require must be natural, without artificial assistance.

The grand secretary notes the appointment of S. O. Spring as representative near the Grand Lodge of Illinois, in place of Wiley M. Egan, deceased.

The reports of the district deputies are up to the usual standard of thoroughness, occupying 249 pages of the printed volume. So detailed and comprehensive are the reports of visitations and inspections, that we presume they command more individual readers than any other portion of their proceedings. They have a distinct value as promotive of the reading habit.

The following from the committee on grievances was approved:

Chaudiere Lodge No. 264, Ottawa, vs. Bro. J. A. Clarke. Misappropriation of lodge funds whilst secretary of the lodge of about $67, in the year 1893. The evidence discloses that Brother Clarke was subsequently elected master of the lodge, that the audit of the books was intermittent, and that when the shortage was discovered, the lodge, instead of proceeding at once against Brother Clarke, made an agreement with him to pay the amount by installments, and because he did not keep his promise, they then proceed for the graver offence, which your board think they condoned, and now ask for Brother Clarke's expulsion by grand lodge, after an indefinite suspension by Chaudiere lodge. We may say Brother Clarke has paid Chaudiere lodge. Your board are of the opinion and recommend that Brother Clark should not be expelled, and further, because of the lodge's condonation of said offence, that Brother Clarke's suspension be removed, thereby placing the parties as at first, leaving Brother Clarke to be dealt with later according to his future conduct with reference to his promise.

This action is in accord with the principle of an approved Illinois decision that if a lodge accepts from a brother his note of hand in payment of dues, it thereby places his indebtedness on a purely business basis, and that the disciplinary power of the lodge cannot then be invoked to compel payment of the note.

The following amendment to a constitutional provision making, as we infer, a summons to show cause and an opportunity thereunder to show cause why the same should not be done, a condition precedent to the revo-

cation of the charter of a lodge, we regard as violative of sound Masonic principle and defining a power in the grand lodge which ought not to exist anywhere. We are at loss to see from any standpoint why such a power is sought to be invoked. The recognized power of the grand master to suspend the functions of any lodge until the meeting of the grand lodge seems ample to meèt any emergency:

Provided, that where indubitable testimony is submitted that the lodge is guilty of maintaining practices contrary to and subversive of the ancient usages and regulations, grand lodge may, without such summons, proceed to erase the offending lodge.

The report on benevolence shows that in addition to the $13,585 disbursed from the grand charity fund, the grants made by the lodges amounted in the aggregate to $10,009.

Five charters were issued and three dispensations granted for new lodges, and Brockville was selected as the next place of meeting.

J. E. Harding, K. C., of Lindsay, grand master, was re-elected; Hugh Murray, Hamilton, elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (92 pp.) is again by Past Grand Master Henry Robertson, one of the successful grand condensers of the guild. He quotes at length from the address of Grand Master Moulton, on the improper publication of lodge proceedings, and on the question of the tyler's right to vote; summarizes the action of the grand lodge in the matter of institutional charities, and compliments the report on correspondence.

COLORADO, 1903.

43rd Annual. Denver. September 15.

Twenty-three of the twenty-five living past grand masters were present, (reflecting the remarkable success of an effort by the senior past grand master, Henry M. Teller, to round up the whole number at this communication) as was also the only living past deputy grand master, Oliver A. Whittemore, who was also the first grand secretary. They were all called to the east, welcomed by the grand master, and at his request addressed by Brother Teller. Commemorative of the occasion it was ordered that a photograph be taken. This appears as a frontispiece to the proceedings, the group including also the two past grand masters unavoidably absent; the grand master, and the grand master-elect, twenty-eight living individualities. Another embellishment of the volume is a

half-length portrait of the grand master-elect, as grand master, JAMES R. KILLIAN, a work (and subject) of singular form and beauty.

The diplomatic corps was out in unwonted force, representing forty-nine jurisdictions. Past Grand Master TELLER appeared for Illinois, and as the dean of the corps, responded to the grand master's formal welcome.

Deputy Grand Master J. C. SLACK, of New Mexico, was a visitor.

The grand master (MARSHALL H. DEAN) announced the death of HENRY P. H. BROMWELL, past grand master of Illinois, a citizen of Colorado since 1870, who served the Grand Lodge of Colorado as grand orator in 1874 and in 1880 was made an honorary member of that body, to whose memory our own grand lodge paid tribute one year ago. How he impressed himself upon the Masons of his adopted state we may get some conception from the tribute paid to his mind and character by Past Grand Master LAWRENCE N. GREENLEAF, chairman of the committee on necrology:

He enjoyed to the fullest extent the confidence and esteem of every community in which he ever lived, for he was in very truth the faithful servant of the people. His unflinching devotion to the public weal was prolific of lasting good to this state, and his name will ever be held in grateful remembrance. His fame as a statesman was gained long before he made his home among us; in the vigor of his manhood it had assumed national proportions, for he had been a kindred spirit, confidant and associate, of the most distinguished men of the nation in the culminating and critical period of its history.

* * * * * * * *

We have often expressed the opinion that he was the foremost Mason of his time, and we believe we may truthfully add—of the centuries. In saying this we are fully cognizant of the great merits of others in this and foreign countries. They comprise an array of master intellects whose achievements mostly lay in the domains of history, antiquarian research, jurisprudence, etc. Our lamented brother not only traversed these and other lines, but opened a way into the true realm of Masonry as projected by its founders. He it was who caught the gleam of its hidden treasures, who divined its inmost soul and unfolded its deepest symbolism, who saw that the great lines of earth marked the Mason's progress, and that the constellations which gemmed the heavens above him were symbolic and inseparably connected with the work of the lodge.

* * * * * * * *

It was in the privacy and retirement of his own home that the true nobility of his character and his great attainments were most apparent. It was our good fortune to have made his acquaintance in the early years of his coming to Colorado, which soon ripened into a warm and intimate friendship, which continued to the end. In recent years, when illness and the growing infirmities of age confined him more closely to his home, it had been our custom to visit him nearly every week. These occasions were greatly enjoyed by each, since in our literary tastes we had much in common, and were heartily in accord with regard to Masonic history and symbolism. Often there were gathered together, to enjoy communion with

this master mind, judges and others of various callings. Then it was that he would draw forth from an apparently inexhaustible treasure-house of wisdom those riches of research and gems of thought which were the delight and surprise of his listeners. No one, however intimate or howsoever long his companionship, ever fathomed the vast extent of his knowledge. It can only be described as all comprehensive, so wide and varied was its extent. It embraced a knowledge of several languages, ancient and modern, history, literature, poetry, science, mathematics, geometry, astronomy, etc. Added to these was a thorough knowledge of the Bible.

Another strong pillar of the temple had fallen suddenly, ROGER WILLIAMS WOODBURY, past grand master, who died without warning, from heart trouble, in his sixty-fifth year.

Born in New Hampshire, educated in the public schools and at the printer's case, he enlisted as an infantry private in 1861 and was mustered out four years later as chief of ordnance on the staff of GENERAL TERRY, after having participated in nearly fifty battles and skirmishes and being wounded at Petersburg. The year 1866 found him in Colorado at the age of twenty-five. He soon devoted himself to journalistic work; took the Denver *Times,* an insignificant sheet, and made it one of the most influential papers of the state. Of the general lines of his life work the grand master says:

Retiring from newspaper work, he engaged in banking. He was the moving spirit in the organization of the present Denver Chamber of Commerce, and its first president, and re-elected as long as he would consent. The present public library of Denver is, however, his greatest monument, having been its president and most active worker since its organization, and saw it grow from a weakling to what will soon be one of the leading libraries of our country.

For twenty-five years his brain and pen were fruitfully active in the service of Freemasonry. Of one act of his later service the grand master says:

Reference must be made to the Washington Centennial Memorial Exercises, held at Mount Vernon, Va., December 14, 1899, which attracted the attention of the Masonic world, and has been pronounced the most important Masonic event of the age. It was the mind of Brother Woodbury to conceive the idea and lay out the plan, and his never-tiring hands carried out the work from its inception here in Colorado, almost to its completion by our brethren of Virginia and throughout the Masonic world.

His very latest service was the preparation of the copy and arranging for the publication of a complete history of this observance, ordered by his grand lodge.

The grand master reports several instances in which he had granted permission to lodges to move to new and more commodious quarters. In Illinois such permission would be held to be superfluous within the centres named in the lodge charters.

The following decisions are reported, all of which passed muster:

1. Question—Can a man having a club foot receive the degrees in Masonry? Answer—No.

2. Question—Can a lodge receive a petition from a former member, and ballot upon the same without the petitioner having visited the lodge subsequent to the reception of the petition, and also before ballot? Answer—A lodge can receive a petition for affiliation from a former member, and ballot upon the same, and it is not necessary that the said brother shall visit subsequent to its reception or ballot.

3. Question—Can the petition of a candidate before being balloted upon, be withdrawn if the petitioner so requests? Answer—No. A petition for initiation or affiliation, after having been received by the lodge, and a committee appointed thereon, must follow the usual course and cannot be withdrawn.

4. Question—Is a party owning a building and leasing the same for a saloon, eligible for the degrees, the said party having no interest in the business except as owner of the building? Answer—Yes.

The downright "No" of number 1 leaves no doubt that the anatomical jurisprudence of the Cripple Creek jurisdiction, is intended to be right-angled level and straight up and down. Referring to No. 2, we think the answer would still be correct, on general principles if the petitioner were not a former member, if the committee of inquiry vouched for him as a Master Mason.

No. 3 would be in accord with Illinois law if it excepted cases where the petitioner is found to be manifestly ineligible from lack of residence, and referred only to petitions for the degrees. With us petitions for affiliation may be withdrawn with the consent of the lodge.

In view of the interrogative evolution anent the whisky question, No. 4 makes one wonder why no one has yet inquired as to the eligibility of a proprietor of a "Keeley Cure"—who flourisheth off the drink traffic—as we have already wondered whether the moral turpitude involved in selling corn to a distillery reached a disqualifying degree.

The grand master properly refused to lay the corner-stone of a sugar-beet factory on the ground that it was not a public structure; invoked a dire east wind from the vicinity of Massachusetts Bay, by referring to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania—in connection with its sesqui-centennial celebration of WASHINGTON'S initiation— as "the oldest grand lodge in the United States;" assumed to formally heal a brother Entered Apprentice who received the degree in a regular lodge lawfully at labor on that degree and who was therefore sound and whole, in our judgment, although the lodge was guilty of receiving his petition within three months of a former rejection, in unwitting defiance of the law of the grand lodge requiring six months to elapse in such cases; called attention to the formation of "The HENRY P. H. BROMWELL Masonic Publishing Company," for

the purpose of bringing out an unpublished work, the manuscript copy of which was left complete by the distinguished brother whose name the company bears, at his death, entitled "Restorations of Masonic Geometry and Symbolry," (towards the expense of which the grand lodge guaranteed $2,000); and announced that the WASHINGTON memorial volume published by the grand lodge, was ready for sale (at the price fixed last year, $3 per copy).

The grand orator, CHARLES F. PAINTER, delivered an address along obvious lines, excellent in style, and withal practical and well put.

The grand lodge adopted a complete code which had won the approval of the revising committee and the committee on jurisprudence; referred to the custodians of the work for future report, a compilation for a monitor by Past Grand Master FOSTER, the grand lecturer, designed to reflect only what is found in standard works and such ceremonials as are authoritative in the jurisdiction, and if made official to do away with soliloquies and other excerpts from classic or current literature; authorized the grand secretary to employ a stenographer at a salary not exceeding $50 a month; chartered three new lodges; and after a full discussion of an oral report from the committee on correspondence, on the recognition of foreign grand bodies during which discussion the storm was central over the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, paused a year for breath, re-committing the subject for a fresh report at that time.

JAMES R. KILLIAN was elected grand master; WILLIAM D. TODD re-elected grand secretary, both of Denver.

The report on corespondence (228 pp.) is, as usual, by Past Grand Master LAWRENCE N. GREENLEAF, who says:

> We have not deemed it incumbent upon ourselves to make use of decisions and other matters as texts for extended comments of our own. We have given more extracts than usual because they contain matters of special interest and are worthy of careful perusal.

Whichever plan he pursues, Brother GREENLEAF always makes a report which is interesting and profitable.

From his "Conclusion" we learn the character of the oral report made by him on the recognition of foreign grand bodies, and which led to the discussion we noted in the proceedings. He says:

> Applications for the recognition of several foreign grand bodies are still in the hands of your committee, but we have been unable to obtain sufficient information to enable us to report intelligently at this time regarding their regularity and Masonic status. We shall make oral report in regard to the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, giving such facts as are in our possession, though we are not yet prepared to recommend its recognition. This will doubtless elicit further information from those of our brethren who have recently visited Mexico and who are cognizant of existing conditions.

We regret to miss the original poem for which we have been wont to look at the close of his report. The most effective of these, "The Lodge Room Over Simpkins' Store," we reproduced in our report for 1900, from the Colorado report of 1899. The poem was widely copied by reviewers, and we thank Brother GREENLEAF for letting—despite his own modest qualities—Brother EGGLESTON, of Virginia, tell of the inspiration of its reading in a country lodge in that jurisdiction. The latter says:

Brother Greenleaf treats our review of Colorado very thoroughly and kindly, and mentions our having quoted his poem, "The Lodge Room Over Simpkins' Store." This is a good place to tell him the result. Away down in Tazewell county, Va., a country lodge had a case presented to dire distress and need. The burden was more than the lodge, with its empty treasury, could carry. Sadness and gloom prevailed. At last the noble-hearted brother, Dr. James O'Keefe, called upon the secretary to find our proceedings and turn to the review of Colorado and read that poem. Before he had finished tears glistened in several eyes and hands began to go down into pockets. The widow and orphans were soon provided for, and a cheerful crowd broke up when the lodge closed.

We repeat the story in the hope that some of our brethren may again turn to the poem and read it to their own and to Masonry's everlasting profit.

Brother GREENLEAF devotes seven pages to the Illinois proceedings for 1902, which reflect a careful examination of the address of Grand Master MOULTON, from which he quotes at some length on questions of jurisprudence, on Masonic Homes, and from his strictures on the Pennsylvania regulation prohibiting correspondence between the lodges of its obedience and those elsewhere, except through the grand masters of the respective jurisdictions. He gives also the most salient points in the business of the grand lodge. Flattering notice is taken of the Illinois report on correspondence, and quotations made therefrom on the right of dimission, on the powers of grand lodges anent the question of perpetual jurisdiction, and on the significance of Masonic burial. Touching another and vital question, he thus refers to our views:

He is the doughty champion of Masonry, "pure and undefiled," and continues to oppose the claim of Scottish Rite Masonry to the control of the three degrees anywhere, whether in occupied or unoccupied territory. It seems to us that some settlement should be speedily arrived at concerning this matter, and also as to the recognition of grand lodges who derive their origin from Scottish Rite Supreme Councils. At present there is no uniformity of action among our grand lodges.

However desirable may be a speedy settlement of the questions involved, it is not to be expected. It is only since Masonic history ceased to be written chiefly from the imagination—a very recent period—that a discussion of what constitutes dissent from the original plan of Masonry becomes clear to a sufficient proportion of the membership of grand lodges to bear its legitimate fruit. The strongest entrenchment of the doctrines

of Caste and Privilege which permeate the hierarchical systems alleged to be Masonic, is ignorance. When this is carried, the rest is comparatively easy, and the claim of these systems to exercise authority in the original Masonry whose polity they subvert, goes down the toboggan slide with increasing rapidity.

The inertia of a Masonic status which rests on misinformation is necessarily hard to overcome, but the pressure of demonstrable truth ultimately gets motion into the mass. A third of a century ago only one weak voice was striving for a discussion which should go to the core of this question. Since then strong men have risen up to second the effort, impelled by convictions forced upon them by deeper study, to stand for the exclusive authority of the lodge and the grand lodge in all matters pertaining to the Masonry of the original plan. Progress may seem slow, but it is manifest enough to encourage those who have learned to labor and to wait.

CONNECTICUT, 1904.

116TH ANNUAL. HARTFORD. JANUARY 20.

This volume contains portraits of the retiring grand master, LEON M. WOODFORD; Past Grand Masters ELI SANFORD QUINTARD (1865-6) and WILLIAM WALLACE LEE (1874-5), and EATON W. MAXEY, D.D., grand chaplain in 1879, 1881, and 1900. The last three are borne on memorial pages, their names being reported in the necrology of the year in the address of Grand Master WOODFORD. Brother QUINTARD, the oldest past grand master died at eighty-three; Brother LEE at seventy-five, and Brother MAXEY was in his seventy-first year. Brother LEE was for twenty-six years president of the Connecticut Masonic Veteran Association. All were prominent in their respective communities.

The grand master's notice of the dead of other jurisdictions includes the names of BROMWELL, BROWNING and EGAN, of Illinois.

The representatives of twenty-seven jurisdictions were in the diplomatic gallery, among them GEORGE E. PARSONS, the envoy from Illinois, who later was invested with the purple.

The grand master reported no decisions. He extols the Masonic Home as a great blessing to our needy brethren and a great credit to the Freemasons of Connecticut. At the beginning of the year he had issued a call for subscriptions to start a proposed endowment fund of $250,000 for its maintenance. This yielded $192.70. The number of members at

the end of the fiscal year of the Home was sixty-two; the annual per capita cost of maintenance, $164.08.

Referring to the dignity and impressiveness of the work which had come under his eye, the grand master properly says that there is no place in the work where levity may properly come in, and he might have added with greater force that it should find no place in the preparation for it.

He expresses the wish that the terms "first, second and third" degrees might be abolished, and the proper names given these degrees, namely, Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, Master Mason—advice which we presume he would apply only to the ritual, as in writing they cannot well be spared, as they are sufficiently identifying and their use saves repetition.

He waives his hand gallantly to the ladies of the Eastern Star. Referring to his refusals to permit the ballot to be re-taken in two cases of alleged mistake in voting, he recommends the universal use of the white ball and the black cube ballot, which certainly reduces the liability to errors.

The grand secretary, Past Grand Master JOHN H. BARLOW, referring to tardiness or carelessness in acknowledging official letters thus refers to a sensible practice:

In this connection there is a practice adopted in a few of our lodges which I would like to see more generally adopted; it is called a *Visitor's Notice*. A short note or card sent to a visiting brother's lodge, giving notice of his visit. It serves not only as a recognition of fraternal courtesy to a worthy brother, but is a help in detecting those claiming the right of visitation when not in good standing in their lodges.

The following indicates that either from habit or from conviction the Grand Lodge of Connecticut still treats the "degree" of past master as a part of Ancient Craft Masonry, but as it does not seem to be essential to qualify a master to preside, we infer that it is preserved only as *bric-a-bric*:

The most worshipful grand master appointed Brothers Asa P. Fitch and John H. Barlow, past grand master, to confer the degree of Actual Past Master upon those present who had not received it. The committee retired and conferred the degree upon about thirty masters and past masters of the several lodges.

The grand lodge dues—which are fixed each year—remain at one dollar per capita; seventy-five per cent going to the charity foundation and twenty-five to the expenses of the grand lodge.

GEORGE E. PARSONS, of Norwich, was elected grand master; JOHN H. BARLOW, Hartford, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (214 pp.) is from the accustomed hand of the grand secretary, and is his tenth annual review. A manifestly careful examination of our proceedings for 1903 yields him material for seven

full pages of extract and comment. Of the former are the exordium of Grand Master MOULTON'S address; his reference to the honored dead; his order relative to unusual precautions required by the presence of clandestine lodges, and his address on relinquishing the chair to his successor. The oration of Brother MCFATRICH he finds full of inspiring thoughts.

We are glad to have his kind words of our report; more glad to find so many points in which our judgments accord, giving us, as it does, more confidence in our own perceptions. There are, of course, points on which we differ, as when after quoting from our review of Colorado, wherein we classed with other clandestine lodges all organizations claiming to exercise authority in the Masonry of the three degrees by virtue of any power derived from the Scottish Rite, Memphis Rite *et id omne genus,* he says:

If this be true there is very little genuine legitimate Masonry outside the United States and the British possessions, and Masonry ceases to be universal. We are not quite prepared to admit all this, though we should be careful to avoid the atheistical tendencies of many of them.

No, the question whether or not Masonry is universal does not hang on that "if." Masonry has never been universal in the sense that it was geographically distributed over the whole earth. The claim of the Masonic fathers, the men from whom we have derived our Free and Accepted Masonry, never could have meant universality for it in that sense; because manuscripts contemporaneous with the dawn of speculative Masonry put forward the claim of universality as broadly as it has ever been put since, and these manuscripts were made and used by men who knew—or thought they knew, not being aware of the existence of a few lodges in Scotland—that there were not half a score of lodges in the British Islands and that there were *none* elsewhere. To claim for the society universality under such conditions, in the sense of universal geographical distribution, would have been sheer buncombe. But that Masonry is universal in the sense that its catholic basis of fellowship is broad enough, and the scope of its principles far reaching enough to take in all the races of men was true in the beginnings of the institution, is now true, and will continue to be true through the centuries which are likely to elapse before all peoples have advanced enough to adapt themselves to it and thus make its universal distribution possible.

We criticized regulations requiring that correspondence respecting waiver of jurisdiction between lodges in different states should pass through the hands of the grand masters, as likely to lead to the final nibbling away of the rights of the lodge wherein the power to release or to refuse to do so exclusively lies. He says:

We do not see the danger to which he alludes, as the lodge makes the decisions, only we think all communications from sister jurisdictions should come through the proper channel.

We know that the years fly rapidly, but we do not think that it can be more than a dozen years since a grand master first discovered that the "proper channel" for such correspondence was through his hands. It is no satisfaction to us now to say—"We told you so." But we remember distinctly that we then feared the "danger" that is to Brother BARLOW not yet in sight. When he struck "Quebec" in our review of 1903, we found that it had fully materialized, the grand master saying (and his acts were not questioned) that he had had occasion to remind some of the lodges that they have no authority to grant a waiver of jurisdiction over candidates in favor of lodges in another jurisdiction. He was then speaking of a case of waiver, which, he says (without making it plain whether the consent of the lodge thereto was asked or not), "I was very glad to grant." We cite another case in his own words:

I have declined to grant waiver of jurisdiction in favor of a lodge in Nova Scotia, over a candidate whose home is in Montreal and who is therefore in a position to apply for the degrees in the jurisdiction to which he belongs, notwithstanding the plea that he spends most of his time in the sister province.

There is nothing here to indicate that the lodge made the decision, or that any one was consulted but the grand master.

Brother BARLOW copies our summary of the interesting tables prepared by Grand Master DEWEY, of Kansas, showing the legislation of thirty-five grand lodges anent the liquor question, with the remark that we might have added of Connecticut, that the making of saloon keepers was prohibited "by the use of the blackball." This is also widely true of Illinois, and we presume likewise of other jurisdictions.

He fully endorses our opinion that a Master Mason should be free to choose his Masonic home without regard to jurisdictional lines, as being, he thinks, the almost universal law.

DELAWARE, 1903.

97TH ANNUAL. WILMINGTON. OCTOBER 7.

The volume contains portraits of the retiring grand masters, HARRY J. GUTHRIE, and Grand Secretary BENJAMIN F. BARTRAM, the latter by special order of the grand lodge on the completion of twelve years service in that office.

Nine past grand masters were present. The diplomatic crops included the envoys of thirty jurisdictions, Illinois being represented by Past Grand Master GEORGE MASSEY JONES. Distinguished visitors were Grand Master

W. Holt Apgar, of New Jersey, and suite, including Past Grand Master Ewan and the deputy grand master, grand secretary, grand chaplain and senior grand deacon of that jurisdiction, Frederic J. Brown, representative of Delaware, near the Grand Lodge of New York; and John D. Goff, district deputy grand master, and Past Masters Smith and Burton, of Pennsylvania, all of whom entertained the grand lodge with spirited addresses. Almost the first act of the grand lodge was one of remembrance of the venerable Daniel McClintock, who was grand master in 1866 and 1867, and later the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the grand secretary be and he is hereby instructed to convey to M. W. Past Grand Master Daniel McClintock who is again unable, by reason of the physical infirmities consequent upon old age, to attend this annual communication, the sympathy of this grand lodge and the regret that the brethren feel at missing his familiar face and failing to have his wise counsel in its deliberations, and wishing him many happy years of serene old age.

Grand Master Guthrie announced the demise of Past Masters Henry C. Pennington, Isaac H. Ubil, Edward Dalby and John H. Hastings, and in referring to the dead of other jurisdictions—including our own—said that never, perhaps, in one short year, had so many scholars passed into the great beyond.

He calls attention to the increased and increasing caution made necessary by the multiplication of clandestine lodges in the eastern part of the country, the off-spring of the spurious Grand Lodge of Ohio.

He reported five decisions mostly along well trodden lines. One of them to the effect that a letter from a member, addressed to the W. M., officers and brethren of a lodge, requesting that a candidate elected in his absence be not made a Mason was a valid form of objection. The form in which this was approved by the committee on address—who in Delaware assume or have imposed upon them the functions of a committee on jurisprudence—suggests that their law provides that an objection to an elected candidate stands as a bar to his initiation for a period of one year and no longer, as does the Illinois law. The committee say:

We approve as it is in conformity to law, i. e., that an objection coming from a member of a lodge petitioned has all the force and character of a blackball. Therefore the objection must be renewed at the expiration of one year, otherwise the candidate may be entered at the pleasure of the W. M.

If it is true that after the lapse of a year the candidate may be entered at the pleasure of the master, unless the objection is renewed, then the statement of the committee that an objection "has all the force and character of a blackball," is a careless one, because no lapse of time simply, removes the bar interposed by a blackball; this can only be removed by a favorable ballot on a new petition.

The committee on ways and means for the centenary of the grand lodge in 1906 reported progress. A committee of five was appointed to draw up and present at the next annual, a plan for the formation of a state joint board of relief.

Charles H. Maull, of Lewes, was elected grand master; Benjamin F. Bartram, Wilmington, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (84 pp.) is from the practiced hand of Past Deputy Grand Master Lewis H. Jackson, the grand condenser. As usual he compresses a great deal of interesting matter into a minimum of space. His notice of Illinois is of the year 1902 and the first year of Grand Master Moulton's administration.

Quoting his decision prohibiting the conferring of more than seven degrees by any lodge in one day, he says:

It seems this ruling became necessary in order to correct a growing tendency to abbreviate the ritualistic work of the institution, a thing that should be discountenanced everywhere. There should be no necessity recognized for conferring even so many as seven. Many jurisdictions limit the number to five, and this writer would prefer to limit the number to three, which is as much work as can be impressively done in full form with complete lectures.

The decision as to the right of the tyler to vote in quoted, but elicits no comment. The index to our report receives the appreciative notice which bespeaks the booklover. If he is right in thinking that it will be an incentive to the through reading of the report, the labor of preparing it will not be grudged.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1903.

93rd Annual. Washington. December 16.

This bulky volume, which reflects the careful work of a busy year for the grand lodge, its officers and committees, is embellished with portraits of the retiring grand master, (George Harold Walker,) and Past Grand Master Noble Danforth Larner—long and widely recognized as one of the strong supports of Masonry in the district, and a picture of the monument erected by the fraternity at Oak Hill cemetery, to the memory of William R. Singleton, grand secretary from 1876 until his death in 1901.

Under the revised constitution, which together with by-laws, trial code and ceremonial it was the work of a busy year to perfect, this grand lodge holds five communications annually, at 7 o'clock p. m.

The semi-annual was held May 13, 1903. Twelve past grand masters were present.

If the ghost of the question put by a District Mason in a letter from Hong Kong, China, asking what was his duty when he run up against negro Masons in English lodges in Asiatic cities, is not still abroad in the District, the fear of it still haunts some of the brethren there. It will be remembered that at the annual communication of 1901, when this question was raised, the jurisprudence committee contended themselves with simply stating the law by which the regularity of the status of one under consideration might be tested, but did not tell the inquirer what to do with a clandestine hare after he had caught it inside of a lodge which he knew to be regular. They said:

Your committee do not attempt to inform the brother what American lodges are clandestine. A rule by which our brethren from the District of Columbia, when traveling abroad may be guided, is as follows: One claiming to be a Mason hailing from a lodge within the Masonic territorial jurisdiction of the United States, the grand lodge chartering which is not recognized as such by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, may be safely dismissed Masonically.

At the semi-annual of 1902 the committee were impelled for some reason to bring in a resolution instructing the grand secretary to notify all the grand lodges with which the District of Columbia was in fraternal communication, that there were several lodges in the district, composed of persons of African descent claiming to be Masonic, and that these lodges had formed a grand lodge; that these lodges and their grand lodge were all clandestine, and further, that at that time, there were no persons of African descent members of any of the constituent lodges of the regular grand lodge.

Before the grand secretary could comply with this order a number of the brethren and among them some of the oldest and most prominent members of the grand lodge, expressed to the grand master the fear that an error had been committed, and urged that the matter have further consideration in grand lodge. The ground of their fears appears in the following discreet and carefully put remarks of Grand Master WALKER:

It is not the question of a color line, for Masonry recognizes no color line, and we have brethren on our rolls of full Indian blood, full Mongolian blood, and possibly the blood of other races. But this matter comes before the grand lodge on a complaint that the alleged clandestine Masons hail from a sister jurisdiction, one of the most eminent in our country, and the fear is that by implication our action might be construed as a reflection or censure upon that grand lodge, because that grand jurisdiction has taken no notice of the so-called clandestine Masons within their midst. Each grand lodge is supreme within the jurisdiction in which it may be established, and no other grand lodge should seek to control its affairs expressly or impliedly. We have had no trouble such as is alleged in the letter which forms the subject of this controversy as coming from

our own jurisdiction, and it would seem that we are going out of our way to borrow trouble and assume burdens that do not belong to us. The situation might suggest that concerted action be taken by the several grand lodges to notify the grand lodges with which we are in fraternal relations of the names and numbers of the several lodges in each jurisdiction which are regarded as regular and entitled to recognition, and beyond that it would seem that our duty should not take us. It is not necessary in carrying out the teachings of Masonry that we should enter into a discussion or controversy in which the question of race is primal. Let us hold aloof from any such consideration. The main question in this case, however, is that we should consider well whether or not we are seeking to interfere in affairs arising out of a sister jurisdiction. If we are doing so, then we should stop where we are and go no further; and the order to the R. W. grand secretary relative to notification to sister grand lodges should be withdrawn.

Considering the process by which the notice directed to be sent to other grand lodges was evolved, it does not seem to us that it afforded any ground for umbrage on the part of other jurisdictions, and we are therefore not surprised that the subsequent report of the jurisprudence committee explaining that evolution was held to preclude the necessity of withdrawing or staying the action previously had and ordered.

The grand master reported the receipt of a letter from United States Vice-Consul GANNON in charge at Tientsin, China, in behalf of American citizens and brethren residing there and desirous of forming an American lodge under a charter from the District of Columbia. This he wisely passed over to the jurisprudence, who with equal wisdom—as we think, in view of the experience of other American grand lodges—say:

We recognize and appreciate the national pride of our brethren in desiring to have a lodge at Tientsin instituted under a warrant from our grand lodge, but in view of the universality of Masonry, and of the importance, in our judgment, of a grand lodge granting a charter being so positioned geographically that it can exercise proper supervisory powers over the work of the lodge it may charter, and in view of the fact that our grand lodge is so remote from the place where it is desired to establish the proposed lodge that it would not be practicable for it to exercise such supervisory powers, your committee feels constrained to report that in its judgment it is unwise to advise that such an application might be favorably received.

Notwithstanding this report, the grand secretary was instructed to advise Brother GANNON what steps should be taken to obtain a charter, and inform him that the grand lodge cannot act upon his request until a petition for a charter in proper form shall be received. Up to the close of the year nothing further had been heard in the matter.

Being engaged in considering the report of the committee on revision of laws, by calling off the session was prolonged through three separate but not successive evenings. On calling to labor on May 19, after prayer, the grand master extended to the grand chaplain, the Rev. Bro. CLAUDIUS B.

SMITH, the congratulations of the grand lodge upon his having that day attained his eighty-fifth birthday, to which Brother SMITH happily responded. At a special communication held June 27, to lay the corner-stone of the new Foundry M. E. Church, Brother SMITH was present, but was excused from serving in his station on account of his great age and infirmities. We are glad to notice, however, that he was present at all subsequent communications during the year, and at its close was again elected and installed.

The work of revision being completed, the amended constitution, by-laws, and new code of trials were adopted to take effect August 1, 1903. The new trial code provides for a "Trial Commission," which we find upon examination to be very nearly the equivalent of the "committee" provided for in the Illinois code, but that the scope of its functions is broadened, the commission being required after the evidence is all in, and the accused and the accuser have been heard, to find both as to matters of fact and law and to make such recommendation as it may deem proper, when all—the evidence, findings and recommendation are to be filed, sealed up, with the secretary of the lodge. As with us, the lodge is the final arbiter in the case (unless it be appealed), the proceedings after the report has been read and considered, being substantially the same as under the Illinois code.

This is quite a different matter from the trial commissions provided for by some grand lodges, who practically substitute the Code Napoleon for the precepts of English jurisprudence, in defiance of the landmark which recognizes the lodge as the proper and competent judges of all such controversies."

By the same token the District trial code is to be condemned in that it denies to the grand lodge the power to do full justice to an appellant whom it finds on reviewing his case on its merits, to have been wrongfully deprived of any of his rights.

The revised constitution requires the master to have the charter of the lodge present therein whenever it is open, and to read it to the lodge at the time of his installation; provides that an unaffiliated Mason may visit each lodge in the jurisdiction not more than once before taking the necessary steps for affiliation—recognizes the right of one lodge to confer degrees for another upon request of the latter; retains the old practice of one ballot for the three degrees; requires a residence of twelve months in the jurisdiction next preceding the presentation of a petition for the degrees as a factor in eligibility; makes the jurisdiction of a lodge over its rejected material endure for five years, (unless sooner released, which after the expiration of one year may be done by a two-thirds vote, not less than one month from the receipt of a written application from the

rejected candidate), but requires the lodges to respect the regulations of grand lodges making such jurisdiction more enduring, or even perpetual.

At the stated communication of September 26, 1903, eight past grand masters were present.

Grand Master WALKER referred to the fact that since the May communication the new code had been brought into force and effect without friction or inconvenience to any one and expressed his confidence that the revision would prove of lasting benefit to Masonry in that jurisdiction, a confidence which we think well warranted. He says:

One of the principal benefits of the new law is to simplify the question of jurisdiction, which has frequently been a source of friction with sister grand lodges, by a uniform requirement of a previous residence of twelve months before an applicant may file his petition for the degrees.

He suggested some changes, all of which were worthy of consideration and two of them of general interest. The first of these was in the direction of a more correct usage in the use of titles of officers, while the second was of the first importance, viz. to strike out the requirement of twelve months residence as a condition of petitioning for affiliation, it being in derogation of the right of a Master Mason to choose his Masonic home without regard to jurisdictional lines. These were adopted and thereby hangs a tale: A motion being made and carried to reconsider the vote by which the sections covering the subjects of suggested change were adopted—

Bro. William S. Parks raised a point of order against consideration of the proposed amendments that under the provisions of section 113 every proposition to amend the constitution must be submitted in writing, at a stated communication of the grand lodge, be signed by at least two members, and lie over until the next stated communication at which general business may be transacted.

The grand master assigned the following reasons for overruling the point of order:

The grand master stated that under section 121 of the by-laws a motion to reconsider may be made at the same or the first subsequent stated communication, if moved by one who voted with the prevailing side. This is in accordance with general usage in all parliamentary bodies. Under common parliamentary law, a motion to reconsider applies to any and all questions, and as the revised constitution, when under consideration at the last stated communication, was subject to the rules of parliamentary law, except that a vote of two-thirds was required for its adoption, a motion to reconsider, being a fundamental rule of parliamentary law, was certainly applicable when made in accordance with custom and usage.

We entertain the highest respect for the ability of Grand Master WALKER and his many-sided training as reflected throughout his official Masonic career, but we are constrained to say that we think his ruling in this instance was clearly erroneous. The records of the grand lodge show

that by the terms of its adoption the new constitution became operative on the first day of August, and at the outset of his address the grand master referred, as we have seen, to its having been brought into force at that time, nearly two months earlier than the date at which he was speaking. The method which that instrument prescribed for its own alteration or amendment was as much the supreme law of the jurisdiction as any other portion of it. It is not necessary to discuss the quality of a motion to reconsider as being either more, or less, or equally as fundamental as any other step in parliamentary procedure, because in this case the time had gone by when any of them were applicable, or could become applicable except by the one process pointed out by the constitution confessedly in force.

The committee on work and lectures reported, at the request of the grand master, the draft of an address to the candidate in the preparation room, by the master who was to call the lodge from labor to refreshment for that purpose. Its length (twenty-three lines) was the chief but perhaps not the only reason for the adverse vote on the report. Later, upon a reconsideration, the report was recommitted with instructions to prepare a briefer ceremony. As reported (and adopted) at a subsequent communication, the calling off was not mentioned, but the direction is that the master, or some brother designated by him, shall deliver the address, which, as boiled down, is as follows:

Our ancient and honorable fraternity welcomes to her doors and admits to her privileges worthy men of all creeds and of every race, but she insists that all men shall stand upon an exact equality, and receive her instructions in a spirit of due humility. With this end in view, the lodge into which you are now to be admitted expects you to divest yourself of all those worldly distinctions and equipments which are not in keeping with the humble and reverent attitude it is now your duty to assume, as all have done who have gone this way before you. * * *

The same committee reported upon the following resolution which had been referred to them at the semi-annual:

Resolved, That the committee on work and lectures be directed to consider and report upon the propriety of a change in the present custom of excluding Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft Masons from the lodge at the times of opening and closing said lodges.

Upon the heels of the refusal of the grand lodge to agree to the adverse report of the committee, who were "of the opinion that the present practice should not be departed from," a motion was made that Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts be permitted to witness the opening and closing ceremonies of the degrees they had received, but was lost.

We are not so curious as to this apparently sudden change of heart as we are to know whether the practice of such exclusion prevails elsewhere than in the District of Columbia. We do not remember to have

heard of such a rule obtaining anywhere, and should be glad to learn from our brethren of the guild whether they are as ignorant (or as forgetful) as we are.

At the annual communication (December 16) nine past grand masters were formally received with the honors appropriate to their rank, and Past Grand Master MILTON J. HULL, of Nebraska, was fraternally welcomed. Thirty-three jurisdictions were represented in the diplomatic corps, Illinois by Past Grand Master L. CABELL WILLIAMSON.

Grand Master WALKER announced the death of NOBLE D. LARNER, past grand master; JOHN N. BIRCKHEAD, grand tiler, and ten past masters. Of the character and personality of the first of these, the grand master says:

M. W. Bro. Larner was for nearly half a century a potential force in the business, social, and religious life of Washington. He was abundantly endowed with the qualities that make for success—great moral and physical courage, sound judgment, indomitable energy, and unswerving integrity—and it was said of him that no enterprise with which he was connected was ever known to fail. He was for forty years a member of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, and it was within its sacred walls that the great change came to him, when "in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye," he painlessly sank to rest.

The deceased grand tiler had served in that office since 1894 and had greatly endeared himself to the fraternity. Among the dead past masters was WILLIAM A. GATELY, who was assistant grand secretary from 1894 to 1901.

The grand master reported the appointment of PHILANDER W. BARCLAY as representative near the Grand Lodge of Illinois. Ten decisions reported most of which are ably discussed in the correspondence covering the cases which evoked them.

Number 1 seems to hold that there might be something in the claim of a grand lodge to jurisdiction over a profane who had made a *bona fide* removal from its territory, although in No. 4 the grand master shows that he fully appreciates the difference between territorial jurisdiction and the jurisdiction obtained by rejecting a petition, by the following remark:

The theory and practice of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia is that if a person departs from its jurisdiction with the intention of making his home elsewhere, it no longer has any claim upon him.

His decision (No. 6) in the case of a brother who had been dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues, at a time when he was an inmate of a hospital for the insane was illegally suspended, is equally creditable to his head and heart. He says:

The courts have decided that a man who is insane is not held responsible for any wrongs he may commit, and that he is mentally incapable personally of receiving notice, etc., although provision is made for suits

for or against him through the medium of a committee appointed by the court, all of which, however, we need not discuss. A fraternal organization should not bind its members to the rigid rules enforced by the technicalities of the common law, and even if decisions were found that the notice could be served upon a brother in an insane condition, I would decide that he was incapable of receiving notice as provided in the section of our constitution to which I have referred, and therefore he was illegally suspended.

Equally sensible is his decision that their constitutional provision that "no petition for the degrees shall be withdrawn after it has been referred to a committee," applies only to petitions which the lodge has a right to receive, and that when a lodge finds that it has referred the petition of an applicant who from lack of residence cannot legally apply, its only course is to withdraw and return it.

Equally sound, we think, both on general principles and in construing their enacted law, is his decision that while under that law "It is the duty of every member present to vote, and the master may oblige him to do so," yet the failure of a brother to perform that duty, or his evasion of it by slipping from the room without permission, would not render the ballot invalid unless his failure to vote was in defiance of the master's order.

His decisions were all approved, as was also his action in all cases of dispensations, save one authorizing a lodge to hold its meetings in a room on the lower floor of the building in which their lodge room was situated, until damage to the latter by fire could be repaired, in which case the committee on jurisprudence asked further time that they might more thoroughly consider the question of a lodge holding its meetings in a room not dedicated. Unfortunately the committee will not be able to consult the inn-keepers who housed Masonry in its early days. Like Adam they are dead. But it is a safe guess that it was then held that if the *lodge* was dedicated its work would pass muster, the chief concern as to its meeting-place being then, as, in the earlier traditional period, that it should be so situated that they could catch the interloper going and coming—going up or coming down.

When, only a few years ago, a grand lodge for the first time in this country, and we think for the first time in the history of Masonry anywhere, made a regulation requiring all correspondence between its lodges and lodges in other states, relative to waiver of territorial jurisdiction to pass through the hands of the grand masters of each respectively, we protested against it as likely to end in the destruction of the rights of the lodges in a matter in which nobody but themselves were interested. The prophetic nature of our remarks has received abundant and rapidly accumulating confirmation. Already in this report we have found more than one illustration, in one of which the grand master reported that he

had himself become the arbiter in such cases and in one or more had declined to grant the waiver requested! The same result is practically reached in the following case reported by Grand Master WALKER:

Under date of June 25, I received a communication from Bro. John E. Morris, Jr., secretary of Independent Orange Lodge No. 138, of Orange, Va., requesting a waiver of jurisdiction to allow that lodge to receive the petition for the degrees of Masonry of Mr. W. Clyde Locker, of No. 208 Indiana avenue, northwest, this city. Inasmuch as it is our custom in such cases to have the request come through the grand master of the jurisdiction in which the particular lodge is located, and not wishing to show any discourtesy to the grand master of Virginia, I addressed a letter to M. W. Bro. Edward N. Eubank, grand master of Masons of Virginia, *requesting that his sanction be given before the matter received further attention.* I stated furthermore that *if it was his wish* that the requested waiver be approved, I would promptly lay the matter before one of our lodges, all having concurrent jurisdiction, to the end that the waiver, if possible, might be granted. In response I received a letter under date of July 7 from M. W. Brother Eubank, in which he stated that he would take up the case at once with Independent Orange Lodge, so that the correspondence might be conducted through the regular channels. I have heard nothing further relative to the case.

The italics are ours, showing how naturally as well as how rapidly has been evolved out of a superflous and mistaken courtesy, this threatened usage, which robs the lodges of a right that in the very nature of things can be vested nowhere else. But one more step is necessary to divest the lodges of all their rights. If the grand master may say that a lodge shall or shall not relinquish jurisdiction over a resident of its territory, he may by the same token say that it shall or shall not make him if he applies for the degrees.

The correspondence of the grand master growing out of an invitation to lay the corner-stone of the Navy Department Annex, shows a very clear and correct idea on his part of what is permissible in that line. The fact was brought out that the annex was the property of a private individual, clearly erected for private gain, although the lease under which it was to be occupied was specifically authorized by act of congress. He properly decided that it was not a "public building" and declined the invitation.

It is a very old and probably very wise saying that there is no disputing about tastes; we, therefore, pass over the grand master's account of the interchange of courtesies and shekels between the Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Phythias at their respective fairs, all of which he saw, and part of which he was, but we must be permitted to express our regret that he should officially commend a business corporation trading on the adjective "Masonic."

The committee on jurisprudence was granted further time to consider the question of recognizing the grand lodges of Mexico and the Argentine Republic.

At the St. John's Day communication (December 28) ten past grand masters were present. The committee on grand master's address paid a merited tribute to the ability of Grand Master WALKER and to his thorough and painstaking discharge of his official duties. After he had installed his successor he was the recipient of a jewel of his rank.

JAMES A. WETMORE was elected grand master; ARVINE W. JOHNSTON re-elected grand secretary. The address of both is Masonic Temple, Washington.

The report on correspondence (148 pp.) is by Past Grand Master GEORGE W. BAIRD, the fourth from his hand. In his "Conclusion" he philosophizes briefly, closing as follows:

In a country where but one religion exists the people become corrupt. Where a plurality of creeds exist the sects vie with each other for supremacy in virtue, and in the deprecation of wrong-doing. So, with each grand lodge, a sovereign body, liberal enough to suffer the criticism of its neighbor's correspondence committees, we may regard ourselves in the latter category. During the four years we have been engaged in this work we have been impressed as much with the uniformly good temper of our contemporaries as with their learning and good purposes.

Something over three of his limited number of pages are given to our proceedings for 1903. He thus refers to the destruction of charters:

No less than four charters had to be duplicated, to replace four *destroyed by fire.* This should be an admonition to *all lodges,* to all Masonic halls and temples, to keep charters and records in fire-proof vaults.

The race of men with which this portion of our continent is peopled is so accustomed to taking the chances that it requires something more drastic than good advice to secure the best possible care of charters. It should be said that in three out of the four instances above referred to there is probably not a fire-proof vault in the villages where the lodges are located.

He makes a note of the fees required by our law for dispensations for various purposes, and says:

We beg to invite the attention of our own constituency to this example. The charges are proper; if there is any error it is in charging too little. In uttering these dispensations a grand master is required to set aside both constitution and by-laws. Our own grand lodge has never been able to legislate in favor of these just and proper charges.

Thirty years experience with this scale of fees has proved very satisfactory in Illinois. The shrinkage in emergencies requiring dispensations for balloting out of time has been very remarkable since its adoption. Quoting the remark of Grand Master MOULTON that the most prolific cause of trouble had been invasion of jurisdiction mostly through oversight and carelessness, Brother BAIRD says:

And yet the progressive brethren in this great jurisdiction, still adhere to that "prolific cause."

Territorial jurisdiction is modern; it is not mentioned in the ancient charges; it is not a land mark; it *is* a modern innovation. We have often thought its purpose has been dollars and cents.

Perhaps the fact that lodges are generally permitted to condone their offence against the law by paying over the fees to the complaining lodge has given him additional cause to think that dollars and cents is the underlying purpose of the law of territorial jurisdiction. We have been credited with a pretty keen scent for any concessions to the commercial element in Masonry, but we have never considered this law one of them. It is easier to account for it by the weighty consideration that it secures the judgment of those where he is best known, on the petition of an applicant for the degrees.

He considers the Masonic Home the very exponent of Masonic charity; hails as good news the passing of the Illinois Home for the Aged into the possession of the grand lodge; and looks forward to the time when his grand lodge shall take over the home established by the Eastern Star, which he thinks it should have itself established long ago. We want to say in the utmost sincerity that even if his grand jurisdiction were so much larger that the care of its needy by the institutional method would be relatively much less extravagant than it would be in its present size, we should still feel like congratulating him on the absence of an expensive plant to take toll of the charitable contributions of the craft on their way to the indigent and distressed.

Of the adoption of the adverse report of this committee on the resolution to recognize certain foreign grand bodies, he says:

There is evidence of care and labor as well as time consumed by the committee, and it is safe to follow them.

We are glad to find throughout his report abundant evidence of the truth of his remark that notwithstanding occasional divergences, we twain are traveling in parallel.

ENGLAND, 1904.

188TH ANNUAL. LONDON. MARCH 2.

We have before us the proceedings of two quarterly communications, at both of which the pro grand master, THE EARL OF AMHERST, presided. At the quarterly of December 2, 1903, THOMAS F. HALSEY, M. P., qualified as deputy grand master, to which office he had just been appointed.

The Duke of Connaught, was nominated to succeed himself as grand master. No other name was mentioned for that office, but as usual two names were brought forward for the office of grand treasurer, thus necessitating a ballot at the succeeding quarterly, the date of the election. The board of general purposes brought forward a proposition to exclude (after March 1, 1906) wardens from the make-up of the grand lodge, the chairman explaining that the body had outgrown its accommodations, entailing the necessity of either making the hall larger or the grand lodge smaller. The Earl of Amherst, pro grand master, made the suggestion (which at once ripened into a motion from the floor) that this portion of the report of the board be referred back, so that it might come up at the next quarterly, so that the craft throughout England should have time to consider well so great and vital a change, and to decide how they would ask their masters and wardens to vote thereon in grand lodge.

In the course of the discussion the suggestion that a provincial grand lodge in London would do something to relieve the congestion, emphasized the fact which we have brought out in previous reports, that all England is covered by provincial grand lodges save the metropolitan district.

On the merits of the proposition to exclude, Brother Lichtenberger, P. M. No. 16-70, said (among other things):

May I be allowed to make one remark to the brethren, and that is this, that this is the only grand lodge, so far as I know, where wardens are admitted to grand lodge. Other grand lodges do not admit wardens, and if they have no voice in the councils of the craft I do not think the craft would lose much by it. As a matter of fact I know that things have cropped up at grand lodge which wardens are not supposed to know, and such things may come up again. Quite independent of the matter of space, I believe grand lodge would be none the worse if only installed masters and past masters were present to hear what was going on, and have a voice.

The brother's reading must have been limited. As a rule the wardens are recognized as constituting an integral part of the grand lodge. The exceptions to this are few and far between. We have not the time now to go over all the proceedings on our table in order to determine just what proportion these exceptions bear to the whole number of jurisdictions, but picking up at random the proceedings of fourteen grand lodges including three in the Dominion of Canada, we find but one that does not show the wardens to be members of the grand lodge; and in that one (New South Wales) the evidence is not conclusive either way, the minutes not being sufficiently detailed to show whether they participate in the proceedings or not.

The motion to refer back prevailed by a large majority, and at the March quarterly the board announced its purpose to proceed no further

with the matter at present, expressing the hope that land for a larger hall might be obtained in a year or two.

We trust that proposition is laid away for its final rest, for we regard the right of the wardens to membership in the grand lodge as rooted in the landmarks and resting upon precisely the same basis as the right of the master to the same franchise.

At the quarterly communication of March 2, 1904, THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT was re-elected grand master by acclamation. SIR EDWARD LETCHWORTH remains grand secretary. The necrology of the year included but one present grand officer, Past Grand Warden SIR ALBERT W. WOODS, grand director of ceremonies. The board of general purposes reported as follows upon a matter to which we referred at some length in our report of last year:

In compliance with the direction from grand lodge to take into consideration the numerous infractions of Rule 205, Book of constitutions, as to the publication of matters "improper to be published," the Board has inquired into several complaints made. In one case, a brother who had advertised his intention to publish a book containing such matters, gave a full explanation, withdrew his contemplated publication, and apologized for his indiscretion, which apology was accepted. In another case a brother who had published in his newspaper such proceedings of a lodge meetings as transgressed the rule, understook to meet the wishes of grand lodge in every way. In a third case, however, a brother who had transgressed after having received a special warning, was suspended for six months.

The grand registrar gave an opinion on a point raised by the District Grand Secretary of Wardens, that a ballot for affiliation where the grand lodge certificate of the applicant and his clearance certificate (dimit) from his present or former lodge was not produced at the meeting when the ballot is taken, as required by the rules of the grand lodge, was invalid, but the propriety of taking action on this view is a matter for the discretion of the authorities, especially as in many cases subscriptions may have been received for so long a time as might be held to "regularize" what had been done. Five hundred guineas were contributed towards the extension and improvement of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, which for 800 years has held a foremost rank among the hospitals of the Kingdom.

At the annual grand festival, April 27, 1904, the deputy grand master presided. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT (Prince ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT), was proclaimed grand master, who it was announced, had reappointed THE EARL OF AMHERST pro grand master, and THOMAS F. HALSEY, M. P., deputy grand master, and they were duly proclaimed as such.

The address of the grand officers is Freemason's Hall, London.

FLORIDA, 1904.

75TH ANNUAL. JACKSONVILLE. JANUARY 19.

The portraits of the grand master, THOMAS M. PULESTON, and the deceased junior grand warden, WARREN TYLER, embellish this very neat volume of the Florida proceedings.

Ten grand masters were present, and no fewer than forty-six jurisdictions were represented in the diplomatic corps, Illinois by JAMES C. CRAVER, of Sutherland.

In reporting the necrology of the year, Grand Master PULESTON noticed first the departed of other jurisdictions, among them the distinguished dead of Illinois. Until within less than a month of their annual communication, their official circle remained intact, then it was broken by the passing of WARREN TYLER, junior grand warden, at the early age of forty-two. His portrait (facing his memorial page) is that of an unusually handsome man who might be of that age or twenty years younger. Others dead were Dr. REGINALD H. WELLER, for many years grand orator, and W. B. BARNETT, of the grand lodge trustees, one of the strong men who carried through their temple-building enterprise.

The grand master suggested that as the next annual communication would be the seventy-fifth anniversary of the grand lodge it would be an appropriate time to celebrate their entrance into the family of grand lodges, and wisely advised that one feature of the program should be an historical address by their senior past grand master, SAMUEL PASCO. A special committee has charge of the celebration, Brother PASCO having been appointed historian.

In speaking of their foreign relations, the grand master says:

I received a request from the Grand Orient of Brazil for an exchange of representatives, to which I respectfully replied that it was not the custom in this grand lodge to exchange representatives until the question of recognition had been passed upon, and that as there appeared to be no record in our proceedings of any formal recognition of their grand body, we declined for the present to comply with the request.

We recall a case occurring a year or two since, where a grand master assumed to exchange representatives with a grand lodge not recognized by his grand lodge, and made it stick! At all events his grand secretary's tables of grand representatives still carry their names.

Referring to the invasion of Texas by a body calling itself the Grand Lodge of the Federal District of Mexico, the grand master seems to be of the opinion that this predatory body is the successor of the body of the

same name which was recognized by Florida in 1884, though he says it is thought by many that the succession is illegitimate. He recommended that the grand lodge declare that the recognition accorded at that time does not apply to this pretended successor. Past Grand Master SILAS B. WRIGHT, chairman of the committee on correspondence, in his highly instructive special report on Mexico, deals with this body as well as with the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico and the Grand Lodge Ignacio Ramirez (of Tamaulipas,) whose petitions for recognition came into his hands too late for report last year. We give his conclusions, which were wisely adopted by the grand lodge.

In view of the chaotic condition of Masonry in Mexico, and the evident fact that the petitioning grand lodges are not generally recognized, even in their own jurisdiction, as a sovereign grand lodge having exclusive jurisdiction over the York or any other rite, and as they have stultified themselves by joining the atheistic and clandestine bodies who assisted the Swiss Grand Lodge in holding the so-called Masonic Congress, your committee can not, at this time, recommend its recognition. We do not desire, however, to absolutely cut them off, hoping that in the near future conditions may improve and that under the influence of our American Masons they may yet so conduct their Masonic affairs as to render it possible for us to grant their request. We therefore recommend that the recognition of the Grand Lodge of the Valley of Mexico and the Grand Lodge Ignacio Ramirez be indefinitely postponed, with permission to your correspondence committee to call it up at any time when conditions and circumstances make it desirable.

Your committee further recommend that as to the Grand Lodge of the Federal District of Mexico, to whom recognition was accorded in 1884, ceased to exist as an independent sovereign grand lodge, upon its merger into the gran dieta, that the resolution of recognition of 1884 be and is hereby declared of no force or effect, and does not apply to the present body calling itself the Grand Lodge of the Federal District of Mexico.

Inasmuch as the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico (into which the Grand Lodge of the Federal District had already been merged) was also merged into the gran dieta, we do not quite see how in his eyes it, too, failed to cease to exist as an independent sovereign grand lodge.

By a slip of the memory which seems to us almost inexplicable in view of the pronounced position Illinois has occupied for so many years, he puts our jurisdiction in the list of those who have recognized the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico. Not only has Illinois never recognized any of the Mexican bodies, but the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico was one of the bodies included in the resolution upon which we reported adversely in 1901, which report he reviews in his general report of this year after having chronicled its adoption at our last annual communication.

But two decisions are reported: the first, relating to the jurisdiction of lodges over offenders, reflects our own law; the second claims for their lodges the personal jurisdiction acquired by receiving a petition, a

duration of only one year in case the applicant is rejected, differing radically from our own law under which the jurisdiction endures until waived by the rejecting lodge. In answer to queries submitted during the session the jurisprudence committee make the following sound statement relative to dimits, based upon the proposition held in common by Florida and Illinois law, that "The action of the lodge is the dimit, and the document itself (called a dimit) is simply a certificate showing the action of the lodge."

It follows, therefore (1) that a dimit cannot be granted except in open lodge and by consent of the same; (2) that a brother obtaining a paper in the form of a dimit, without the knowledge or consent of his lodge, is not a dimitted Mason even if the paper is signed by the W. M. and secretary; (3) if such paper is presented to another lodge, with an application for affiliation, and the lodge votes to admit the applicant, he does not thereby become a member of the lodge which thus acts upon his application; his membership remains in his old lodge because he has not been dimitted therefrom. The paper dimit, signed and sealed by the master and secretary, is entitled to the highest credit and a lodge is justified in accepting it as proof of the Masonic standing of an applicant, but, should it afterwards be found that the dimit was issued without authority, the action of the lodge in admitting a brother to affiliation should be rescinded.

This is of general application, because although in Illinois the dimit issues as a matter of right and upon the order of the master (after the written application therefor has laid over for the period prescribed by law), that order must be made in open lodge and a record then and there made thereof.

Readers of our last year's report will recall the fact that a committee of the Grand Lodge of Florida reporting on the project to build a Masonic Home and Orphanage, after a most discouraging response from the lodges, and in the face of their own statement that they did not think the best way for dispensing the charity of the fraternity was through the medium of a home, nevertheless recommended the appointment of a board of trustees for a home and orphange, and that an assessment of fifty cents per capita be levied towards a permanent fund looking to ultimate building. This year a constitutional amendment taxing the lodges $2 for each initiation and fixing the per capita dues at $1.25, of which amount one dollar of the initiation fee and fifty cents of the dues were to be turned over to trustees of the benevolent fund, came up for final action and was defeated, and thereupon the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the resolution appearing on page 321 of the proceedings of the seventy-fourth annual communication of this grand lodge to make "an annual assessment upon the particular lodges of this jurisdiction of fifty cents per capita for the establishment of a permanent fund" for a Masonic home and orphanage, be and the same is hereby rescinded.

Such a per cent of the surplus in the treasury and of the annual dues as the finance committee might determine was directed to be applied

to the home and orphanage fund, and the trustees reported $4,072 subscribed by the members of the grand lodge. Moreover, the lodges were recommended, each to appoint a committee to solicit funds for the projected institution. A proposition coming in from a lodge to increase the per capita assessment for the home and orphanage fund from fifty cents to one dollar, went to the committee on finance, who reported that in view of the action of the grand lodge already had, no action thereon was necessary, which we take to mean that the grand lodge has definitely, as well as wisely, abandoned the idea of building and maintaining a home by taxation. The grand orator, H. S. Yerger, delivered a greatly enjoyed address, which for the double reason that it was without notes and partly esoteric, does not appear in print. Four new lodges were chartered and two continued under dispensation. In the case of one of the latter the records show many irregularities. "In some cases they do not show that the lodge was opened, nor in what degree it was opened upon, though regular business was transacted." We presume it was the absence of any certain information as to the lodge being opened which led to the order to heal those whose making had been accompanied with irregularities, because if the lodge was lawfuly at labor there could be no question of the lawful Masonic status of one made therein, no matter what other irregularities or omissions occurred in his making.

Thomas M. Puleston, of Monticello, grand master; Wilber P. Webster, Jacksonville, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (151 pp.) the third by Past Grand Master Wright is, like its predecessors, a paper of great merit and interest. He gives nearly five and one-half pages to a notice of the Illinois proceedings for 1903, touching the more important matters of legislation, but largely devoted to a review of our special report of 1901 (against the recognition of certain foreign grand bodies) which was, after postponements covering two years, finally adopted at the session he had under review. Of one of the grand lodges included in the resolution of recognition, he says:

In 1902 a strong appeal was made by P. G. M. Smith for the recognition of the National Grand Lodge of Egypt, but the writer was unable to discern any reasons advanced favoring recognition, other than sentimental and personal, which were urged by Brother Smith because he had spent some time in Cairo, the year before, and had met several members, of their lodges and had been the recipient of some attention at their hands.

Of our general review, he says:

The correspondence report by Brother Robbins is fully up to his high standard and contains much that is valuable and interesting, though he never fails to abuse those who are in any way connected with the Scottish Rite. Many times his language is somewhat intemperate, unnecessarily so, thereby losing much of its force and elegance.

Of the last count in the indictment, that of using somewhat intemperate language, we have only to say that we fear it is not overdrawn; of the first, that we never fail "to abuse those who are in any way connected with the Scottish Rite," that was written hastily. As we are connected with the rite ourself, the charge could hardly be wholly true. We feel quite sure that we have referred to many who are connected with the rite, and who really venerate it, without abusing them. But the claim of the rite, or for the rite, that it possesses any authority in genuine Masonry, Free and Accepted Masonry, the Masonry of the Grand Lodges of Florida and Illinois, is so bald-faced a piece of impudence that our characterization of it might seem to one who had not studied it so long and so closely, something akin to abuse. This, however, is something quite different from abusing individuals.

A very interesting feature of Brother WRIGHT's report—and as valuable as it is interesting—is his review of the proceedings of the fifteenth volume of the transactions of the Lodge Quatuor Coronati, of London, and of the article in the sixteenth on degrees by the historian GOULD, relative to which Brother WRIGHT concludes:

We think that Brother Gould has proven that, in England, there were two degrees, while in Scotland, there was but one, and that the severance of the parts into three degrees was about 1735-8.

This article of Brother GOULD's on "The Degrees of Pure and Ancient Freemasonry" covers much the same ground as (and is in the nature of a sequel to) the "Digression on Degrees" in his Concise History of Freemasonry, which adds so greatly to the value of that work.

GEORGIA, 1903.

117TH ANNUAL. MACON. OCTOBER 27.

Two past grand masters were present. An eloquent letter was received from a third—J. L. WRIGHT, now a resident of Fort Worth, Texas, which is printed in the proceedings. The envoys of fifty-six grand jurisdictions were present, Illinois being represented by THOMAS J. CARLING.

The grand master (MAX MEYERHARDT) seems to have been amply justified in saying that the past year had been with them one of unparalelled prosperity to Masonry. He announced the death of Past Grand Master JAMES M. MOBLEY, at four score years, an ideal Mason, a member of the fraternity for more than fifty years, long a conspicuous figure in the grand lodge, and, in the words of the grand master, "a great, useful and

beloved citizen." Also deceased were thirteen past masters, among them Geo. R. Barker, who died at the ripe age of eighty-eight.

The grand master waxed hot over the following:

At the last annual communication of this grand body, a resolution was introduced, restricting the power of the grand master to make committee appointments by providing that not more than three past masters should be placed on any committee. The resolution was defeated, but some who favored it gave notice that the matter would be again brought to the attention of the grand lodge and its passage urged. Were it not for this, I would gladly ignore what to many of us was a most unpleasant incident. As it is, I would be recreant to my ideas of duty were I to remain silent on this subject.

That the first movement to abrogate or limit the powers of the presiding officer should happen during his administration, seems to have impressed him with the idea that its animus was personal to himself. The two reasons, he says, assigned by the supporters of the resolution, were that it was a measure of economy, and that by the appointment of past masters on committees a grand master might perpetuate himself in office. The fact that the economical issue should be raised just at the time when their treasury was overflowing with the greatest surplus in its history, seems to have been responsible for or to have strengthened the impression to which we have referred. Be that as it may, he insists the point is not well taken—that the increased enthusiasm and devotion caused by the attendance of the past masters cannot be estimated in dollars and cents, and that their wisdom, devotion and loyalty are worth more to the grand lodge than all the money that could be poured into its coffers. If these past masters remain at the communication for the full three days they receive $12, out of which they must pay their railroad fare both ways and their hotel bill while in Macon, and must lose five days of their time. Manifestly, there is no speculation in this, for as a rule the past master in attendance must pay something out of his own pocket for the privilege of meeting with his brethren.

The idea, says the grand master, that a past master would "barter his vote for a committee appointment is not only repugnant to every sense of fairness, but must excite in the breast of every true Mason the deepest indignation and horror."

We infer from this that each past master has one vote individually. If this is so, there is a consideration not mentioned by the grand master, that may have impelled some to favor the resolution. The committees of the Grand Lodge of Georgia are phenomenal in size. Apart from the committee on correspondence, consisting practically of one member, and the committees on finance, grand lodge property, and auditing, consisting of three each, there are: committee on grand master's address, consisting this year of 57 members; credentials, 55 members; jurisprudence, 66;

general welfare, 57; appeals and grievances, 69; by-laws, 56; memorials, 55; returns, 43; charters, 65; relief, 51; unfinished business, 30. These numbers are not constant. This year the aggregate membership of all these committees is 614, against 359 last year. This year 178 past masters were listed by the committee on credentials; last year, 107. From the grand master's remarks we infer that all present had committee assignments, and by the same token we infer that a large proportion of them were present because, having such assignments, their expenses were in part or wholly paid. Here, then, is a voting force equal to that of about sixty lodges; and this brings us to the consideration which we said might have induced some at least to support the resolution, without reference to the question of such force becoming a make-weight in elections, and that is, that it impairs the representative character of the grand lodge.

This has been a burning question in more than one grand lodge, going on to outright schism in one—which it took years to heal.

The grand master's remarks further warrant the inference that the gradual expansion of committees had led to the inclusion, we might almost say the creation of a large class of recipients of per diem not contemplated when the original legislation on that subject was enacted. If this is so, then the fact that the day of large committees antedates the administration of the present grand master, ought to relieve his mind of the suspicion that there was any personal animus in a movement for its curtailment.

Of the Masonic Home (the corner-stone of which was laid on the first day of the session) the grand master says:

I think I can safely promise that on May 1st the home will be in full and successful operation. I have already alluded in the report of our finances to the manner in which this home will be maintained. The pledges which we made to you three years ago shall be carried out to the letter. These pledges were that the grand lodge should in no event incur any debt on account of the home, and further, that no Mason and no lodge should be taxed for the support of the home. These promises, I stand here today to renew and to reaffirm. As I have already shown, the annual surplus in our treasury should reach the sum of from $12,000 to $15,000, two-thirds of which will be amply sufficient to maintain the home and the remaining one-third can be kept in our treasury to swell our yearly increasing surplus.

Inasmuch as the annual surplus by which the Home is to be maintained is the product of taxation, the keeping of the pledge not to tax any lodge or Mason would seem to consist in graciously refraining from associating the word "Home" with the levy.

Twenty-five decisions are reported, some of which are elementary, some turn on local law, and some of general application. We select the following:

1. "When application is made for Entered Apprentice degree, and committee appointed and it is ascertained that the applicant is a Roman Catholic, what course should be pursued?

I replied that Masonry does not ask to what religious denomination a man may adhere. If he believes in God and is otherwise worthy and well qualified, he is eligible to receive the degrees in Masonry.

2. A lodge owning a building which includes a storehouse, cannot rent said storehouse for saloon purposes. It being contrary to our law for a Mason to engage in the liquor traffic, surely a lodge of Masons should not be allowed to derive profit from such traffic.

3. One who is elected to receive the Entered Apprentice degree, but before the degree is conferred, engages in the busines of traveling salesman for a wholesale liquor house, thereby become ineligible to receive the degrees and the same should not be conferred upon him.

4. Electioneering for office in a Masonic lodge is improper and any brother guilty of such conduct should be dealt with as for other Masonic offenses.

9. One who uses profane and obscene language or who indulges to excess in intoxicating liquors, should not be made a Mason, and the lodge which knowingly makes such a man a Mason, is subject to Masonic discipline.

10. It is a violation of Masonic law for a Master Mason to slander a brother Mason's daughter. A Mason guilty of such conduct should be charged and punished.

11. Pending the trial of charges against a Master Mason, he has the right to vote on a petition for initiation or any other question that may come before the lodge.

14. One who applies for a dimit and is clear of the books and no charges preferred against him, is entitled to a dimit. Should charges be preferred against him, they would have to be tried before the dimit is granted.

23. The verdict of a court would not be sufficient evidence to convict in a Masonic lodge. The lodge is not governed by the verdict of the court. A court may find a man not guilty and still he may be convicted in a lodge, or *vice versa.*

24. The question has been several times submitted to me during the year as to whether the commissioner of a dispensary is eligible to receive the degrees in Masonry, or, whether, being already a Mason, he should not be charged with unmasonic conduct, under our present law, and expelled. As the law now reads, anyone employed in a dispensary to sell whiskey in ineligible to receive the decrees, or, if already a Mason, must be charged and expelled. The only question is, shall this law be so construed as also to include the commissioners, elected by the city or county authorities, or both, to have charge of the dispensary, but who do not actually sell whiskey in said dispensary. As the question is an important and a far reaching one, I decided to bring it before this grand body for final decision. As there are a number of dispensaries now in Georgia, I suggest that you investigate this matter carefully and then formulate such a law as you may think right and proper in the premises.

We fully concur in number one. The objection that has been raised, that all Roman Catholics know that the rules of church forbids their becoming Masons, and hence that if one becomes a Mason he does it in violation of what he knows to be his duty, and is, therefore not a conscientious man and so unfit to be a Mason, is too specious and far-fetched. That sort of a rule would exclude every dancing Methodist or card-playing Presbyterian, but admit an Episcopalian or a Unitarian who does both. Nos. 2, 3 and 24 should be read together, as they illustrate some of the perplexities attendant upon putting into legislation what should be left to the blackball. No. 9 narrowly escapes being in the same category; logic goes to strange lengths unless it is corrected by the sense of proportion. No. 4, we are glad to see, assumes the shape of law in Georgia. No. 10 we would amend by adding to the first sentence *or any other man's daughter.* No. 11 was properly amended by the jurisprudence committee, who added the words "except on questions touching his own case." No. 14 shows that Georgia, like Illinois, recognizes the *right* of dimission, and No. 23 is in accord with Illinois precedents. The far reaching character of No. 24 led to its reference with cognate matters to a committee of eleven, one from each Masonic district, to report next year.

The suggestion of the grand master that the request of the grand lodges of the Argentine Republic and Costa Rica be referred to a special committee, to report to the grand master, who should be authorized, if the report were favorable, to effect an exchange of representatives, was not reported upon by the committee on address. A matter of such moment should be passed upon by the grand lodge.

Of the large number of miscellaneous dispensations issued, twenty-three were for lodges moving into new halls. With us no such authorization is necessary if the new premises are at the place named in the charter. Many dispensations were issued to confer degrees out of time, ballot at called meetings, etc., and *mirabile dictu,* to confer the Fellow Craft or Master Mason degree, or both, at one meeting, "without examination or *ballot.*" We infer that the ballot here referred to is on proficiency only, the ballot before initiation being held to carry with it membership in the lodge, because the right to participate in the ballot which makes one a member, as well as that which entitles one to be entered in any lodge is an inherent one, not subject to dispensation.

The following time-saving proposition was reported upon adversely by the committee on jurisprudence, and defeated:

Whereas, Considerable time is consumed at each session of the grand lodge in roll call to verify the roll of attendance on said grand lodge; Be it

Resolved, 1st. That upon the opening of the grand lodge at each communication thereof, the grand secretary shall call the roll of subordinate lodges until a quorum of representatives shall answer.

2. So soon as it is made known to the grand master, by said call, that a quorum of the grand lodge is present, the roll call shall be suspended, and it shall be the duty of the grand master to refer the further verification of the roll of subordinate lodges and attendance on said grand lodge to a committee, hereinafter provided for, whose duty it shall be to verify said roll under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the grand master, and report thereon to the grand lodge.

3. That a committee of three (3) be appointed by the grand master, to be known as the committee on enrollment, whose duty it shall be to verify the roll of attendance on the grand lodge at each communication thereof.

We can unhesitatingly recommend the methods practiced for many years in Illinois to secure an accurate roll of attendance and something more. Here the roll is never called, but when the grand lodge is opened the committee on credentials reports to the grand master, either personally or through the grand secretary, that representatives of a constitutional number are present, when business proceeds.

The accuracy of the roll as well as that of the committee on mileage and per diem is thus secured: The two committees work side by side. Cards have been sent out by the grand secretary (with the blank returns,) bearing explicit directions, upon which the representative enters his name in the line corresponding to his rank, be it master or warden, or proxy of either and also the name and number of his lodge. This card is presented to the committee on credentials, who copy it on their roll, and return it to the holder, who then presents it to the committee on mileage and per diem, who enter his name upon their roll and on the card the number of miles traveled, the amount of his mileage and per diem, and give it back to him, to be again presented when he returns for his order on the grand treasurer.

The same course is pursued with the grand officers, permanent members, and members of committees; and so far as the committee on credentials is concerned, with grand representatives and past masters, not on the pay roll.

Since this plan was adopted, now thirty-two years ago, the report of either of these committees has not been read *in extenso* in grand lodge, thus saving many hours of valuable time. It is unnecessary to read either report for verification, because each individual interested therein has *that portion of both which refer to him in his own pocket,* and can assure himself of its correctness at his leisure.

The Grand Lodge of Georgia still clings to its Draconian law by which brethren are guillotined for poverty or perversity, some fifty-five being expelled for non-payment of dues, at this session.

A member of the grand lodge died suddenly on the evening of the first day of the session. The grand lodge assumed the funeral expenses

and the cost of transportation of the remains, escorted by a committee of five members, and adopted the following:

Resolved, That the grand treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to pay the full per diem of Bro. S. W. Millican, past master of Goshen Lodge No. 71, whose death occurred suddenly at his boarding house in this city last night while in attendance on this communication of the grand lodge.

Resolved further, That the grand treasurer be authorized to pay the full mileage and per diem of Bro. W. J. Millican, present master of Goshen Lodge No. 71, who accompanied the remains of his father to his late home in Carroll county today.

The grand lodge chartered fifteen new lodges; exemplified the work and re-adopted Akin's manual; sent a message to President Diaz, of Mexico, congratulating him on his escape from an assassin's attempt upon his life, and received the reply—"Gracias false todo;" passed the hat after receiving and being entertained by the children of Brother Mumford's Industrial Home, and appropriated enough to make the $97.26 thus collected, an even $500; ordered painted portraits of Past Grand Masters John P. Shannon and James M. Mobley, and former Grand Secretary A. M. Wolihin, for its walls; and adopted the following:

Whereas, There are only two grades of offenses know to Masonry, to-wit: unmasonic conduct and gross unmasonic conduct, therefore, be it

Resolved, That hereafter the committee on grievances and appeals shall in making their report designate the offenses with which brethren may be charged by one of these titles only.

Max Meyerhardt, of Rome, grand master; W. A. Wolihin, Macon, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (113 pp.) is again by Bro. A. Q. Moody. We find it, we think, the most interesting and valuable of his reports, because he has given himself a somewhat freer hand in criticism while losing nothing in fraternal tone and courtesy. He gives three and one-half of his limited number of pages to our proceedings for 1902. He quotes freely the decisions of Grand Master Moulton, and fails to see the reasonableness of that one forbidding a lodge "to transact any business involving final action by vote of the lodge, at any meeting after the work of conferring degrees has begun." He says:

If some important matter has been overlooked, the business could, and ought, to receive attention after the degrees have been conferred. In this jurisdiction, the question is always asked if any brother has anything to bring before the lodge, and this is done to prevent the omission of any business that ought to receive the consideration of the brethren.

He quotes Brother Moulton's comment on the decision, and adds:

Unless for providential reasons, brethren have no right to leave the lodge room before all business is concluded. They should feel "vitally interested" in all matters, which pertain to a proper administration of lodge affairs.

The end sought to be reached by the decision is a good one, but it is a question whether it is not better to give the master free rein and then hold him responsible, than to interfere with his right to direct the order of business and work. He commends the decision reached by the jurisprudence committee, approved by the grand lodge, that the grand master has no right to order the expulsion of a brother who has been convicted by his lodge and his punishment fixed by it at definite suspension. He quotes from our last previous report our running commentary on certain Georgia decisions, reproducing the following remarks relative to one of them (No. 16) which declared that a Fellow Craft becoming badly crippled in a railroad wreck was thereby disqualified for raising to the third degree.

In Illinois the doctrine of No. 16 does not prevail; the degree would no more be withheld from him than he would be turned out should he be crippled after he had received it.

He asks:

As to No. 16, we would inquire of our learned brother, suppose the injury from the wreck was of such a nature as to render the candidate physically unable to comply with certain requirement contained in the Master Mason's degree, would the brother suggest that a "dummy" be provided, while the candidate looks on as an interested spectator?

Yes, just that, if any point in conferring the degree, that was the most available way to give him the completest understanding of it. Because he is left in a condition where he cannot get as much out of the degree as his physically sound brethren, is no reason why he should not get all out of it that is possible. The only thing that stands in the way of a maimed or defective profane being made a Mason, is the landmark. The landmark was satisfied in this case when the brother was made. When that landmark was set up "making" was all there was of Masonry, ceremonially speaking. How long it had been set up we do not know, but we do know that it was recognized before the time when, by a process of expansion or segmentation, the one ceremonial gave place to two, and, later still to three. The one ceremonial still makes one a Mason, clothes him with a Mason's rights. From this time on he is to be dealt with as a Mason, a brother whom no misfortune can again make subject to a restriction which in the nature of things could only be operative so long as he was outside of the institution.

IDAHO, 1903.

36TH ANNUAL. BOISE. SEPTEMBER 8.

This attractive volume, which bears the imprint of a Boise printing house, is embellished with a half-tone portrait of JOSHUA M. COWEN, the incoming grand master.

Six past grand masters were present, as were also the representatives of fifteen grand jurisdictions, including STEPHEN DEMPSEY, of Caldwell, the envoy of Illinois.

The grand master (DAVID F. MASON) read the death roll of the jurisdiction for the year, which happily had left the circle of present and past grand officers without additional break.

He urged the necessity of drawing the reins tighter in the direction of temperance, and on his recommendation the following was adopted:

Resolved, That all spirituous, vinous, and malt liquors shall be excluded from all Masonic banquets given by the constituent lodges in this jurisdiction, or the members thereof as Freemasons. This resolution does not abrogate or interfere with resolution No. 158, on page 136 of Masonic Code and Digest, now in force.

Not having the digest before us we are unable to see whether the string attached to the resolution, limits its scope. At all events the legislation is to be commended. The strong have no right to subject the weaker to temptation that may cause them to offend. For thirty years the Craft of Illinois have reaped only the best of fruitage from this sweeping declaration on their statute book:

"No lodge shall, on any pretence, introduce intoxicating liquors, or permit their use as a beverage, in any room used by such lodge."

We cannot, however, commend the legislation which made the following a part of their written law:

No lodge in this jurisdiction shall receive an application for the degrees of Masonry or for affiliation from any person who is engaged directly, or indirectly, either as proprietor or employe, in manufacturing or selling intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and every person who, at the time of the adoption of this section, is a member of any lodge in this jurisdiction and shall thereafter engage, directly or indirectly, either as proprietor or employe, in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, shall forfeit all rights and privileges belonging to him as a Mason, and shall be forthwith expelled from the lodge of which he is a member, but this section shall not be construed to apply to any person who, at the time of its adoption, shall be a member of any lodge in this jurisdiction and, at the time of such adoption, in good standing and engaged in such business.

Such legislation invades the proper domain of the ballot whose blackball is ample for the protection of the fraternity from the intrusion of those not of good report, robs the individual voter of the responsibility as well as the discretion laid upon him by the unwritten landmarks, and substitutes for the immemorial methods by which temperance is inculcated as one of the cardinal virtues, a declaration whose effect, if not whose aim, is to make the fraternity as a prohibition league an avowed factor in one of the political questions of the day.

In a case where a railroad man, elected to receive the degrees, had sent in the fees for all the degrees ($50 for the first, $25 for the second and $20 for the third) with his petition, and who had not been able to get off from his work to take them, had at the end of about eight months quit the road, and finding it impossible to join the lodge at present had asked for a refund of the fees, the grand master properly instructed the lodge to return them.

The jurisprudence committee had the concurrence of the grand lodge in saying that unless the lodge voted otherwise it had the right to retain fee for the degree of Entered Apprentice. We do not know on what ground the committee based its conclusion, unless—as in cases we have known—the by-laws of the lodge provided for the forfeiture of that fee in case of non-appearance; but we do know that we are in full accord with repeated Illinois decisions that lodges can eat no man's bread for nought; that no lodge can make a by-law which will stand against the equities—if it cannot (either from its own inability, or because from his inability or from the exercise of his own free will the candidate fails to give it the opportunity) give an equivalent for what it has received, it must return it.

The grand master's decisions that no documentary evidence could take the place of proof by due examination in deciding upon the admission of a strange visitor; that a lodge acquired no jurisdiction over a Master Mason by rejecting his petition for affiliation; and that in a case where a candidate had been declared elected notwithstanding two members averred that they had each cast a blackball, their right of objection afforded them ample remedy, were approved, as was also the following, from the committee on jurisprudence, in response to a request doubtless suggested by irregularities:

Your committee has considered the question of R. W. Theo. W. Randall, grand secretary, viz: What construction should be given Section 7, Article XIII, of Grand Lodge by-laws?

Your committee answers: It means that every candidate receiving a degree must pass a satisfactory examination in open lodge before he can receive the next degree; and but one candidate at a time can receive the first section of the first and second degrees; and but one candiate at a time can receive the first and second sections of the third degree. In

other words, not more than one candidate can receive the obligation in either degree at a time.

The grand lecturer reported that the promulgation of the Idaho work had been greatly hindered by the neglect or refusal of some of the lodges to carry out the regulations of the grand lodge, his remarks in this connection implying the continued use by some masters, of various keys foreign to the jurisdiction in face of a standing resolution, and recommended more stringent legislation to secure uniformity. This recommendation was ignored but a less strenuous one, that the grand lodge consider the feasibility of providing sufficient salary to keep the grand lecturer costantly in the field for a year, bore fruit. The salary was raised to $1,000.

Requests for recognition from the grand lodges of Costa Rica and Valley of Mexico, were reported back by a special committee, and at their request sent to the committee on correspondence for investigation which the special committee had not time to make. Grand lodges, like men, learn wisdom from experience; it is said that a man never wakes up his second baby to see it laugh, and Idaho seems inclined to go slow since it got its foot into the Belgian business. In 1899 the grand lodge entered into fraternal relations with the Grand Orient of Belgium, for the rarely wanting and never safe reason that some other grand lodge has led the way. The next year, having ascertained that the Belgian body was in full fellowship with the atheistical Grand Orient of France, the grand lodge notified the former, by resolution, that unless it should officially notify the Grand Lodge of Idaho before its next annual communication, that it had severed its friendly relations with the French Grand Orient, the grand secretary of Idaho would then be instructed to withdraw the commission of the representative of the Grand Lodge of Idaho to the Grand Orient of Belgium.

The grand secretary (Theophilus W. Randall,) thus relates his subsequent experience, or lack of it:

I respectfully and fraternally call the attention of the grand lodge to the resolution of the committee on jurisprudence, adopted at the session of 1900. I obeyed the instructions and forwarded a copy of said resolution to the grand secretary of the Grand Orient of Belgium, also to W. Brother Albert Kruger, of Antwerp, the grand representative of this grand lodge, immediately after the close of the session of that year. Up to date I have not even received an acknowledgment of the reception of the communication. I hope the grand lodge will take some action in accordance with the spirit and letter of the resolution. We have waited three years for an answer; neither the grand secretary or our grand representative have had the courtesy to acknowledge the receipt of the notification.

It is easier to *keep* out of a tangle than to *get* out of one.

The grand lodge chartered one new lodge, and on the night of the first day of the session was the guest of the Boise Lodge No. 2 at an ex-

emplification of the degree work, and on the second night, of the members of Boise Lodge and the ladies of Ada Chapter No. 8, O. E. S., at a reception and elegant banquet.

Joshua M. Cowen, of Mountainhome, was elected grand master; Theophilus W. Randall, Boise, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (91 pp.) is again by Bro. George E. Knepper, and in ability and interest more than maintains the promise of its predecessor, his first effort. In includes a notice of the Illinois proceedings for 1902. Referring to Grand Master Moulton's address, he says:

A number of interesting decisions were rendered. "No signs will be made at the altar during balloting," somehow doesn't fit our practice. This, too, in view of the fact that we started Masonically in Illinois.

Nor does it fit the practice which prevailed in not a few lodges in Illinois. While the decision itself is not of vast importance, the duty to which it relates—that of balloting on admissions—is perhaps the most important encountered within the tiled lodge; so important that the proper place for its performance is at the altar, and we have always felt that any formality, such as a pause and an appropriate salutation to the chair, tending to make the deposit of the ballot more deliberative and less perfunctory, was a help, however small towards a desired end—a realization of the gravity of the act.

Brother Knepper refers at some length to our criticism of the Idaho duplication of the campaign of the false pretences which culminated in the "Massachusetts Departure"—as the enactment which made the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts a dependency of the Holy Empire, is usually called—copying, without denial of their correctness, several of our statements, and ending with a naive confession that we correctly called the turn on the whole business in 1882. When the imperialists were beating their tom toms in the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and shrieking about the Rite of Memphis, we said there wasn't one of them who cared a rap about the Rite of Memphis; the lynchers were after another fellow. When nineteen years later the same rite was brought forward as a scarecrow in the Grand Lodge of Idaho, we said:

We think we take no hazard when we venture the assertion that there isn't a Memphis riter among the Masons of Idaho. But it is more than possible that some one not authorized by the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction, is peddling the degree of that rite, possibly at cut rates, but at whatever price, is 'endamaging the revenue' of that division of the Holy Empire."

He rejoins thus:

Peace reigns in Idaho. Clandestine Masonry received its *quietus* through that resolution. Wyoming has followed Idaho in protecting its

Blue lodge members from "degree peddlers" *and that is about all that there is in it.*

The italics are ours. They serve to emphasize his confession that we had hit the nail on the head. None of the imperialists engaged in engineering this plan to make their grand lodges make-weights in a strife over who shall enjoy the profits of conferring a certain file of side degrees, ever had the Rite of Memphis in his mind when they had the words "clandestine Masonry" on their lips. Neither did he have real Masonry in his mind at such time, he has always meant clandestine Scottish Riteism, whose concerns have no more business in the grand lodge than clandestine Pythianism. The sole concern of the grand lodge is *Masonry,* the Masonry which through its lodges it administers. If there is anything apart from this within its territory which it knows to be Masonry and which it does not thus administer, but permits some other body to control within that territory, not only without warning or protest to the Masonic world, but which on the contrary it assumes to vouch for as Masonry, it has abdicated all claims to be and also all seeming of being, the sole and exclusive source of Masonic authority within its boundary lines as conceded and recognized by other grand lodges.

INDIANA, 1904.

84TH ANNUAL. INDIANAPOLIS. MAY 24

This volume is adorned with the portraits of Grand Master GEORGE E. GRIMES and Past Grand Master CALVIN W. PRATHER, grand secretary.

Sixteen past grand masters graced the occasion with their presence, as did the envoys of forty-six grand lodges, Illinois being represented by BENJAMIN F. WILLOUGHBY.

The grand master (WILLIAM E. ENGLISH,) was spared the necessity of announcing the passing of any present or past grand officer. In other ways his lines were cast in pleasant places, as the following bears witness:

It is with justifiable pride that I call your attention to the fact that the year has been the most prosperous, the most harmonious and the most successful ever known to the Grand Lodge of Indiana. The increase in membership has been the greatest ever experienced in the history of the grand body, two thousand eight hundred and seventy-one new names having been added to our Masonic roll since the last annual report, making a total of forty thousand one hundred and ninety-nine Master Masons

in this grand jurisdiction. Not only have we enjoyed this gratifying increase in numbers, but we have likewise experienced in every direction a proportionate measure of substantial and material prosperity. Peace, harmony and fraternity have walked in sweet companionship within our ranks and we have been brought to realize to the fullest extent "How good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

The general harmony was further emphasized by the fact that only four appeals came up from the whole jurisdiction.

The decisions reported by him are clear and to the point, as the following (numbered for our convenience) will show:

2. Can a worshipful master's election secured by unfair and unmasonic methods, and misrepresentations of ability and fairness of predecessor, be declared null and election set aside by the grand master?

Answer—No. The grand master has no authority to set aside an election held as prescribed by law. The only remedy is through charges for unmasonic conduct regularly preferred.

3. Should the charter of the lodge hang in lodge room, tyler's room or social room?

Answer—In the lodge room.

4. Is an objection to a petitioner for the degrees effective prior to the ballot being taken?

Answer—No.

5. Can a lodge make an assessment upon its members not provided for in its by-laws?

Answer—No.

Number two is new to us, but we think correctly decided. To the answer to No. 3, we would add the words, *if anywhere* (unless a special Indiana regulation requires it to be displayed.) No. 4 is in accord with the view we have always held, *i. e.* the right of objection does not come into existence until the immemorial method of excluding has failed to exclude. No. 5, we think, rests on sound general law.

His analysis of the law of objection is in accord with the general consensus of opinion, viz:

Relative to Objections: Objection on the part of any member of the lodge present will exclude a visiting brother. The worshipful master cannot require reason for objection nor can the master over-rule objection.

Objection after the ballot is taken and before degree is conferred acts as a negative ballot.

Worshipful master must arrest conferring of degrees when objection is made.

When objection is recorded before initiation, petition can come before the lodge again only as in the first instance.

Worshipful master has power to arrest conferring of degrees if he finds the candidate unworthy.

His statement of its application to visiting brethren is well-nigh universally held to be correct, and is in accord with our enacted law, but we have never yet satisfied ourself of the right of any lodge to exclude any Mason in good standing, at such time as the lodge is engaged in the business of Masonry (such as conferring degrees—wherein it is acting for the whole fraternity,) as distinguished from the business of the lodge, which latter includes the determination of whom it will confer the degrees upon, because therein is involved the question of membership in the lodge itself, as well as that of membership of the fraternity at large. Under Illinois law, objection after the ballot and before initiation is not the exact equivalent of a negative ballot, because while it stands as a bar against the candidate for only one year—like a negative ballot, it may be withdrawn at any time prior to the expiration of that period, and he may then receive the degree without a new petition.

Indiana, like Illinois, recognizes the unqualified right of a Mason in good standing to dimit without assigning reasons therefor, if there are no charges pending; and Illinois would doubtless hold the decision of Grand Master English that "Dimit is no bar to later charges being preferred," (in his late lodge, if he remained within its territory, or if the offence charged was committed therein, though he might subsequently have migrated) to be good law. All his decisions were approved.

The question as to how many candidates could be obligated at the same time in the different degrees had been frequently raised, and in the absence of any explicit law on the subject, and as no custom had become sufficiently established to become one of common usage, the subject was sent to the committee on jurisprudence, who reported (and the grand lodge adopted) the following:

All the ceremonies of initiation in the several degrees conferred in the lodge contemplates the introduction of only one candidate in any of the initiatory ceremonies in either degree. This is especially the case in the initiatory ceremony of the first section of the entered apprentice degree, when no more than one candidate can be properly admitted and obligated at the same time, and any attempted evasion of the rule can not be permitted under any circumstance whatever.

The nature of the ceremonies in the second degree do not preclude the introduction of more than one candidate, but the number thus admitted should be limited, and in no case more than can be received and passed without marring the impressiveness of the ceremonies.

The same may be said of the first section of the third degree, but not with the same conditions in regard to what is to follow, and your committee would recommend that not more than three be admitted to the first section of the Master Mason's degree at the same time, and then only when there is an absolute necessity for receiving more than one in

order to advance candidate in due time, and dispose of accumulated work on hand.

It would be a matter of great interest if the brethren of the guild would report the law, or the usage, prevailing in their respective jurisdictions. In Massachusetts, where we were made, while only one could receive the first section of the initiatory degree at the same time, in the remaining degrees a plurality of candidates could be simultaneously received in the first section.

If a custom has ever prevailed in any Illinois lodge (unless it were in the Mormon lodge at Nauvoo, which never got beyond the dispensation stage,) at variance with the following explicit terms of our present law, we are not aware of it:

* * * * Nor shall any lodge confer any portion of the degree of Entered Apprentice, or the first section of the degree of Fellow Craft, or any part of the Master Mason's degree, on more than one candidate at one and the same time.

The grand master reported the following:

It will doubtless be remembered by many of the worshipful masters present that at the last annual meeting of the grand ladge, a man, whom we afterward found to be a brother and a member in good standing of a lodge in Indiana, was discovered in the corridors of the Masonic Temple selling cipher rituals, passing his individual cards and a leaflet of what he had to sell and price thereof. This being clearly a violation of the rules and regulations, one of the officers of the grand lodge interfered and stopped him. The matter being reported to me, I ascertained the name and number of his lodge and ordered charges preferred therein against him for violation of the rules and regulations of the grand lodge. The lodge of which he was a member promptly took the matter up, preferred charges upon which he was found guilty and a penalty inflicted.

The following recommendation was adopted, which led us to look for a skeleton report such as emanates from the corresponding committee in Illinois, but we find that while working towards it they have not reached it, as the report on five cases covers some seven pages.

It is the judgment of your grand master that reports of the committee on grievances and appeals should in every instance only embrace a statement of the case and the finding of the committee, the same to be published in the printed proceedings, all other matter in reports from the committee on grievances and appeals to be filed in the office of the grand secretary, but eliminated from the printed proceedings.

In the Illinois proceedings of 1903 all that appears in print of the report of our committee on appeals covering six cases, is comprised in a single page. We find that the plan is meeting with very general commendation.

In 1877 the committee on ways and means recommended that the salary of the grand secretary, which was fixed by the by-laws at $1,200 per annum, be reduced to $1,000 per annum, and the same was concurred

in by the grand lodge. No attention was paid to the method of procedure by which alone under the law the by-laws could be amended. Thereafter through the remaining one year of Grand Secretary BRAMWELL'S service and four years of Grand Secretary SMYTHE'S service, the salary was paid at the reduced figure. In 1886 Brother BRAMWELL put in a claim for $200, as justly due him on account of salary, based upon the failure of the grand lodge to amend its by-laws, and it was allowed and paid. This year a similar claim on account of the shortage on the salary of the late Brother SMYTHE, amounting to $800, was presented, allowed and ordered to be paid to his family, the grand lodge concurring in the opinion of the committee on ways and means, that the body should not seek to avoid paying a penalty of violating its own by-laws, and the craft everywhere will say amen.

At the annual communication of 1903, the grand lodge, in view of the fact that all past grand masters, but four, had received jewels appropriate to their rank, instructed the grand secretary to procure one for each of these four and that they be presented under the direction of the grand master. The presentations were duly made on appropriate selected occasions, that to Past Grand Master DANIEL MCDONALD by Past Master GEO. H. THAYER, acting as the deputy of the grand master; that to Past Grand Master CHRISTIAN FETTA by Past Grand Master MARTIN H. RICE, similarly deputized; and those to Past Grand Masters RICE and LUCIEN A. FOOTE by the grand master in person.. The acknowledgments of the several recipients in grand lodge were marked with the eloquence of real feeling, as were also the address of Senior Grand Warden LINCOLN W. CRAVENS, who in behalf of the grand lodge presented the retiring grand master (ENGLISH) a similar jewel, and the reply. They give exceptional value to some pages of the Indiana volume, in the eyes of those who have followed the careers of these eminent brethren, some of them through many years.

The grand lodge chartered six new lodges, adopted a new form of petition for the degrees, differing from the form heretofore in use in that it requires the applicant to state whether he has been rejected by any other lodge within a year; established the office of grand inspector (at a salary of $600 per annum and his actual expenses not to exceed $3 per day) working annually from some central point in each county, whither the books of each lodge therein will be brought up for inspection and the officers will come to be instructed; killed a proposition to establish an affiliation fee of not less than five dollars, and adopted a resolution protesting against the conversion of Memorial Day into a day of frivolity and sport, and urging every Mason to do his utmost to prevent such perversion.

GEORGE E. GRIMES, of Ladoga, was elected grand master; CALVIN W. PRATHER, Indianapolis, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (163 pp.) is as its title of "Indiana Annual Masonic Review" fore-shows, the work of our old friend and co-laborer of many years ago, Past Grand Master DANIEL MCDONALD. Advancing years—we will not say "age"—cannot wither, nor custom stale his variety and *bonhomie*. He forfends all angry back talk at the outset by announcing his intention to criticize "with mildness, moderation and decorum," a promise to himself which is well kept. We observe, however, that this does not interfere to prevent his keeping up with the procession, a pace which makes the two b's in our name look like one to him.

His notice of Illinois is of the sixty-fourth annual communication (1903,) and betokens a careful examination of the proceedings. Referring to the laying of the corner-stone of the Illinois Masonic Home, he says:

The contract price of the building was $36,926.00, and the board of trustees in their report asked an appropriation of $15,000, which was ordered, to complete the building, so that $52,000 have already been expended before the first section of the "Home" is completed. The home is being erected near Sullivan, Illinois, on the farm of the late Robert Miller, who made a bequest conditioned on its erection, and in order to comply with the provisions of the will, the grand lodge took steps providing for its erection. The grand lodge, however, having got its "foot in it," will likely be compelled to provide funds for its final completion and management.

And of the report of our committee on appeals and grievances:

This is the way they reported the cases. "No. 1. Yorktown Lodge No. 650. Recommended that the action of the lodge be sustained. Ordinarily in most grand lodges, it would have taken from one to five pages to have reported that case. We are glad to notice that several of the grand lodges are proposing to adopt the Illinois plan f giving only the name of the case and the judgment of the grand lodge in regard to it, so far as the printed proceedings are concerned.

Brother MCFATRICH's oration is drawn upon for an extended quotation, and is fitly characterized as being throughout a real gem of polished oratory. The Illinois report on correspondence receives attering notice, and of its author he says:

He devotes two pages of his review of Indiana to our legislation on the ritual question, and arrives at the conclusion that the suppression of the printing of the action of the grand lodge leaves the world at large in ignorance as to the possible existence of an official Indiana ritual.

It will be observed that he does not lift even a corner of the pall that covers the "world at large" and that he leaves even the "Sons of Light," outside of Indiana, in the bondage of darkness.

From his concluding survey of the field, we take the following:

In the matter of the establishment of Masonic homes there has been a perceptible lull during the past year. Several grand lodges which contemplated the erection of homes made a thorough investigation into the cost and management of the homes established in this country which resulted in deciding to abandon the enterprise for the present. In the

investigation that led to this decision it was found that the annual assessment of $1 on each Mason in the average jurisdiction would not be sufficient to sustain a Masonic home without donations or bequests, and that this amount of money collected and expended by the local lodges for the support of those in need of charity would be far preferable.

He reports a perceptible loosening of the iron-clad rule in many of the grand lodges prohibiting the occupancy of Masonic halls by chapters of the Order of the Eastern Star, and gallantly expresses the hope that "our wives, widows, mothers, sisters and daughters," belonging to this order, may have universal recognition to that extent, at least; of which we may at least venture to say that we trust it will be very far in the sweet by and by, before that sort of recognition is extended to *his* widow.

INDIAN TERRITORY, 1903.

30TH ANNUAL. TISHOMINGO. AUGUST 13.

This pamphlet has for its frontispiece a half-tone portrait of the installed grand master (PHILLIP DODDRIDGE BREWER).

Nine past grand masters were present. We find no record of the number of the diplomatic corps in attendance, but we notice that the Illinois envoy, Past Grand Master SILAS ARMSTRONG, of Wyandotte, was present.

The grand master (ROYAL JONATHAN ALLEN,) announced the death of only one past master, WILLIAM COSTIGAN, chairman of the committee on appeals.

Among the miscellaneous dispensations issued were two to bury non-affiliates with Masonic honors. It ought not to require executive permission to permit a Mason dying in good standing to receive what is justly his by the higher authority of birthright.

The decisions reported are generally in accord with Illinois law. He decided in a case where a member of a lodge had been convicted in the courts of selling whiskey, and a committee had been appointed to investigate but had failed to report in a reasonable time, a new committee might be appointed; also that in a case where a brother had been expelled, a motion to reconsider could not be entertained—there was no remedy but by petition for restoration; also, that in a trial where the question of guilt or innocence was first taken on the general charge of "unmasonic conduct" (which he styles merely a prelude to the specification which states what the unmasonic conduct was) and the charge sus-

tained, and subsequently the vote was taken separately on the specifications and neither of them sustained, the outcome was an acquittal, and the subsequent putting the question on grade of punishment with the result of declaring the accused indefinitely suspended was wholly error.

All his decisions were properly approved.

The grand master presented the applications of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico and the Grand Lodge of the Argentine Republic, for recognition recommending that the former be sent to special committee, but both went to the committee on correspondence for report next year.

He has a strong word for the Masonic Orphans' Home, whose trustees report that its assets amount to $16.159.37. Of this amount $5,088.23 was raised during the year by the financial agent of the home. Past Grand Master H. M. Furman, who in his report to the grand lodge takes a rose colored view of the prospects of the Home, and if his position that every one is derelict in Masonic duty whose belief that the building of a home is not the best method of Masonic charity, is strong enough to keep him from contributing in this direction is correct, then his plea for help from that quarter is a strong one, otherwise not.

The grand lodge chartered thirteen new lodges and continued one under dispensation; instructed the custodians of the work not to confer degrees on actual candidates at the schools of instruction held at its annal communications; directed that the record of the lodge should not show the character of the report of committees on petitions, but only the fact of their having reported, a step in the right direction, but one which we think might be improved upon by the adoption of the Illinois regulation which substitutes for written reports endorsed on the petition, a private verbal report by each member of the committee of inquiry to the master, who announces to the lodge only the character of the report, *i. e.*— whether favorable or unfavorable, and the degree of unanimity; followed the adoption of the report of the committee on necrology, by giving the funeral grand honors to the memory of Josiah H. Drummond, to whose character and personality the committee had paid tribute, and ordered printed the address of Grand Orator D. H. Lindbaugh, who was present, but was seized on the morning of the first day of the session, with an illness so serious as to confine to his room and prevent its delivery. It was an eloquent essay to answer the question "From Whence Came You and Whither Traveling?"

Philip D. Brewer, of South McAlester, was elected grand master; Joseph Samuel Murrow, Atoka, re-elected grand secretary. The report on correspondence (45 pp.) is the work of Thomas Chauncey Humphry, past grand master of Arkansas, now master of South McAlester Lodge No. 81.

Brother Humphry crowds a great deal into his limited number of pages, including a page notice of our proceedings for 1902. He heartily endorses Grand Master Moulton's strictures on undue publicity of Masonic matters, whether given by pen or voice. Refering to our report he says that nothing is there said of their jurisdiction, having overlooked completely our three page notice to be found on page 83 of our report of that year. May he have better luck next time.

IOWA, 1904.

61st Annual. Sioux City. June 7.

As usual with the "Annals of the Grand Lodge of Iowa," the volume itself commands attention. In paper, print, margins and make-up, it is up to the Iowa standard, and in embellishment it does not fall below. In addition to an elegant steel engraved portrait of the retiring grand master (Charles C. Clark,) whose long upper lip and chin bespeak the type of man that makes things go, it contains a photogravure group of the present and past grand officers present at the Sioux City communication; half-length portraits of Grand Secretaries J. J. Mason, of Canada, and Jacob H. Medairy, of Maryland, set in the text of Grand Secretary Parvin's notice of their passing, and again in their memorial pages as are similarly set portraits of Col. John Scott and Martin Porter Miller, respectively past grand master and past grand treasurer of Iowa; and vignette portraits of Sumner Miller, the incoming grand master; Edwin G. Dilley, deputy grand master; Frederick W. Craig, senior, and Frank Beswick Whitaker, junior grand warden, and Charles Slade, grand treasurer. The novelty of the volume is a reproduction of the stereopticon views illustrating Bro. J. W. Barry's study of the height of the pillars of the porch of the temple, and the novelty of the proceedings (or what would be a novelty in any grand lodge but Iowa), was the reception in the grand east with Masonic honors, of the grand commander of Knights Templars of the state. They rarely let anything get away from them in that arid jurisdiction, especially in hot weather, when—

> "The summer it summeth the someness of things;
> Sweet is the song which the doodle-bug sings;
> The thirster he thirsteth the livelong day,
> While the bumble-bee bummeth the hours away."

Nine past grand masters were present, but no grand representatives, as Iowa has not yet returned to the fleshpots of a court.

The address of Grand Master CLARK is of the beguiling kind. You begin to skim it for information and soon find yourself reading it closely for its style and for its meat. He announced the death of Past Grand Master JOHN SCOTT in his eightieth year. He was a veteran of two wars, the Mexican and the civil, in the latter of which he was commissioned a captain in May, a lieutenant-colonel in June and a colonel in August, 1861. Both the grand master and the chairman of the committee on necrology (the Rev. Dr. COXE, a former favorite at the Round Table) were impressed by the same lines in his character. The latter gives his impressions in a few words:

He was rugged in character as in stature and feature; reticent to a degree; thoroughly known by but few, but by these held in highest regard.

We knew him only through personal correspondence, but in that way we got close enough to him to greatly value him for his ability and honesty. He was elected lieutenant-governor of Iowa in 1867. Dead, also, was MARTIN P. MILLER, past grand treasurer, at the early age of forty-five, a quiet spirit, a gentlemen always in the true sense, characterized by the grand master in one of his occasional quaint surprises of speech as a "dependable" friend. The grand master asks what to do with small weak lodges that have run down without discoverable cause in some instances, of which he says:

Several have held no meetings for over a year, save on election night. Two were only able to hold election by virtue of a mandate from grand master's office, and then succeeded in getting out a bare quorum. They generally manage to find one faithful brother to represent them at grand lodge, but his attendance is an embarrassment to himself, as he knows he is drawing more for his mileage and per diem than the entire amount his lodge contributes to the grand lodge funds.

"One faithful brother" is good, but given a lodge that is alive enough to be entitled to representation at all, the knowledge "that he is drawing more for his mileage and per diem than the entire amount his lodge contributes to the grand lodge funds" should cause him no embarrassment, because all mileage and per diem systems are established with that end in view, the theory being that it is fairer to have the burden of the cost of representation rest on the whole fraternity, where it rests with entire equality, than that it should rest with crushing or prohibitive weight on the weak and distant lodges where each lodge is required to pay the expenses of its representatives; and also that it is better for the fraternity that the weak and distant lodges should be represented than that the power should be centralized in the strong lodges and those nearest the seat of the grand lodge. The system of paying the cost of representation by a general capitation tax is entirely equitable, because each individual member pays the same amount for that purpose, whether the membership of his lodge numbers fifteen or five hundred. The committee to which the subject

was refered took the wise and sensible view, we think, in declining to try to make any general rule that would reasonably fit all cases, taking the ground that regard should be had to the conditions surrounding each particular case, and made provision for the investigation of these conditions, either by the grand master or his special representative, in the case of such lodges as had reported no material progress for any considerable period, or whose membership has dwindled to less than the constitutional number required for a lodge under dispensation. There can be no doubt that as a rule a weak lodge is a menance to the well being of the fraternity, but there are exceptions, where the failure to grow numerically is in itself an index of their sterling strength.

The grand master brought in only a few of his decisions, avowedly those upon points where the code appeared to him not sufficientlly definite. The first seems to us to be a strikingly illustrative and successful example:

1. Can the petition of a mulct saloon keeper be received?

I confess the query was a surprise to me. I had supposed the law so enacted that this class was certainly barred. Section 297 of the code excludes one engaged in "the intentional sale of intoxicating liquors *in violation of the laws of Iowa.*" When it was enacted prohibition was in full force, and, *ipso facto*, saloon keepers were ineligible, but with the adoption of the fearfully and wonderfully constructed mulct law the case in changed. This state law provides: "Nothing in this act contained shall be in any way construed to mean that the business of the sale of intoxicating liquors is in any way legalized. * * * * Nor shall the assessment or payment of any tax for the sale of liquors as aforesaid protect the wrong-doer from any penalty now provided by law, except that on conditions hereinafter provided certain penalties may be suspended." Just where this leaves the matter might well puzzle the traditional Philadelphia lawyer, but the common sense view would seem to be that if the saloon keeper strictly keeps the provisions of the mulct law he is not selling in violation of law. Technically, perhaps, no sale can be lawfully made, in view of unrepealed prohibition, but it seems a failure of justice to call him a law breaker who sells strictly according to the mulct law, and therefore holding this view I have ruled such a person eligible for membership, but on account of the gravity of the question have directed that petitions from such persons be held up until after this session of the grand lodge.

The Masonic fraternity generally has spoken in no uncertain tones in declaring itself unalterably opposed to the business of liquor selling, and while in many notable cases there are men so engaged who would be a credit to any lodge, they are decidedly the exception. It may well be doubted if this great order, with its glorious traditions, its high ideals, and its exalted morality has any place for them as a class, but if it desires to exclude them it should, in my opinion, amend the law.

Apart from its interest as illustrative of the intricate nature of questions which are liable to come before a grand master, we have copied the above largely for information, to the stock of which contained therein,

we will add that furnished by the committee on jurisprudence, but not until we have paused a moment over the last paragraph. We pause to say that while we agree that as a class the liquor sellers should be kept out of the fraternity, it is not the method of Masonry to try men by classes, but as individuals, whether for exclusion or inclusion. The terms of its law do not permit generalizations that shall divide the possible material for Masonry into more than two classes—those who obey the moral law and are of good report on the one hand, the "immoral" and "scandalous" men on the other. To determine to which of these two divisions the individual belongs is, not under the law of Masonry as interpreted by the unvarying usage of more than one hundred and fifty years, the province of legislation by the grand lodge, but is one of the responsibilities attaching to the individual voter in the constitutent lodge when he is invested with the ballot possessing the absolute and unquestioned power of veto.

The theory of all this anti-liquor legislation is that the lodges cannot be trusted, or, rather that the best men in the lodges cannot be trusted to determine the fitness of an applicant for the privileges of the fraternity, for it must be borne in mind that under the law requiring unanimity, a favorable verdict by the lodge is really the verdict of that one of its members who is the most exacting on the score of morality. If *his* moral sense cannot be trusted upon this one phase of human conduct, is he fit to be trusted upon moral questions into which this phase does not enter. When we reflect that if Masonry was not born in the tavern it was cradled there, and that in the decadence of convivial excesses and the growing appreciation of the evils of the drink habit, Masonry has more than kept abreast of the communities in which it flourishes, so that it had become prior to the first prohibitory legislation by grand lodges, more difficult for any one who lived by pandering to that habit to get entrance into the fraternity than into any human organization surrounding it, it would seem that its phenomenal success as an ally of temperance might have satisfied even the most impatient that no necessity existed for tampering with its ancient law.

Commenting on the grand master's decision, the committee on jurisprudence say:

You will have in mind that by the terms of the law the prohibition as to such persons is made to depend upon his selling liquors *in violation of the laws of Iowa,* and thus we are brought to the simple question: Is one selling liquors under the provisions of the mulct law, and not in violation thereof, selling liquors in violation of the laws of Iowa? An affirmative answer sustains the action of the grand master. A negative one overrules him. The doubt arise upon some apparently inconsistent or conflicting language of the mulct law, as that the act shall not be construed to mean that the sale of intoxicating liquor is in any way legalized. Your committee need go no further than to say that the court of last resort in the state has construed the law with reference to all of its provisions, and holds that sales made in pursuance of the provisions of the

terms of the mulct law are not illegal. This, to our minds, is conclusive of the question, and we recommend that the action of the grand master be approved.

Another of his decisions is the following:

5. Section 273 is as follows: "At a stated meeting there must be present seven members of the particular lodge, including the master or a warden."

Section 146 provides that no Master Mason shall be allowed to vote or hold office until he has passed an examination in open lodge upon that degree. I have, therefore, held that the membership contemplated by section 273 is of those entitled to vote; the number cannot be filled by those who have not passed the required examination. To hold otherwise might put it in the power of one brother to absolutely control lodge matters, decide upon questions of the most consequence, and commit the lodge to a course which might involve great trouble and expense.

The committee recommended its approval, believing it to be a correct interpretation of the law, while we hold such a law unwarrantable and against public (Masonic) policy. We have copied the decision here in order to say that the ruling in no wise affected the power of one brother "to absolutely control lodge matters," etc., whenever a question is decided by a majority of only one vote. But that it is a one-man decision is a fanciful view of the situation, because it really requires that four out of the seven shall be in accord, and each of the four counts just as much either of the four, no more, no less.

The result of having flattered the women of the Order of the Eastern Star into a belief, or quasi belief that they are a co-ordinate power in Masonry is showing itself in Iowa as it has elsewhere, as is shown by the grand master's remarks relative to a Masonic Home:

We note with interest the project fostered by our sisters in this state of the Eastern Star of building a home. The concentrated wisdom of this grand lodge, attained after years of investigation and with the waste of much brain tissue on the part of eminent brothers, carefully chosen, we fondly believed had forever definitely settled in the negative the question of a Masonic home. But our sisters, in obviously blissful ignorance of the fiat, or calmly and serenely overruling the finality of our decision, having apparently a mind of their own, have decided that the home is a necessity, have started a building fund, and are apparently in dead earnest in the belief that this is the wise, prudent, and inevitable course to pursue. We can't afford to have a schism in the family. We believe we are right, but we may be wrong. There should be unity of action and concentration of effort. It might be well for this grand body to appoint a committee of steely-hearted, steadfast-minded brethren to do a little missionary work among our sisters.

Seriously, however, if there is to be a Masonic Home in this state it ought by all means be under the supervision of this grand lodge, but with the hearty co-operation of the Eastern Star, whose members are entitled to unstinted praise for their wholesome sympathy and never-failing support in all our laudable undertakings. While it seems on all

the testimony that our decision presents the very best plan of doing divine charity, yet it is far better, if we have made a mistake, to frankly acknowledge it and array ourselves on the side of the wise man who changes his mind than to line up with the fool, who, like the snapping turtle, having gotten a hold, hangs on indefinitely without knowing why.

It is doubtful if a single member of the Eastern Star organization ever read the report which in the Grand Lodge of Iowa led to the decision that the institutional plan of grand lodge benevolence was less desirable, less economical, and less adapted to meet the exigencies of all classes of those needing relief and care, than the extension of relief, from a grand lodge fund, to the needy in their own homes and localities, the most exhaustive and instructive report on the subject ever presented to a Masonic body within our knowledge. Unhampered by the knowledge obtained by that inquiry, the Stars have decided right out of hand that a Home is the correct thing and have launched the project without a probable thought of whether it would be burdensome to the fraternity out of which the money to build and maintain it must ultimately come.

The grand master reports that the system of ritualistic instruction by district schools for that purpose which last year replaced the traveling custodian system has secured a higher standard of proficiency at a greatly reduced cost. Upon his recommendation the district grand lecturers in attendance on the grand lodge school of instruction are to receive the same mileage and per diem as the representations, and the grand lodge.

The grand lodge, for sound reasons, we think, sustained the report of the committee on appeals and grievances on a case in which an appeal was taken from the action of the master in overruling the action of his lodge in voting to pay rent for the Eastern Star organization occupying the same hall. The report of the committee (Past Grand Master FELLOWS, chairman) says:

Disregarding all technicalities, we are disposed to regard the record as fairly raising two questions, both of which your committee deem important, and which we have given careful attention:

First. Was the action of the lodge in voting to appropriate lodge funds to pay rent for a hall for the use of the order of the Eastern Star legal and within the scope of the authority of the lodge?

Second. Had the worshipful master the power or right, under the circumstances as shown in this case by his ruling, to overrule the action of the lodge?

Upon the first proposition your committee will state as briefly and concisely as possible its views:

The funds of a Masonic lodge are primarily made up of fees for admission to membership and dues provided to be paid by members, and are imposed upon all members alike.

The members of a lodge are equal owners of all the lodge funds. The primary object for which a lodge provides and holds its funds is for the purpose of carrying out the purpose of its organization, such as the defraying of ordinary expenses of the lodge and promoting the objects of charity. Great care should be exercised by lodges to guard against any diversion of its funds from legitimate purposes, in which all the members of the lodge have a common interest.

In this case the proposition was to pay rent of a hall for the use of an order entirely independent of that of Masonry. While we have the greatest regard for and feel an interest in the order of the Eastern Star, and earnestly desire to cultivate and maintain the most cordial relations with the order, yet we must not overlook the fact that it is not a Masonic institution. It is in no way in its organization legally connected with the Masonic Grand or subordinate lodges of Iowa. The financial affairs and obligations of each are entirely independent of those of the other.

While many Masons are members of the Order of the Eastern Star, a very large number, probably a large majority of the Masons of Iowa, are not members of that order. It is the right of every Mason to insist that the funds of his lodge shall all be devoted to the legitimate purposes of Masonry.

Our conclusion is that the lodge in this case acted illegally, and that its action cannot be sustained. * * * *

We recommend that the action of the master of the lodge be approved.

In our review of Iowa last year we referred to, but did not copy the following proposed amendment to the code, quoting, however, from the report of the jurisprudence committee thereon which shouldered it over for a year.

"It shall be deemed unmasonic to use the word 'Masonic' as the name or part of the name of any corporation or institution not under direct control of the grand lodge, and any Mason guilty of violating this section shall be dealt with as for other unmasonic conduct. This section shall not apply to corporations formed for the purpose of building or owning lodge property."

The attitude of the committee on jurisprudence is substantially the same as last year—veiled in plausible euphemism the report holds that the opposition to the use of the word "Masonic" in the insurance business (which in Iowa monopolizes this mercenary use of the word) is sentimental, that they are not aware of any particular prejudice to the fraternity resulting from such a use of the word; that the prestige and good will acquired by falsely creating the impression in the mind of the insurable public that the faith of Masonry is pledged for the payment of policies are legitimate assets of the insured *and of the business* (as we are warranted in saying by their reference to the danger that the proposed legislation would "prejudice the interests of the insured, *or others who have rights obtained legally and in good faith*); and closes with the recommen-

dation that the proposed amendment be not adopted. The report was adopted and the amendment shelved.

The grand lodge chartered three new lodges and continued one under dispensation; learned through the trustees of the grand charity fund that the average sum expended by them for relief during the recess, for the last three years, has been $1,164 (less than would have been eaten up by salaries on the institutional plan); avowed its determination to bend its energies towards making its library purely Masonic and not miscellaneous; exchanged greetings by wire with the Grand Lodges of Wisconsin, Nebraska and Nova Scotia then in session; agreed with the elaborate archeological, architectural, scriptural report of a special committee, that the height of the pillars of the porch was eighteen cubits; and directed that the custodians inquire into and report next year upon the proper method of examining a visitor, both as practiced in Kansas and in other jurisdictions, and as the subject is purely an esoteric one we may expect the report to be written in nothing but invisible ink.

Sumner Miller, of Guttenberg, was elected grand master; Newton R. Parvin, Cedar Rapids, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (181 pp.) is again the work of Bro. Joseph E. Morecombe, the pretty allegory of whose introduction, written to enforce another idea, illustrates what shapes of beauty love may conjure out of the formless ashes of bereavement.

Illinois is included in Brother Morcombe's review, his six-page notice being of our proceedings of 1904, betokening a careful examination of the work of the year reflected there.

Three paragraphs taken from the report of our committee on obituaries (and well illustrating his thought), are prefaced with the remark that the committee "have caught the very essence of Masonic teaching on life and death and destiny—the noble teaching that what is part of God's plan cannot have final ending in the grave. Not so appropriate, to his mind, is the address of Grand Orator McFatrich, of which he says:

> The address of Bro. James B. McFatrich was, regarded as a piece of oratory, of extreme beauty. Yet had it not been for the word "Masonry" judiciously placed here and there in his brilliant periods, it might as well have served to inspire a Fourth of July audience. We have not yet been able to change our opinion, previously expressed, that the proper function of the grand orator is to directly instruct the brethren in matters Masonic rather than to merely entertain with generalities, however happily expressed.

We are a little startled at his estimate of the resources of our inkhorn, whence we are fabled to draw at will (like the prestidigitateur from his one magic bottle, wine, water and perhaps the Iowa tipple—ginger ale), vitriol or oil. We were not, however, so startled as not to

be gratified on finding that we were in accord in our estimate of merits—or demerits as compared with other methods—of the institutional plan of dispensing Masonic charity.

He discovers a note of criticism in our reference to the fact that the Odd Fellows, Knights of Phythias, Elks and the Oriental Twinklers, kept upen house at Waterloo in honor of the grand lodge, and says:

Yet we hasten to assure Brother Robbins that there was no incongruity in this affair. The societies mentioned represented the citizens of Waterloo, and through their organizations merely dispensed the hospitalities of the city. The members of the grand lodge were honored guests and these others the hosts. Iowa Masonry is to the full as exclusive as as any body of craftsmen on earth, but to carry this solemn air of exclusiveness into social affairs and to refuse to accept courtesies because some other society had offered it would savor, it strikes us, of absurdity.

We quite agree with our good brother in all this, except possibly in his estimate of the exclusiveness of Iowa Masonry. If he will carefully reread that portion of our remarks anent the hospitalities extended—which for his convenience we here reproduce from his quotation—he will see that he missed the point of our criticism, perhaps because of the vagueness of the "note."

"The general participation of other sodalities of Waterloo—Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Elks, and Order of the Eastern Star—in providing the visitors with entertainment produced an atmosphere in which the detailing by Grand Master Gardner of his formal reception in the character of grand master of Masons by the grand lodge of Odd Fellows awakened no sense of incongruity, and doubtless intensified his expressed feeling that it was 'good for fraternities to fraternize.'"

He will see that "incongruity" did not refer to the participation of other sodalities in the general welcome and hospitalities extended to their visitors by the city of Waterloo, and that the word was chosen as a mild euphemism for what seemed to us a lack of perception of fitness, which permitted the grand master in his address to the grand lodge, to refer to his reception in another institution. If he will then turn to the balance of our remarks as quoted by him (which we have not reproduced), he will see why—quite apart from the reception of grand commander of Knights Templar, as such, with honors of craft Masonry at the session of the Grand Lodge of Iowa now under review—we could not quite agree with him as to the exclusiveness of Iowa Masonry.

He does us the honor to quote our remarks in reply to his doubting observations as to the prophetic ability of our ancient brethren, meaning by that term, in this instance, the fathers who shaped things in 1717-1723, and says:

Again we would venture to dissent from the conclusions of our learned brother, or rather to hold back from the extreme limit to which he has pushed his argument. We are not competent to hazard on opinion as to

the claims of other bodies, as against Brother Robbins's dicta of authority. But reverting to what at least implied in our remark, that change and improvement and progress is compatible with wise conservatism, we do not think the proposition can be gainsaid. New conditions ever require new legislation and new methods of procedure. "Our ancient brethren were a wise lot, not because they could forsee the future, but because they could see the past," says our honored colleague. The Chinese were once upon a time equally wise in their backward vision, when to head off Tartar incursions they built a huge wall of exclusion, behind the security of which they fossilized. Had Masonry been content with the simple rigid observances and regulations which these wise old worthies found sufficient for their limited opportunities and contracted environments, think you that the craft could have ever expanded to its present proportions? The organization which is not susceptible of change is afflicted either with dry rot or ossification. And all this over our recommendation to grand lodge that Costa Rica be recognized as among the Masonic sisterhood of jurisdictions. Our brother represents the extreme opinion (and none could do it better) that outside of Anglo-Saxondom there is no true Masonry, because elsewhere it is the illegitimate issue of an adulterous *liason*. Isn't it just possible that our brother has conjured up a bogey with which he frights himself?

Conservatism and reactionism are not convertible terms though often used as such. The fixity of fundamental laws is no bar to progress, nor is the discovery of the principles which underlies those laws radicalism, although it is at the outset so regarded. If those fundamental laws lie along the same lines as does the thought that widens with the process of the suns, they permit, they foster progress; whereas any institution whose fundamental lines do not lie along those lines is already marked for decay. Our brother's intimation that but for material change Masonry could not have assumed its present proportions, is getting the cart before the horse. The truth is that but for the growth and expansion of those principles of equality and brotherhood which are the essence of modern altruism, and of which Masonry was the prophet and the first exemplar, no environment would have existed to permit the expansion of the fraternity to its present proportions. The fundamental principles of Masonry, inwrought into both its government and its rituals, are identical with those recognized by the world as the motors of progress socially and politically. The Masonry which has kept closest to the landmarks has expanded most rapidly. A few years ago Theodore S. Parvin, of Iowa, and J. Q. A. Fellows, of Louisiana, probably as well informed Masons in that branch of Masonic knowledge as existed anywhere, agreed in fixing the Masonry which acknowledges the supremacy of the landmarks, the Masonry of the grand lodge system, as comprising nineteen-twentieths of the alleged Masonry of the world. Where the dissent from the Masonry of the original plan of Masonry has been the greatest the growth has been the least.

But this argument drawn from the numerical growth of the institution, while it shows how idle is the talk of the illiberality of those who

hold that dissent in the fundamentals works forfeiture, standing in the way of the growth of the institution, does not touch the all-important question of ethics. By no lapse of time nor consensus of numbers can the obligation, voluntarily assumed, to preserve inviolable the conditions upon which alone the Masonry we inherit was committed to our charge, be outgrown or lifted.

No circumstances can arise that can warrant us in consenting to divide the government and propagation of Masonry with an organization which cannot be identified as Masonry by a reference to the fundamental conditions whose unequivocal and unreserved acceptance by us constitutes the sole basis of our claim to exercise any voice whatever in the matter.

Brother MORCOMBE this year furnishes a subject index to his report, which, it goes without saying, adds greatly to its value.

IRELAND, 1903.

175TH ANNUAL. DUBLIN. DECEMBER 28.

The frontispiece of this fifty-one page pamphlet is a photograph of his grace, THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, grand master of Freemasons in Ireland, painted by order of a committee, the grand officers acting in behalf of the Irish Craft, and unveiled at a special communication of the grand lodge held December 16, 1903. It was presented by the deputy grand master Sir JAMES CREED MEREDITH, and accepted on behalf of the grand lodge by the grand master in a brief speech, full of grateful appreciation and closing with expression of the hope that when his successor had been elected the brethren of the future would look with affection upon the face of one who, by their kindness, had already been for a period of, he thought, eighteen years grand master of Ireland.

One-half of the pamphlet is taken up with the address of the deputy grand master, which since the incumbency of Sir JAMES CREED MEREDITH has come to be looked for as a regular feature of the annual St. John's Day communication. It is in the nature of a review of the more important Masonic events of the year, and of the question which have engaged the attention of their widely scattered craft. Of course much of the address is chiefly of local interest, except that the equation of personality always touches a wider circle than any one man's acquaintance. Of the dead of the year Brother MEREDITH says:

I have not today, brethren, as I have had on so many former occasions on St. John's Day, to refer to a long roll of those who have been

called from our midst by the hand of death, but two brethren who last year were on the list of the past officers of this grand lodge have since been called away. Maxwell Charles Close, of Drumbanagher, who for some time represented his county in Parliament, was a brother who for a great many years took a most active and energetic interest in the Masonic order in this country, and many years ago he filled for a considerable time the office of grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ireland. That office he resigned long ago, but he continued to a much later date to hold one which was much dearer and of much greater interest to him—he was provincial grand master for his own province, for a very much greater length of time. It was my good fortune on more than one occasion to be brought in contact with my Brother Close, as the provincial grand master of Armagh, and no brother could take a more lively or warmer interest in Masonic affairs than our Brother Close did. But, brethren, he held yet another office, he was for years the representative of the Grand Lodge of England at this grand lodge. One other brother who was a past officer of the grand lodge, was also removed by the hand of death. Our Brother Marks was for a period of three years our grand organist. He was for a much greater number of years grand organist of the provincial grand lodge of Munster. I recently said a few words in this grand lodge about his services to the order, and it is not necessary that I should now say more.

(The deputy grand master has succeeded Brother Close as the representative of the Grand Lodge of England.)

Referring to changes in their representative corps he thus refers to our own jurisdiction:

In Illinois, Bro. Thomas E. Miller has been appointed our representative in the place of a brother who was well known, not only all over America, but I think I may say all over the Masonic world, as an active, energetic, well instructed, and most erudite Mason. Our Bro. Wiley M. Egan, was well known, at any rate, to those who are deeply versed in the antiquarian aspect of Masonry and his death has left a blank which will not easily be filled.

The end foreshadowed in the following has, we think, been realized:

For years past there has been a growing desire amongst the Queensland brethren that there should be formed there an independent grand lodge. There were working in Queensland for many years past provincial, or, as they call them in England, District Grand Lodges. There was a District Grand Lodge of England, a District Grand Lodge of Scotland and there was our own Provincial Grand Lodge. These three bodies worked with the most entire harmony in the colony, but they thought that the time had come when they might fairly look to establish an independent grand lodge, and having considered the matter amongst themselves very carefully, they came to the conclusion that the most fitting man in the Colony to be the first grand master was the brother who for the last six or seven years has held the office of provincial grand master under the Irish constitution, and they approached our Brother Hutton, practically asking that, if the grand lodge were formed, he would be their first grand master. His answer at once was that he held office there as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Ireland and of his Grace the Duke of Abercorn, our grand master, and that it would not be fitting or right that he should take any part in the projected movement without in

the first instance consulting his own grand master at home, and the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and accordingly he communicated with the Duke and with the grand lodge, with the result that the Duke of Abercorn acting upon the invariable practice of this grand lodge, gave his consent and approval, and an answer was sent out from the grand master and the Grand Lodge of Ireland that they were perfectly willing and anxious that an independent grand lodge should be established in Queensland, provided only that the proper steps were taken in order that the grand lodge might be founded with all the ceremonies and safeguards that we Masons look upon as essential in the founding of any grand lodge.

It is but just to say that in the frictions that have attended the transition from provincial to independent grand lodges in the British colonies—whether growing out of a desire for primacy, or from a disinclination of the provincial or district grand officers to let go of the authority they have once exercised—we think the lodges and brethren under the Irish constitutions have been the least bumptious and troublesome.

He reports that a petition had recently come before the board of general purposes for a provincial grand lodge in South Africa, where no less than six warrants for new lodges under the Irish constitution had been granted during the year. Fourteen new warrants had been granted elsewhere, making twenty in all, and the year 1903 the record year of the grand lodge.

Heretofore the power to permit degrees out of time has resided wholly with the grand master and his deputy, but the length of time required for communication with distant colonies made this power practically unavailable there. During the year the law had been changed by giving that dispensing power to the colonial grand lodges; the law was even further relaxed by the addition of the following paragraph:

In lodges abroad, not under the superindendence of a provincial grand lodge, an interval of one week between each degree may be held sufficient in the case of candidates who produce evidence of exigencies of time or distance analagous to those of naval or military service, but the circumstances justifying such exception must be deemed satisfactory by resolution of the lodge, and must be forthwith notified to the grand secretary's office together with the dispensation fee of one pound.

The comparative laxity of the laws in neighboring jurisdictions works the same sort of dissatisfaction there that it does on this side of the Atlantic; he says:

Our law is very strict that no subordinate lodge shall initiate into Freemasonry any person who is not a resident in the town, or country, or immedate neighborhood where the lodge that proposes to admit such person meets, without communicating with and receiving a satisfactory report from the lodge meeting near his residence, and therefore we cannot initiate without full inquiry any one hailing from either England or Scotland. Their law is not as strict as ours upon that subject, and I am sorry to say cases have come to my knowledge in which persons who would not be received into our order in this country have gone across the channel

and been received into lodges working under sister jurisdictions, and such receptions place us as Masons in a very serious difficulty. It may be of interest in connection with this matter that you should know that in both England and Scotland the law as to a single blackball excluding is not so very definite as it is with us.

The address to the king presented by the grand lodge on the occasion of his visit to Ireland is printed and also his reply, in which he says, in part:

I rejoice to hear of a newly awakened spirit of hope and enterprise among my Irish people, which is full of promise for the future. It will be a source of profound happiness if my reign should be coincident with a new era of social peace and of industrial and commercial progress in every part of Ireland.

I regret my inability to make an individual acknowledgment to each of the bodies that have taken part in this demonstration of good will to myself and my family, but I recognize that the manifold activities of Irish life are very fully represented here.

We observe that the numbers of the twenty lodges warranted during the year begin with No. 313 and skip along up to 370, while we find on the register of lodges a number as high as 1009; whence we infer that their law, unlike that of Illinois, permits the second use of a number that has once become vacant.

The Duke of Abercorn, grand master, was re-elected. Sir James Creed Meredith remains deputy grand master; Lord Castledown grand secretary; Henry E. Flaville deputy grand secretary; W. J. Chetwoode Crawley secretary of Grand Lodge of Instruction. The address of all the grand officers is Freemason's Hall, Molesworth street, Dublin.

KANSAS, 1904.

48th Annual. Topeka. February 17.

Kansas sends out this year a beautiful volume bearing the imprint of a Leavenworth printing house, rich in matter tastefully edited, and finely embellished with a prettily embossed cover, a *fac-simile* of the elegant jewel presented to the retiring grand master, and with portraits of Past Grand Masters Bestor G. Brown, Moses S. Adams, John M. Price, Owen A. Bassett, Isaac B. Sharp, Jacob Rush and William D. Thompson, and of Past Deputy Grand Master Edward A. Smith. Each of these is set over against a biographical sketch of its subject, save that of Brother Brown, which makes the frontispieces of the volume, and that of Brother

THOMPSON, which is set opposite the tasteful memorial tablet which tells of his death during the year.

A prelude to the opening of the grand lodge was an entertainment given by the children of the Masonic Home, assisted by the Amphion Quartette and Mrs. FRANK S. THOMAS, of Topeka.

Eleven past grand masters were present, and the representatives of thirty-six jurisdictions, including Past Grand Master MATTHEW M. MILLER, of Topeka, the envoy of Illinois. Present also was Past Grand Secretary ERASMUS T. CARR, who occupied the southeast from 1861 to 1870, both inclusive.

Distinguished visitors, who responded eloquently to their introductions were Grand Masters JAMES R. KILLIAN, of Colorado, and WILLIAM F. KUHN, of Missouri, and TANDY A. DUNN, grand junior deacon, of Missouri. The echoes of the 133rd psalm, as chanted by Past Grand Master SHAVER at the conclusion of the grand chaplain's prayer, moved Brother KUHN to refer to him as that "Sweet Singer of Israel," which lets the outside world into another of Brother SHAVER's accomplishments.

The grand master (BESTOR G. BROWN,) thus opens his brilliant and very able address:

Result does not equal resolve. The Divine Mathematician has such laws in his algebra of human effort that man's equation must be written, result equals resolve divided by two, plus regret. The gratification of achievments, no matter how great, is never complete. As the possession of a great power exhilarates so does it stimulate the consciousness of imperfect achievement and brings the blemish of regret to the fruit of labor.

The necrology of the year embraces but one name in the circle of past and present grand officers—WILLIAM D. THOMPSON, who was elected grand master in 1883. He died at 63. A native of Ohio, a soldier in the civil war, a citizen and Mason profoundly respected and beloved, he was dignity itself in the chair. In that respect, says Past Grand Master DEWEY, no grand officer in Kansas ever excelled him.

The committee on necrology pay high tribute to the memory of Past Master MOSES SARBACH, the deceased chairman of the committee on credentials, who had held that position for the last seven years.

The question of establishing life membership by enacting by-laws having been raised in several of the lodges, the grand master sought information by inquiries on the subject submitted to the North American jurisdictions, and gives a digest of the replies in an appendix to his address. Of this he says:

The concensus of opinion seems to be that the life membership by-law is unwise, especially if it provides for the exemption from dues through the payment of a lump sum. Proper safeguards do not surround the

financing of such lump sum payment, and instead of its being made to produce a revenue which will discharge the annual taxes of the member, it is dissipated in the general fund.

Practical life membership through exemption from dues after continuous payment through a given period of years, he thinks contains merit and finds its support in the broad proposition that one who has borne the burden and heat of the day is entitled to the refreshment and rest that comes in the cool shades of eventide; with which we agree, but to which we would add that it is better for the lodge and the fraternity to have his occasional presence and constant loving good will through continued membership, than the indifference and sourness of one whose multiplied years, interests and responsibilities lead, through non-attendance, to forgetfulness of dues until irritation and non-affiliation result.

However, he thinks it a practical solution of this branch of the question that the provision of their law permits a lodge to remit the dues of one whose long service or financial condition justifies such exemption. His recommendation is quite explicitly reflected in the report of the committee on jurisprudence (concurred in by the grand lodge):

It is recommended, therefore, that the grand lodge should, at least, express itself as recommending that lodges do not enact a by-law which provides life membership by the payment of a lump sum, or even by the continued payment of dues for a given period of years, depending upon the true Masonic spirit to invoke the operations of By-Laws No. 117 in all cases of merit.

Turning the "Illinois" in the appended digest of replies, we find the following:

Has no law on the subject of life membership though lodges may provide for the same by the payment of a fixed fee or through continuous payment for a number of years. No exemption from grand lodge dues.

This erroneous information manifestly came from consulting the "Blue Book" (Illinois Code), the latest edition of which does not contain the amendment to section 1, article 8, part 3, adopted in 1898, the action growing out of the discussion of the subject of life membership by Grand Master Owen Scott, in his annual address in 1896. It is found in the following:

Section. The payment of annual dues is a duty incumbent upon every member of a lodge, and the neglect or refusal to fulfill this duty shall be (except for good cause) an infraction of Masonic law and a violation of a Masonic covenant, and shall subject the delinquent to lodge discipline, *and no lodge shall authorize or create any form of life membership or in any manner exempt any of its members from the payment of dues.* Provided, however, that a lodge, by a majority vote, may remit the whole or any portion of the dues of any of its members then due. *Nothing herein shall be construed to affect any rights heretofore acquired by any member of a lodge under the by-laws of any constituent lodge.*

The italics identify the words embodied in the section by the amendment.

The generally splendid condition of Masonry throughout Kansas, improved above all former years, serves, the grand master says, to emphasize the unfortunate state of affairs existing in some lodges. Looking for the causes of this, he cites several factors, among others the following:

Among the prominent factors in this undesirable condition of affairs is the incompetency of secretaries. Either a total indifference to the duties of the office, or else a lack of capacity, retards the business growth of many lodges. Another factor in this condition is to be found in a class of secretaries, who by reason of age and years of service, assume an authority over the affairs of Masonry which even a grand master would hesitate to exercise. The well-meaning, though halting master, who comes to the east in such a lodge, finds himself speedily cowed and overawed by a secretary who assumes to shape the legislation of the lodge and makes the master his servant. Such a secretary is more undesirable than an incompetent one. Masters are in part responsible for this condition of affairs by not qualifying themselves and asserting their prerogatives. There are other cases where secretaries totally neglect their duties, and the operation of our law does not permit their removal unless formal charges be preferred against them, which every master should be slow in doing.

He cites also the commercial spirit which looks to large numbers and a full treasury; the total disregard by many of the several lectures of the ritual; the indifference and discourtesy of masters and secretaries to requests of grand officers for information, and the susceptibility of grand masters who are so impressed with the genuineness and warmth of the courtesy and fraternal feeling which greets them on visiting these very lodges, bent on correction, which leads them to hesitate and finally fail to exercise the authority which is theirs to correct those who have ignored his requests when absent.

He thinks many of these evils may be corrected through the inauguration of the district deputy grand master system, which, on his urgent recommendation, endorsed by the committee on jurisprudence, the grand lodge took the initial steps toward adopting.

The splendid self reliant spirit with which the craft of Kansas met the exigency precipitated by the terrible June flood in the Kaw valley, and the discrimination shown in handling the relief fund, merit all the encomiums bestowed by the grand master. Of the latter phase he well says:

There were many lessons to be learned in this relief work which establish principles that should more generally govern the disbursement of public charity. When the dispensing of Masonic aid in the face of such a disaster is placed on the basis of reimbursement for losses, it then ceases to be an act of benevolence, but one of business. To hold the thought that Masonic membership constitutes any claim whatever upon the fraternity at large for the reimbursement of business losses in such disaster is to place the fraternity on the basis of an insurance company, and if that be the

proper idea of Masonic assistance, then we must admit that we are a most poorly managed corporation, for our rate of premium is too low to justify the payment of such losses.

The grand master refrained from reporting any decisions directly, holding that a careful study of their statutes will reveal that every case is thoroughly covered by the law, and interpretation thereof by further language only increases the chances of confusion. He therefore directs attention to a few "points of law" in the nature of keys to the questions which seem to be most likely to be misunderstood. Thus he cites (by chapter and paragraph) to a civil statute, of whose effect on the question of lodge jurisdiction he says:

The civil statute referred to gives an elector the right to proclaim his domicile, under certain restrictions. A petitioner for the mysteries of Masonry, who may be engaged in traveling pursuits, ought to proclaim, in good faith, some point to be his domicile and exercise the right of franchise at that domicile. This would clearly settle all questions of lodge jurisdiction.

Unless we fail to comprehend him, the following seems neither to be happy as an illustration of his general proposition nor as a statement of law.

It is difficult to understand how a lodge would seek to waive jurisdiction over a resident of its community when that resident has never petitioned said lodge. Such generous action is, however, frequently attempted, and while it bespeaks the kindly spirit of the lodge so acting, it likewise proclaims its unfamiliarity with the law.

It does not seem to us difficult to understand how a lodge might for any reason which to it seemed good, be willing to waive whatever claim it might have under the law. All that the law of territorial jurisdiction, so far as it relates to profanes, recognizes as pertaining to the lodge in a given territory, is, as correctly defined by the Illinois code, "the exclusive right on the part of the lodge to accept or reject all original petitions for the degrees from persons residing within its territory." The law does not imply that the lodge touches or can touch a profane within its bailiwick so long as he does not seek to touch Masonry. If he does this, he must do so in conformity with the rules laid down by Masonry for the management of its own internal affairs. One of these rules recognizes the lodge of his residence territory as having the exclusive right to entertain and pass upon his application to become a Mason. Almost universal usage in this country, and nearly as general explicit law (either enacted or established by judicial decision) recognizes the power of the lodge to waive this exclusive right at its discretion. Kansas regulations may forbid such a waive; if so, we submit that for the benefit of outsiders to whom the Kansas code is not always readily accessible, but who enjoy good things as much as the native Kansan, it should have been quoted.

The grand master gives a history of the steps by which the Kansas Masonic Home was established, being launched with a board of seventeen directors, nine of whom represented the grand lodge, two the grand chapter (Royal Arch), two the grand commandery, two the Scottish Rite and two the Eastern Star. Subsequently the number was reduced to nine, five from the grand lodge and one each from the four bodies above named. Pending a proposition to further reduce the number of the board, the grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons relinquished its right to appoint a director; the grand commandery expressed a willingness to do so if the other bodies did, but—

The Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite does not have a representative form of government. Its affairs in Kansas are under the supervision of an officer appointed by the government body at Washington. This brother has received his appointment since the establishment of the Masonic Home. He is an ardent supporter of the Masonic Home and an enthusiastic admirer of its achievements. The proposition to formally relinquish the representation of the Scottish Rite on the Masonic Home Board has been submitted to him, but he has declined to assume the responsibility of making such relinquishment.

The deputy of the Holy Empire in the Valley of the Sunflower may be comparatively new to the duties of his position, but he evidently has sufficiently caught on to the imperial policy to know that the supreme council never lets go of anything.

However, the grand master strongly urged that the control of the home should be absolutely in the grand lodge, which was accomplished by adopting the folowing:

Resolved, That the control of the Kansas Masonic Home be placed in a board of nine directors, four of whom shall be the council of administration of the grand lodge, four of whom shall be elected by the council of administration of the grand lodge, and one of whom shall be appointed by the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star.

The council of administration is a body peculiar to Kansas among the grand lodges of the United States, in a measure akin to the "board of general purposes in England," or the "grand committee" in Scotland, which runs the business of the grand lodge during the recess.

Some of the unforeseen or at least unconsidered limitations and disadvantages of the institutional system of benevolence are beginning to attract the attention of our Kansas brethren. The grand master says:

No proper provision has ever been made at the home for the isolation and care of the sick. Again, the appointments are such that the bright, joyous faces of the children are seen at table with the often sad lines of the aged. Some years ago a needed extension was made to the property, in which an error was committed, now apparent to all, in building out of harmony with the other portion of the property, in order to save expense.

The board has recognized that any further additions to the property should be made in keeping with the original plan and with a view to the utility and appearance of the property in future years. It has wisely invoked the assistance of a competent architect, and has had prepared a general plan of the grounds as they might appear after the many additions which the needs of the future may require. It has also had prepared a plan contemplating the enlargement of the home at the present time, providing much-needed facilities for the sick and apartments for the separation of the old from the young.

He feels assured that the grand lodge will never permit the Home to suffer for want of funds for proper maintenance, and it is to be hoped that this is true so long as it is maintained at all. We judge, however, that the readiness of the craft to endure taxation for it may likely be tested in the near future; speaking of an excess of expenses over the revenue of the grand lodge in the last ten years, accounted for by an appropriation from the general fund of $5,000 for the Home, he says:

It is not recommended that the revenue of the grand lodge should be immediately increased, but it is deemed wise that attention should be directed to this condition of affairs to the end that the valuable and creditable work now being carried on may not be impeded nor the small balance in our general fund drawn on too heavily for deficits.

The grand master has some admirable reflections on what constitutes true Masonic charity, and truly says that "Charity in thought, charity in speech, charity in action, these are the never-dimmed and sparkling jewels with which a Mason should decorate his breast." This is the prelude to his statement that with the assistance of the deputy grand master the good services and kind offices of other brethren, many trials which tended to disturb the peace and harmony of lodges had been discontinued, the brethren reconciled and conditions of good fellowship established. There is no higher line of service than this and for his work therein he deserves great credit, but we do not think that even so high an end can be held to justify, however much it may justly be pleaded in condonation of a lawless act, self-confessed as in the following, unless the conditions are such that injustice must be the *invitable* outcome of the continuance of the trial.

It has been necessary for the grand master on several occasions to issue positive orders to lodges not to proceed with trials, though the lodges had voted to entertain the charges. Such proceeding, perhaps, may not be justified by statutory law, but the law of love and kindness can be pleaded to justify the act.

The grand master bespoke careful and kindly consideration of the report of the special committee appointed a year previous "to consider the advisibility of preparing an official cipher, the wisdom of correcting the language of the standard work, and the proper rendering of the Masonic honors."

The committee report on the last named subject first, the grand lodge adopting its conclusions, as follows:

As a result of research and personal inquiry, the committee feel justified in saying to you that the grand honors of Masonry are three, viz: private, public and funeral. The private grand honors are the signs and dueguards of the three degrees. The public grand honors are given by striking the palms of the hands together "three times three," as now used for the private grand honors in this grand jurisdiction. The funeral grand honors are as they are now used in this grand jurisdiction.

Now if Brother SHAVER will tell us how the funeral grand honors are given in Kansas, we shall have the whole thing in a nutshell.

As a sort of "curtain raiser" for the report now under review, which was presented on the last day of the session, on the proceeding evening "the Master Mason's degree was exemplified (in Orient Lodge No. 51, the several stations being occupied by the officers of the grand lodge) in the standard dramatized form with full costumes and accessories."

It is said that the circus has been popular for 10,000 years and doubtless will always remain so. But it does not follow that it is the best instrumentality to impress upon its votaries the beauty of dwelling together in unity in the bonds of an equal and trusting fellowship. We have no doubt that the groundings were deeply impressed by this dramatization with full costumes and accessories, but we seriously doubt whether it was the best preparation for the dispassionate consideration of the questions involved in the report of the committee on ritual. Apart from the question whether the Masonic idea is not lost in the glamour of it, as a very thoughtful Mason writing to us from New Jersey some twenty-six years ago, said was the effect upon him when he witnessed the spectacle in a Chicago lodge, we think a sufficient reason why it should not be taught or tolerated, is a fact that outside of the largest centers it is impossible to get together a company who can present the third degree in the dramatic form in a creditable way, while there is scarcely a lodge at the cross-roads or in the small village that has not the material that can be made capable of conferring the degree in the time-honored, conventional way, creditably and impressively. Even in the larger lodges it is difficult to get a team of workers, or cast, to essay the dramatic form without as a whole running perilously near the condition of the unappreciated actor who wondered why it was that when he played comedy his hearers cried, and when he played tragedy they laughed.

The report of the committee is one of great interest, because therein is quoted the history of what is known as the PRESTON-WEBB work, or the WEBB work, as given by PHILIP C. TUCKER, of Vermont, germane to the report under review because the PRESTON-WEBB work is the constitutional standard in Kansas. Brother TUCKER's history—too long to quote here—the most important history of any ritual extant in this country, does not get placed before the craft oftener than once in a generation, and to those interested in that line of study it will be of interest to know that it can be found in the Kansas proceedings for 1904. The committee say:

Not a word of our recommendations has the least tinge of an innovation in the body of Masonry, against which all Masons must forever set their countenances. Heaven forbid that such a thought should come to any member of this committee. We believe that our recommendations are in the nature of restorations of the ancient Preston-Webb work which was adopted by this grand lodge at its annual communication at Leavenworth in 1867.

These are brave words, but we observe that they foreshadow the retention, in the revision of an interpolation—that of the word widow in a formulary before containing only the words sister, mother, daughter, and wife—which they not only say was not in the work when adopted in 1867, but they make a letter a part of their report, in which the writer, one of the first custodians of the work, says that the interpolation was made upon his insistent solicitation!

A substantial change in the fundamental engagements of a Mason—and if it was not regarded as substantial none would clamor for its retention after finding that it had been made in the face of the unvarying usage of a hundred and fifty years—has something more than a tinge of an innovation in the body of Masonry. The committee seem also to have permitted themselves to report in favor of printing a cipher ritual (which they think can be put up in convenient size, attractively bound, and sold at a dollar a copy with a small margin of profit) is not to favor an innovation in the body of Masonry. Why, the very terms they use when they speak of "the tendency of *modern* Masonry to promulgate cipher rituals in an official way," is a confession that it is a departure from the old ways.

This tendency, the committee say, is doubtless the result of the flood of contraband rituals that have been a curse to Masonry, from which no jurisdiction has suffered more than has Kansas. They think an officially published cipher is desirable because it insures a fixed and definite standard, the employment of written (or printed) characters as a help to memory being an effective safeguard against substantial change, but we have already seen that the possession of a cipher of the work as adopted by their grand lodge and protected by a constitutional guarantee has not been effectve in securing a fixed standard, the many changes it has undergone since its adoption being one of the reasons assigned for putting it into print. They say it will greatly aid beginners in acquiring accuracy and facility in the work, which would be as true, and more, if they were to print it *in extenso,* but the inaccuracies of beginners are not the root from which important changes in the work spring, but in the ambition of those who are made its especial custodians to leave their impress on the ritual, either for the pride of so leaving it, or because that impress embodies something which he, or they, think should be in the work but know it isn't. The objections to such an official cipher they say "may be summed up in the charge that it is contrary to Masonic tradition

and even to the specific obligations of Masonry," and this they meet with the following:

The plan proposed contemplates a cipher employing only the initial letter of each word, omitting even this in what may be called "test words." Such a cipher cannot be legible or intelligible to any person under the canopy of heaven who has not already been instructed. These disconnected letters cannot serve to create an image in the mind of anyone. They can but serve to revive and brighten an image that is already there. A fair degree of proficiency in the work must be acquired before any considerable use can be made of such a key. Masonic tradition is not against this. It is true that upon a memorable occasion a careful search failed to discover a key on or about the person of a distinguished Mason who was stricken down in the performance of his duty. But the order to make that search proceeded from the highest earthly Masonic authority. That such search was so ordered shows by the clearest implication that the possession of such a key would have been no violation of Masonic tradition. Certainly there was no thought of reflecting upon the character of that celebrated artist by intimating that he might have been faithless to his trust.

If to assume that any argument could be drawn from the tradition in question, that could add a feather's weight in the balance between right and wrong were not the sheerest rot, it would still be unfortunate for them as an illustration, because this peerless example of Masonic integrity *didn't have a key*. "But the weightiest reason for the proposed action," the committee say, "is in the interest of honesty between Masons," which being interpreted confessedly means, in brief, that a certain proportion of Masons, notably those charged with the dissemination of the work, have sufficiently persuaded themselves of the correctness of the view now publicly advanced by the Kansas committee that keys and ciphers are not specifically forbidden by a Mason's engagements, to venture to use them on the sly with whatever of evasion, not to say prevarication, might be necessary to keep a knowledge of their existence from the great body of the craft.

Doubtless a public declaration by the supreme authority of his jurisdiction, that what had been furtively carried on a Mason's conscience as a misdeed was after all not an offence, would render him less chary in talking about it than before; frankness would not then lay him under suspicion, nor would it necessitate a simultaneous wrestling with his own conscience and with the universally instinctive consensus of the craft, as represented by his interlocutor. He might be more self-complacent, but would he be more honest with his own conscience?

That this instinctive consensus as to the true intent and meaning of the formulary which makes keys and ciphers unlawful is universal, needs no better evidence than the secretiveness and evasiveness of those who trespass against its prescriptions. Reason may be silenced or taken captive by special pleading, but conscience will not be argued with, and we

hazard nothing in saying that no one who advocated the printing of a cipher ritual in the Grand Lodge of Kansas, but who was startled and had his moral sense shocked, when for the first time in his Masonic life he saw a brother make so much as a fragmentary note of any portion of the esotery of the fraternity.

The grand lodge chartered five new lodges and left the question of renewing the dispensation of the sixth with the grand master; granted the request of the committee on correspondence for further time to report on the applications of the Grand Lodge of Porto Rico and the Grand Orient of the Blue Rite of Argentina, the committee not being satisfied as to their Masonic character, and under the lead of the same committee refused recognition to the Grand Lodge of Cosmos, of the State of Chihuahua, Mexico; listened to an interesting and instructive address by the grand orator, the Rev. James P. de B. Kaye, in which he sanely and correctly treated Masonry as a growth; and voted to meet next year at Wichita.

Thomas G. Fitch, of Wichita, was elected grand master; Albert K. Wilson, Topeka, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (350 pp.) is again by Past Grand Master William M. Shaver, which is at once a guarantee of its thoroughness, ability and fraternal courtesy. At the outset he says:

Our previous efforts have been criticised as "too lengthy." The only answer that can be made to such a criticism is that conscientiously "to review and report upon" the proceedings of fifty American grand lodges, as well as a number of representative foreign jurisdictions, in this day of action, requires space. However, as we believe the criticism is a just one, we shall endeavor to keep this report "down." The only way in which this can successfully be accomplished, as we view it, is to eliminate excerpts as much as possible.

To eliminate excerpts to the minimum is often to deprive one's readers of what is justly their due, and often in discussions it is only fair to let one state his opinions in his own way, by which alone the spirit of his argument can be reflected. Brother Shaver's efforts at brevity failed in the aggregate, as he had to review fifteen volumes more than last year, but there is not a page that his grand lodge can afford to spare. He gives eight and one-half pages to Illinois for 1903, reviewing Grand Master Moulton's address at considerable length, presenting the more salient features of the session, and laying Brother McFatrich's oration under contribution for some of its striking paragraphs.

He does us the honor to say that our report on correspondence is a Masonic text-book of great educational value, which we appreciate highly as wages of the sort that prevents one from going away utterly dissatisfied with his own work, as all must be in greater or less measure.

Because our grand lodge declines to trespass on the domain which the landmarks give to the ballot, and relieve the individual brother of the responsibility of deciding by that agency whether a given petitioner comes within the category of "immoral" and "scandalous" men whom the landmarks exclude—a decision which from the all-sufficing potency of a single blackball must always represent the high-water mark of morality in a lodge —Brother SHAVER says:

According to Brother Robbins, Illinois appears to believe in *moral* saloon-keeping and *law-abiding* saloon-keepers—a business and a class we have never known and about which we are skeptical.

He quotes from our report the following comment on the fact that the grand master (DEWEY) and the committee on correspondence (whose views as voiced by Brother SHAVER are also reproduced) favored an official cipher:

The committee on jurisprudence and the grand lodge, however, took the orthodox view of the subject, the former reporting and the latter adopting a standing regulation declaring that the "sale, gift, printing or use of the so-called cipher rituals, or secret work, shall be deemed a violation of the constitution, and an offense against the body of Masonry."

Commenting on this, he says:

We fear the distinguished reviewer failed to grasp the situation. The edict formulated by the committee is directed against the very evil the grand master condemned—the "miserable ciphers." The views of this committee are sufficiently "orthodox" upon this question, except that we do not believe such a regulation will or can be enforced. The grand lodge took sufficient notice of the grand master's suggestion, however, to authorize a special committee to investigate and report at next annual upon the "advisability of publishing" such an aid. We do not care to presage a guess as to the action the grand lodge will take in this matter, but should it adopt an official initial "aid" it would be no departure from its present "orthodox" position.

In the light of what occurred at the session of his grand lodge under review, it seems manifest that we did fail to "grasp the situation." If, haply, the jurisprudence committee had foreseen our want of comprehensive vision, and had let us into the difference between the "miserable" and the "official" cipher—if their resolution was drafted with a reservation of that sort—we might have suspected, if we did not wholly comprehend the situation. But we are still obliged to make a further confession: We are still unable to do more towards grasping the whole situation than to perceive that there is more of both wit and wisdom in the trite saying "orthodoxy is *my* doxy; heorodxy is *your* doxy" than we had wot of.

Brother SHAVER excels in index-making as he does in other things. The subject index to his report, which adds so much both to its immediate and permanent value, is a marvel of condensation.

KENTUCKY, 1903.

103D ANNUAL. LOUISVILLE. OCTOBER 20.

A portrait of the retiring grand master (JOHN W. LANDRUM) forms the frontispiece of the Kentucky volume. Twenty-two past grand masters were present, led by THOMAS TODD, who was elected to the grand east that day fifty years before. Grand Master LANDRUM announced the death of Past Grand Master JAMES W. STATON, who was stricken with paralysis at Paris, Ky., while seated at a banquet which followed the laying of the corner-stone of the new Bourbon county court house with Masonic ceremonies. He died at his home in Brooksville, June 27, seventeen days after he was stricken. Brother STATON was as prominent as a citizen as he was in Masonry. We recall him at the Masonic Congress of 1893, a self-poised, self-contained man, impressing us as he did his eulogist of the special committee on his death—"Quiet, courteous, gentle, calm, yet always firm; in every place he was himself—man made in God's own image, an exemplar of God's truth." We have been drawn to him through years of mutual reviewing, both before and since his service in the grand east, to which he was elected in 1893, and this year Kentucky's vacant seat at the Round Table will awaken loving recollections in the memory of every member of the guild.

The grand master in referring to the completion of their new temple, known as "The Masonic," says its building was not a matter of choice, but that its conception and construction was a result of circumstances:

After having furnished the measures, means and moral support in the erection and maintenance of homes for the infirm, the destitute and the helpless; and schools for the young and the ignorant, it found that its liberality had deprived itself of a home, or a place in which to hold its annual gatherings. Without complaint or regret that it had thus bestowed its generosity, but with a renewed activity and firmness of purpose, it purchased a lot and with only a few thousands—or practically without a dollar, boldly proceeded to the erection of this magnificent edifice that is equaled in splendor by very few temples on this continent, and reflects additional credit upon the craft in Kentucky and elsewhere.

The money, except $27,000.00, which the grand lodge had as a reserve and which was used in payment of lot, was furnished by the home; $90,000.00 of the money thus furnished belongs to the grand lodge but is held in trust by the home, and the grand lodge generously pays interest on that amount of its own funds to benefit widows and orphans of Masons, besides paying over $22,000.00 a year toward their support. I may be pardoned if I contemplate these acts of generous liberality and charity, with a feeling of admiration, love and pride for Kentucky Masonry, and a veneration for this century-old grand lodge.

The building was dedicated on the afternoon of the first day of the session, by Grand Master LANDRUM, with eloquent addresses by Past Grand Master MCCHORD, chairman of the building committee, and Past Grand Master WITT, and music and entertainment by the children of the widows' and orphans' home.

In the course of his speech Past Grand Master WITT, referring to the trials and achievements of Kentucky Masonry, said:

In the first ten years immediately succeeding the erection of our Widows and Orphans' home, 17,923 Masons in Kentucky were suspended and dimitted, and our net loss in numbers from 1876 to 1885 was 6,414.

But the passing years have cured all this, and to-day we are stronger in numbers, in wealth, in influence for good or evil, than we have ever been before, and behind this enterprise stand the loyal, loving, true and tried hearts of more than twenty-two thousand faithful Kentucky Masons. Some of us have questioned the advisability of this enterprise, and have not hesitated to give expression to the doubt. But that time is past, the house is builded. It is ours; it belongs to all of us, the joy of it, the pride of it, as well as the responsibility of it.

He does not speak of the number of lodges wiped out as a result of the instinctive rebellion incident to the change from the Masonic system of relief based on voluntary contributions to a system based on enforced taxation, but it was large; but without these figures, the figures given show that Grand Master PETTIT, speaking in 1879, was quite within bounds when he said the change had "shaken the craft in Kentucky to its foundations."

We do not assume that all this loss is to be credited to an intelligent protest against a revolutionary change, but discounting the dimissions and suspensions due either to poverty or to natural stinginess, the loss represents a protest of great magnitude; and writing now at a period so remote from the event as not to risk resting under suspicion of encouraging a still active discontent, we can say, as we have always thought, that Kentucky Masonry has no brighter page than that which shows many craftsmen ready to suffer deprivation of rights as dear to them as to Masons anywhere, rather than be unprotesting parties to the overthrow of a principle rooted in the most fundamental laws of the institution.

The following decisions are among those reported:

1. Should white and blackballs, or paper ballots, be used in determining degree of punishment? Held: Paper ballots or white and blackballs may be used, as the *result* of the vote is the thing desired. It is only a technical matter as to which form is used.

4. A lodge can not reconsider its action after admitting a brother to membership. If it appears that a mistake had been made in admitting him, charges must be preferred and trial had before his standing can be affected.

6. A petition for initiation matured at a regular meeting in November. The committee asked for further time to report, which was granted. A brother arose and objected, in open lodge, to the admission of this candidate, and requested that his objection be recorded. At the stated meetings in December and January following, the committee still failed to report, but at the stated meeting in February, in the absence of the objector, the committee made a favorable report, the ballot was ordered and the candidate declared elected. The master would not confer the degree, and referred the matter in detail to the grand master. Held, The ballot taken in February was valid, but the objection made in November was prospective in its nature and holds good for twelve months from the February meeting, as, under the law, it has the effect of a blackball. The master was directed to have the minutes of the lodge amended so as to conform to this decision, and that the candidate be declared rejected.

It was also decided that a ballot taken with a ballot box so defective as not *certainly* to reflect the intention of the voter, is not such a ballot as is contemplated by Masonic law; and also that any agreement between lodges that disregards the jurisdictional boundaries of their territories as prescribed by the constitution is invalid. The first of these was approved by the committee on jurisprudence, but they say of the case which evoked it (in which all the members present were agreed as to the disabling character of the defect), that the whole matter was clearly within the power of the lodge itself, which we are not prepared to gainsay. Not so, however, with the disapproval of the decision that it is unlawful to abide by written agreements as to jurisdictions, in which the committee carried the grand lodge with them. They say:

We find that the grand lodge has at different times taken different positions on this question. The last utterance on the question was one year ago when the grand lodge, on the report of the committee on jurisprudence, decided that subordinate lodges were permitted to enter into such agreements. The committee on jurisprudence say in their report on page 48, 1902: "We know of no reason why two lodges can not themselves settle the line of jurisdiction between them," * * * "and that any agreement satisfactory to both parties and not hurtful to any one else is commendable and should not be disturbed." The grand lodge adopted the report of the committee, thus making it law, and we see no reason for that law to be now changed. We agree with the conclusions of that committee and the action of the grand lodge at that time, and therefore recommend that this decision of the grand master be *not* approved.

The committee had a clear precedent in their favor, plausible in its aspect, but we still think that if the constitution prescribes the boundaries of lodges, as the grand master says, then as a statement of law his decision was impregnable.

The committee were also sustained in disapproving Number 1, on the ground that with the stated exception that after suspension has been ordered (by the use of white and black balls), slips of paper may be used in an attempt by a single ballot to get together on the duration of it, each brother writing on his slip the length of time the brother should be sus-

pended, the law states that all these questions *must* be settled by the use of the balls. They might have added, with some force, we think, that secrecy being the manifest intent and design of the law, that the difference between a black or white ball which *cannot* reveal its depositer, and a slip bearing handwriting familiar to one or more of the brethren, is not a merely "technical" one. All the other decisions were approved. No. 6 we think improperly. We have elsewhere in this report given our reasons for holding that the possibility of barring the admission of a candidate by the objection of a single individual should not be entertained until after the immemorial method of determining his admissibility—the ballot—has been exhausted.

Among the dispensations wisely denied by the grand master, we find the following:

A request came under seal from Newport Lodge, after unanimously accepting an invitation from Newport Commandery to act as escort to latter on Easter Sunday. Held: It is unwise to grant dispensation to participate in any service in which all the members could not join. The Knights Templar order being founded on a certain principle, admits none who can not declare their belief in the Christian religion. The great body of Masonry as an organization respects religion in all its various forms and denominations, but should not in its aggregate capacity recognize any particular religious sect or creed.

The special committee on the Widows and Orphans' Home find nothing connected with its management which suggests the need of legislation or which seems to call for remedy. The time and energies of the grand lodge were largely devoted to determining how to economize so as to enable it to take care of the large debt entailed by building The Masonic. The grand master suggested the saving of the mileage and per diem of two members of the committee on correspondence by reducing the number of the committee to one, he to be styled the "reporter," or, better still, as he thought, by dispensing with the committee altogether. The finance committee seconded the first alternative, proposing also that the committee on necrology be reduced to one member; that the committee on credentials be dispensed with and its duties devolve on the grand secretary, and that the grand lodge hold only biennial sessions for the next decade. The amendments proposed to cover these recommendations will come up for action next year.

Thirteen new lodges were chartered.

Owen D. Thomas, of Lebanon, was elected grand master; Henry B. Grant, Louisville (Masonic Temple), re-elected grand secretary.

And this seems an appropriate place to copy the tribute paid to the grand secretary by Grand Master Landrum in his address:

And now comes Grant! The good, Christian man; the peerless secretary, whose knowledge and skill is so necessary and so ready for the

use of a grand master; whose merit is beyond computation, and to whom my greatest tribute would be but a weak offering. My warmest thanks go to him for his many acts of favor. The *man*, some day, will die; but *Grant* will live on and on to lighten the burdens of future grand masters and adorn with beauteous splendor the history of Kentucky Masonry.

There is no report on correspondence, owing to the death of the lamented STATON.

The volume contains an installment of 113 pages of the "Centennial History," bringing it down to the midddle of the record of the annual communication of 1875. It is illustrated with the portraits of many grand masters, and is of great interest, as it covers the period when Kentucky was the theater of war.

LOUISIANA, 1904.

92D ANNUAL. NEW ORLEANS. FEBRUARY 1.

Among the six who had worn the purple and now helped to raise the number of diplomats present to thirty-seven, was Past Grand Master CHARLES F. BUCK, the representative of Illinois.

The grand master (ROBERT R. REID) thus enforces the lesson that Masons least of all should be the last to yield to the passions and prejudices out of which come lynchings and social ostracism for those who differ from them in opinion, in words which lose nothing of their strength because of their euphemistic choice.

The prominence of Freemasonry, as a factor in the development of our civilization, is due not alone to the recognition of a Supreme Creator and to the inculcation of a belief in that Creator as a dominant feature of her esoteric as well as exoteric teachings, but because she has added, as a co-ordinate, that principle of action which is the heritage of her glorious past; the tocsin of her splendid present and the *ultima thule* of her grander future—Toleration. That toleration, that freedom of thought, of speech and of action which means the liberation of man from the thralldom of his own passions and prejudices to the liberty which shall make of him the true citizen, the actual man, the real Mason.

I am tempted to these expressions by reason of incidents, which, if permitted to recur, must prove subversive of this last great principle which is the cape-stone of that arch of brotherly love, relief and truth which rests upon the pillars of "Strength and Establishment"—the unity of God and man.

It is not the spirit of toleration which prompts the physical correction of one who may have innocently erred because reared and educated

where peculiar social distinctions are not recognized, possibly unknown. Such an one is to be pitied and set aright, not scourged, and told to go forth from his fellow-men.

Neither is it the spirit of toleration, or brotherly love, that raises the hue and cry against a brother who may have done a wrong, but whose guilt is not established and who, more than ever, needs that hand to back which shall raise and support a weak and erring brother.

Remembering the limitations of our physical nature and that education is but a synonym for environment, it is, imperatively, our duty to admit and make allowance for the existence of conditions and customs, which, although repugnant from our own point of view, may be the *credo* of those just as true, just as honest, just as sincere in their convictions as ourselves.

No deaths had occurred in the official family of the grand lodge during the year, but the memorial pages bear the names of fourteen past masters who had gone over to the majority. The grand master bespeaks the patience and consideration of the brethren for the committee on work whose labors in the preparation of a standard system are not yet complete, although the report of that committee and that of the grand lecturer show that it had reached a working stage and had been disseminated to a degree to warrant the belief that a foundation for uniformity had been substantially laid.

The report of the latter shows that the doubt which we expressed whether the lodges using the Scottish Rite work were intended to be included in the requirement that "all lodges and the officers thereof * * * and shall conform thereto," was probably well grounded, as he states that on the organization of a school of instruction—of a month's duration—under the direction of the committee on work, "the officers of all the 'York Rite' lodges were ordered to attend, a general invitation being extended to all the brethren, as well as to the officers and brethren of the lodges of the 'Scottish Rite.'" He further says:

It was the intention, and so announced by the committee on work, that an official visit would be paid each lodge of the "York Rite" and the work exemplified by conferring the several degrees upon actual candidates, as well as to pay a fraternal visit to the brethren of each lodge of the "Scottish Rite."

This design was frustrated by the sudden, serious illness of the grand lecturer.

Reporting the dispensations issued by the grand master, Grand Secretary LAMBERT records one to a lodge to meet in a one-story building until the completion of a new lodge-room (replacing one lost by fire) with the condition that no degrees be conferred during such occupancy. There is nothing to indicate whether this condition reflected a general rule, or only a hazard peculiar to this particular case. The report of Louisiana Relief Lodge No. 1, of New Orleans, a model organization whose unosten-

tatious work of relief has been carried on for a third of a century, or more, shows an aggregate of $1,298.95 disbursed, $20.50 of which was to applicants from Illinois.

In view of the imminent extinguishment of the "Temple debt" the grand lodge was in a mood to consider a plan for Masonic relief, and a committee was appointed to investigate, report and recommend, with the necessary legislation, at the next annual communication, a plan for the best method of doing the work, either for the establishment of a "Home" or for the creation and maintenance of a "Permanent Relief Fund," looking to relief in individual cases through a committee of the grand lodge.

Resolutions establishing a mileage and per diem system, providing for the payment of his actual traveling expenses and three dollars per day to one representative of each lodge were adversely reported upon by the committee on audit and accounts, but on a motion to adopt the report of the committee the resolutions were substituted there for after having been amended by striking out the provision for per diem, and on a roll call of lodges were adopted by the decisive vote of 184 to 116, to become effective at the annual communication of 1905.

Resolutions limiting the tenure of the office of grand master to one year were, after an extended discussion defeated, wisely, we think, by a vote of 108 yeas to 199 nays.

The grand lodge, on motion of Past Grand Master Buck, resolved to give the "private grand honors" to a past grand master but once during an annual communication; chartered eight new lodges; received with thanks from the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons a contribution of $1,500.00 to the widows and orphans' relief fund; and concurred in the opinion of the committee on jurisprudence that in the case of a lodge whose master and wardens had moved out of the jurisdiction, the action of the grand master in deputizing a brother to open the lodge, hold an election and install the officers thus elected "was clearly within his power and in accordance with law and usage," the committee holding that when the lodge was abandoned by its master and both wardens "the situation was precisely what is would have been if the lodge had failed to elect and install officers."

L. P. Delahoussaye was elected grand master; Richard Lambert re-elected grand secretary, both of New Orleans.

The report on correspondence (124 pp.) is as usual by Grand Chaplain Herman C. Duncan, and is up to the high-water mark of his always admirable work.

His four and one-half page notice of Illinois is of our proceedings of 1903. Of the trial and suspension of a brother for promoting the confer-

ring the degrees who had been rejected by another lodge, as reported by Grand Master MOULTON, he says:

Such discipline as this is greatly needed elsewhere than in Illinois. The position of recommender and of investigator are responsible positions, and those who assume them should be made to understand that if they fail in their duties they wrong Masonry and subject themselves to exclusion from its portals.

His appreciation of Brother MCFATRICH's oration is shown by his quoting more than a page of his mellifluous and pregnant sentences. Among other quotations from our notice of Louisiana for 1903, is the following:

"Brother Duncan's report embraces a paper on 'Lodges of the Scotch and Modern Rite,' which is very interesting. Had we not already written quite fully on this topic we should give it to our readers with comments. Most defenders of the alleged right of the Scottish Rite system to plant symbolic lodges anywhere, never undertake to tell how that system became possessed of it. They say that the exercise of the right proves that it possesses it and that is enough (Justin Pinney's Grand Lodge in Ohio, exercises it, for that matter). But Brother Duncan, less wary, says it came into the possession of the Scottish Rite through the Rite of Perfection, of which latter the Scottish Rite was an extension. Now, will he tell us how the Rite of Perfection became possessed of it?

We here quote his reply entire:

Our good and well-informed brother probably does not mean his question seriously, for he certainly knows what the answer must be. Or else he seeks an avowal from us as to the "York Rite" as the true author and foundation of everything Masonic. If this be the purpose, we shall be perfectly frank about it, for certainly there can be no necessity of being "wary."

Drummond, in his history of the Scottish Rite, says in his introductory sentence of his "Historic Summary:" After the organization of the Grand Lodge of England in 1717, Masonry soon acquired a high degree of popularity. Degrees, almost numberless, were invented and termed Masonic; there was apparently no general governing authority for very many of them, but they were what are now known as "Side-degrees." In 1754 twenty-five of them (including the three symbolic degrees) were arranged in a series called the "Rite of Perfection." From this he traces the rise and organization of the so-called Scottish Rite.

We are entirely agreed that Pinney did not make a grand lodge of Masons by calling his body by such title, and that he has never really made a Mason by so declaring. We are entirely agreed that historic and tactual succession are absolutely necessary to legitimacy.

We are also free to say that we cannot prove, by documentary evidence, that when the emissaries of the Grand Lodge of England went over to the continent and made Masons there, that they gave those Masons authority to work the symbolic degrees of Masonry. Yet we have never heard it denied that the institution of a lodge meant that it had power to work. We assume that. It may be a weak point in the argument, but in our opinion it is not, and this, for the reason that

we find constant acts of recognition extended by the Grand Lodge of England to French, German and other like lodges.

It is to be remembered we are not now concerned with the right of those old French and German lodges to work degrees other than those of symbolic Masonry, but solely with their right to work the degrees, which we call Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason. We hold that the Grand Lodge of England had that right, and that she gave it to exercise to the lodges she founded in France, Germany and elsewhere. We hold that those lodges cumulated other rites and ceremonies which came to be organized and called degrees, and that such cumulation did not militate against the continuance of this right to confer the three degrees of symbolic Masonry. If Brother Perkins' lodge should confer the Master's Reliance and call it a degree, it would not thereby be depriving itself of any right to make Master Masons.

For this reason, we hold that in those old days the lodges of the Rite of Perfection were endowed with the right to confer the symbolic degrees and that this right passed to the Scottish Rite because that Rite is only a reorganization and an extension of the Rite of Perfection—just as the Grand Lodge of England was and is a reorganization and an extension of what Masonry previously was.

The Scotch Rite having inherently the right to confer the degrees of symbolic Masonry can extend that right just as far as Masonic law permits, to-wit, each governing body of the Rite within his own country or state, and beyond it in unoccupied territory.

When, then, the Scotch Rite came, we will say, to Central America, they found no Masonry there. To plant it, to confer the fourth degree or the thirty-second, it was absolutely necessary to have the preceding degrees conferred. We say that authorities of the Rite had the right, derived by legitimate succession from the Grand Lodge of England to confer those degrees. Again, we say, that when the authorities of the Scotch Rite came to South Carolina they found legitimate Masonry there, and that, therefore, they had no right to confer the degrees of symbolic Masonry in that state, but must, perforce, limit themselves to those degrees that they numbered 4 to 33, be they real and historic, or imaginary and modern—it matters not at this time, or to this contention. We gladly join with any brother in the contention that in these United States the Scotch Rite has made no concession in declaring that none of their lodges not entirely subordinate to a grand lodge will be permitted to confer the degrees of symbolic Masonry—but that in so doing an acknowledgment was made that such governing body could not confer such authority without violence to the fundamental principles of Masonic government.

To complete our statement of position, we hold that, when there are three or more symbolic lodges in a state, or country, planted there by a supreme council, it is their duty so soon as they feel able to do so to renounce the authority of the supreme council and to organize a sovereign and independent grand lodge, as the Masons of Costa Rica have recently done.

We may add that the Grand Lodge of England unquestionbly knows whether she gave to the original lodges of the Rite of Perfection the authority to confer the degrees of symbolic Masonry, and her unanimous recognition of the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica demonstrates her belief

that the gift was so given and that it has been properly transmitted to the lodges of Costa Rica.

It may be well to add that these considerations have nothing to do with the question as to the present Masonic character of certain of the continental powers called Masonic, for we believe that however legitimate the Grand Orient of France, for example, may have been once, it is so no longer. But even it occupies a quasi-Masonic position in that to its legitimizing an internal reformation work out of itself is necessary, and no new grant of authority, as the Pinney Grand Lodge would have to receive, even if there were no Grand Lodge of Ohio.

We assure our good brother that we did mean the question seriously, and we freely confess that we were not well enough informed to know what the answer must be. We have tried in vain for the thirty years or more that we have been hammering away at this subject to get an answer to our question as definite as that which Brother DUNCAN with his transparent fairness tries to give. We have been told again and again that there was a "Lodge of Perfection" in this country within fifty years of the time when the first grand lodge was formed, but neither that nor the subsequent formation of others threw any light on the question of the right of any man or body of men apart from the craft lodge and grand lodge of the same ilk to touch the domain of Ancient Craft or Symbolic Masonry, which they carefully avoided. So, too, the fact was cited, in reply to our contention, that instances had occurred in the early days in this country where the order of Knights Templar had been conferred in lodges of Freemasons. If this had had any point it would have vanished when the lodge or grand lodge sloughed off all "side degrees" (a thing long since accomplished), because thus far no one has been found to claim that a commandery of Knights Templars has the power to create lodges and endow them with the right to confer the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason. Others contented themselves with simply claiming, and reiterating the claim, that in countries where government by the supreme council was "the form of Masonic government there prevailing," the supreme council could create lodges capable of making Masons as lawful as those of New York or Illinois. All agreed that the alleged degrees constituting the "Rite of Perfection" entered largely into the make-up of the Scottish Rite when it was organized sixty years later, but none of them intimated that the Grand Lodge of England had been the source of the power of the rite, as a rite, either to administer or control symbolic Masonry. The whole claim rested upon the theory that the Grand Lodge of England had no exclusive right to dictate the form of government or the ritualistic features which Masonry should assume because Masonry had developed in several independent centers at about the same time, either of which had an equal right to call its system Freemasonry. They did not always avowedly base their claim on this theory, but that they did impliedly is shown by their general silence as to the investigations

which had proved that Masonry developed, and up to a period subsequent to the formation of the first grand lodge existed, only in the British Isles. They saw that if this were a proven fact, that if all the Masonry existing in 1721 was under the unrepealable restraints of the Charges of a Freemason and its progagation hedged in by those charges and the fifteen points of the Master's obligation then no alleged Masonry anywhere could be identified as such that did not answer to the requirements of those two bodies of law, both equally fundamental. With one exception they did not discuss this, but he, one of the ablest advocates of the recognition of bodies of Scottish Rite parentage by grand lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, said that if it were proven that if Masonry existed nowhere but in Great Britain at that period, then all our contentions must be admitted.

The scholarship of the Masonic world now agrees that it is proven; and that it was at that time well known on the continent, receives the strongest confirmation from the fact all the early pretending rites, differing from that which had been propagated from England, claimed that its degrees were of Scottish origin, thus recognizing the necessity of locating its birth-place in Britain.

Brother Duncan is the first so far as we are aware, to attempt to prove what all others have manifestly though it easier to assume, that the alleged right of the Scottish Rite system to plant symbolic lodges in open territory came into its possession through the Rite of Perfection.

We do not ask Brother Duncan to prove what goes without saying that when the Grand Lodge of England established lodges on the continent it was that they might work the degrees of symbolic Masonry. This was precisely what they were authorized to do; and they were not authorized to create or work anything else. The Grand Lodge of England was powerless under the law of its own being to authorize the conferring of other degrees than these, nor did they do so until after they had cut loose from English authority. It was not these lodges that cumulated other degrees, but the "Scots Lodges," unauthorized bodies claiming Scottish authority to differentiate them from the English, and claiming Scottish parentage for their degrees (manufactured in France) and because St. Andrew was the patron saint of Scotland, calling them St. Andrew's degrees. It was the members of these unauthorized lodges who made their appearance in the regular lodges, "the Scottish master asserting in every way a superiority over the Master Mason, and claiming even as a visitor to rank before the master of the lodge. At any time or place he could personally confer the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft or Master Mason." (Greiner.) Later, when Scottish, or "Scots Lodges," as Brother Gould prefers to call them, were engrafted on the ordinary lodges the former became supreme in all matters, and even assumed grand lodge powers, granting warrants of constitution. Could such lodges claim to

be seized of the powers given by the Grand Lodge of England to the lodges they had captured, when by that capture all the conditions upon which such powers were granted had been obliterated?

If, as Brother DUNCAN says, the Scottish Rite has the inherent right to confer the degrees of Symbolic Masonry, then it was not *endowed* with the right by the Grand Lodge of England through the intermediary Rite of Perfection. If we correctly read the illustration of Brother PERKINS' lodge it is supposed to be as lawfully possessed of the right to make Master Masons as it is possible for any lodge to be. Brother DUNCAN says that if it should confer the "Master's Reliance" and call it a degree, it would not thereby be depriving itself of any right to make Master Masons. But suppose it should confer the Master's Reliance upon a limited number of members, then abdicate its representative form of government and turn its control over in perpetuity to the little bunch of Master's Reliances, recognizing the authority of the bunch to regulate all admissions to its own ranks and to prescribe the conditions upon which all Master Masons should be made thereafter? Would the grand lodge of which Brother PERKINS' lodge was a constituent, but whose authority it had repudiated have thereby endowed the little bunch of Master's Reliances with the right to confer the degrees of symbolic Masonry?

There can be no doubt that the Grand Lodge of Ohio by giving the lodges uniting to form the PINNEY grand lodge a constituted existence thereby endowed them with the right to confer the degrees of Symbolic Masonry. If this right is indestructible, as seems to be assumed by Brother DUNCAN, so that neither repudiation of grand lodge authority nor overt rebellion against the law of Masonry (whose constraints lie with equal weight upon all Masons whether as individuals or in their organized capacity) can divest a lodge when once it possess it, why would the Pinney body need a new grant of authority to legitimate it in case the lawful Grand Lodge of Ohio should disappear? If the Pinney body lost the right to confer the degrees of Symbolic Masonry anywhere by simple rebellion against the authority of the grand lodge, how does it happen that the continental lodges in Europe retained it nothwithstanding their rebellion not only against the authority of the grand lodge which created them but against the law of Masonry itself, carrying their disregard of the latter to the extent of utterly displacing the Masonry which it defines, circumscribes and identifies by a system so radically different that it is impossible thus to identify it?

Brother DUNCAN holds the Grand Orient of France to be no longer a legitimate body. Why? Doubtless because by the removal of its theistic basis the system which it administers is no longer identifiable as Masonry. But the departure of the grand orient was not wider or more radical than that which bred a crop of supreme councils claiming authority

over the degrees of Smybolic Masonry. The theistic basis is not more fundamental, more inwrought and essential to the indentification of Masonry than is its basis of equal rights and eligibilities, the equal voice of all in its representative government, the ample, as it is the only warrant for what has ever been the proudest boast of the fraternity—"We meet upon the level."

Beyond all possibility of question this democratic principle of equality of rights, eligibilities and shaping voice is among "those fundamental principles which," in the language of the Masonic Congress of 1903, at Chicago, defining the ancient landmarks "characterize Masonry as defined by the Charges of a Freemason, and without which it cannot be identified as Masonry."

To attempt to remove this and substitute therefor the oligarchical hierarchical government of the Scottish Rite can have but one effect, to-wit, to produce a system that cannot be identified as Masonry, and hence, by whatever name called can exercise no power over the symbolic degrees whether in open territory or not. The principle laid down by Brother Drummond, his matchless statement of which we regard as his most priceless legacy to the Craft, fits the conditions we are discussing as closely and conclusively as it did in the case of the attempt of the Grand Orient of France to exploit a Masonry without a theistic basis, which called for its application: "No man or body of men *can* make innovations in the body of Masonry. To attempt this does not change Masonry, but puts those who make the attempt outside of the pale of the institution."

The italics are ours, but they place the emphasis where Brother Drummond's concluding sentence puts it, and where, as it seems to us, complete and unfaltering loyalty to Free and Accepted Masonry, the Masonry of the Charges of a Freemason, demands that it should be put, the obligation standing for both duty and fact.

MAINE, 1904.

85th Annual. Portland. May 3.

The steel engraved frontispiece of this volume, is a portrait of the retiring grand master, William J. Burnham, a genuine Yankee face.

Eleven past grand masters graced the grand east with their presence and forty-five jurisdictions were represented in the diplomatic corps, Illinois not among them. Death had again laid a heavy hand on the grand lodge. Grand Master Burnham announced the death of Winfield Scott

Choate and Joseph Alvah Locke, past grand masters, aged fifty-three and sixty, respectively, and of Past Junior Grand Warden Algernon Martin Roak, aged fifty-seven. Brother Choate's executive service was in the years 1899 and 1900; Brother Locke's in 1897 and 1898. Brother Roak was elected to the south in 1889.

Of these Brother Locke had been quite active in public life. He studied law in the office of the late Josiah H. Drummond, served two terms in the Maine house of representatives, was for two terms president of the state senate, and for four years was a member of the governor's council. Eloquent tribute was paid to his memory by Past Grand Master Horace H. Burbank; a like service was rendered to the character and personality of Brother Choate by Past Grand Master Alfred S. Kimball.

We reproduce four of the five decisions reported:

2. Can lodge funds be used to pay for banquets, entertainments, etc., where it can be done without distress to the lodge?

Among the several ways which our regulations forbid the use of lodge funds, are pleasure excursions, and expense of annual receptions; a reasonable expense only for refreshments at lodge meetings would be proper.

3. Can a lodge remit the dues of a deceased member, also of a deceased suspended n. p. d?

No. The account of a deceased member should be closed with a statement of his death. A deceased member suspended n. p. d. cannot be restored to membership.

4. Can a collective ballot be allowed where there are several applications to be voted upon?

No. A ballot should be had on each application separately.

5. A ballot upon an application was declared "clear and the candidate accepted;" the records were so made up. After the meeting had closed the S. D. stated that he noticed one blackball in the box as he emptied it for another ballot; a member present stated that he had cast such a ballot, but should make no objection to it remaining as it was. What should be done?

The record as made must stand and the degrees be conferred, unless an objection is made, in which case the W. M. should declare the candidate rejected. While it was careless on the part of the W. M. and wardens in not detecting the ballot, and stupid on the part of the S. D. in not calling the attention of the W. M. to it, as the party who so voted did not object, it must stand as declared.

The first two of these are given for information only. We have elsewhere in this report made a guess as to the genesis of the occasionally outcropping "collective ballot," the subject of No. 4. No. 5 is strong common sense.

The grand master personally investigated a case wherein the master of a lodge (Hiram lodge) informed him that through error his lodge had received the application and conferred the degrees upon a candidate who

had within five years been rejected by a lodge in Massachusetts. He took care to have present the candidate in question, the members who recommended him and the committee of inqury, and examined them all in open lodge. He was impressed by the frank sincerity of all who gave testimony. He continues:

The candidate admitted having applied to a lodge in Massachusetts some four years or more ago, where he was rejected, and that he signed the application to Hiram Lodge under protest without erasing the word "never," by the advice of the friend who furnished the application paper and endorsed it.

The endorser admitted the truth of the statements made by the candidate, that he was not well informed as to the law, but actuated by a belief that there would be no difficulty in obtaining a waiver of jurisdiction from the Massachusetts lodge, and fully intending to do so, he gave the advice as stated; but being a business man, and his mind fully occupied, he was sorry to confess that he forgot. The second endorser had no knowledge of the circumstances, but was personally acquainted with the applicant, and added his name that the application might have the requisite endorsement. The committee of inquiry evidently performed all that they supposed to be their duty, going even so far as to write letters to the former residence of the applicant, although he had been more than one year a resident of the town.

I am aware that under our law, at least two of these parties are liable to expulsion, but as the petitioner was innocent of intentional deceit, and the one who recommended him, although seemingly the more culpable, had no thought or purpose in covering deceit, I concluded to suspend from Masonry the petitioner, Mr. Arthur F. Garey, and the friend, Bro. Wm. E. Dyer, who recommended him, until action of the grand lodge was had thereon, and that this judgment should be entered upon the records of the lodge.

Upon his recommendation the case was referred to the committee on jurisprudence, who reported:

In the case of Hiram Lodge, we commend the doings of the grand master in every particular. While it is probable that a grand master may in the exercise of the inherent rights of his office have pardoning power, we fail to find in our constitution any recognition of it, and do not recall any case in this jurisdiction of a grand master assuming the right to pardon a violation of law.

Our law bearing upon the case in question does not appear to contemplate that its violation could be attended by mitigating circumstances, whilst, in this case there evidently were; not sufficient however, to relieve the offending parties from all blame.

There was a violation of law, but evidently not willful; the committee are therefore of the opinion that the punishment already suffered is sufficient, and recommend that the two brethren now under duress be released and restored to their former standing in Hiram Lodge, taking effect from this date.

Their recommendation was adopted. We wonder whether while the committee were seeking to satisfy themselves as to the possible existence

of a pardoning power among the inherent rights of the grand master's office, they were also keeping in mind and trying to locate the source of the power to suspend from Masonry whose exercise they commend. Is it conferred by the Maine constitution? We have been unable to find it in the constitution of Freemasonry. Moreover, we observe that in another case in which two applicants who had been rejected elsewhere were "worked" into a lodge, the special committee who investigated the case (Past Grand Masters BURBANK and ESTES and Past Warden MALLET,) after satisfying themselves of the culpability of the brother who recommended the petitions, recommended that he be reached in the good old way, to-wit:

This committee recommend that the grand lodge direct that proper charges be preferred by his lodge for willful violation of section 96 of the Grand Lodge Constitution.

Since the issue, in compliance with the vote of last year, of a circular giving a list of clandestine lodges in Ohio and other states, the grand master had received information of two others, Mt. Zion, in Lynn, Mass., and Massachusetts No. 248, Boston, Mass.

He referred to the committee on correspondence a communication from the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica, asking recognition. The committee reported at length, refefring for the history of Freemasonry in Costa Rica and his comments upon the organization of the present grand lodge, to the report of the former chairman of the committeee, Brother DRUMMOND (1901) and to his review of the Costa Rican proceedings in his report of 1902, in which, as they correctly say, "he makes no comment, nor during his term did he recommend to this grand lodge the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica." After referring to the protest of the Supreme Council of Central America against recognition, of which they properly make short work, the committee says:

The main contention, however, seems to be whether or not lodges under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council of Central America have a right to renounce their allegiance to that body which, Masonically speaking, uses the ritual of Scottish Rite Masonry and is governed by the rules of that body, and to form a grand lodge which will be under the rule of the York rite, having and maintaining exclusive control of the E. A., F. C., and M. M. degrees of Symbolic Masonry.

The settlement of this question will be regarded as of great importance, because, while it involves just now only Costa Rica, the other four republics of Central America may soon be asking recognition, as well as other so-called Latin countries.

Brother Drummond said in 1901, "The proceedings in the organization were regular." What he would have said had he known the whole story must be left to conjecture. But we believe that in so far as the organization is concerned the proceedings are regular.

But to our mind this is not the only thing to be known and settled before recognition is granted. There is a matter of full as much importance

to be decided, viz.: that the grand lodge and its constituent lodges have set up the ancient landmarks and usages of the fraternity and propose to conform to, abide by and uphold them.

Referring once again to Brother Drummond's report we find that he criticises and regrets departures from old usages. We have examined with care the late proceedings of Costa Rica, and have not discovered such changes in their fundamental law as might answer the above mentioned objections, and those made by other Masonic writers.

With the contention between the Supreme Council and the Grand Lodge we have no part. We regret that brothers cannot live in peace and unity, and we think that all differences between them should be harmonized, and that the debt due the Supreme Council, if such debt there be, should be paid. We hold that three legitimate lodges have the right to organize a grand lodge.

In view of all the matters herein set forth and others of the same general character, your committee do not deem it expedient at this time to enter into fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica, but to wait until such time as all doubts as to their intention to observe and preserve the ancient landmarks and usages of the fraternity have been clearly proclaimed. This we report, although we are aware that forty grand lodges are claimed to have recognized the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica.

Their recommendation was adopted.

The grand master presented the long-awaited reply to the communication foreshadowed in the following recommendation adopted by the Grand Lodge of Maine, May 6, 1902:

Your committee recommend, therefore, that a fraternal communication be made to the Grand Orient of Belgium, setting forth the views of this grand lodge in relation to the Grand Orient of France, fraternally informing our Belgian brethren that we cannot consistently hold Masonic correspondence with any body of Masons that holds such correspondence with the Grand Orient of France, and invoking such action on its part as will enable us to maintain Masonic correspondence with it and admit the Masons of its obedience to our lodges as visitors.

We reproduce the Belgian communication (which was referred to the committee on correspondence) that it may be conveniently preserved in our own archives:

ANTWERP, 19 APR., 1904.

Most Worshipful Sir and Dear Illust. Brother:

It is with a keen feeling of regret that I have to state not to have been able to forward my report at an early date, as intended, and I now fear this will not reach you in time for proper deliberation, which would be very regrettable indeed. However, I trust my communication will meet your kind consideration and that of the grand officers and brethren.

It seems that some of the members appointed by our grand committee to communicate with some of the leading French Masons respecting the actions of the Grand Orient of France, which caused an absolute abrogation of all relations with said grand orient on the part of nearly all the

grand lodges of the world, have reported only a short time ago upon the result of their inquiries, having deemed it better to put off their investigations until a meeting with the respective brethren could take place in the Riviera, some short time ago, where a personal exchange of views could take place.

I beg to state the outlines of the final report made at a recent meeting of the grand committee, to be about as follows:

A large majority of the French Masons, one may say all those known as intelligent and enlightened men, are engaged in a fight for rational liberty and a good many of them act as leaders among those determined to overthrow ecclesiastical persecution. All that has been achieved in that direction in France until now, is due solely to the courage and to the immense efforts and perseverance of the Masons. The greater part of them are members of the different chapters under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council of France. The constitution of the supreme councils demand, as no doubt you know, a declaration in writing of the applicant's belief in the G. A. of the U. However, many of those brethren term themselves, or suffer themselves to be termed, freethinkers, a term adopted to designate those who are members of that powerful League created to throw down the consolidated force of clericalism and battle against the tyranny of the priesthood, not against religion—it would be wrong, however, to designate all freethinkers as being atheists.

Some of the most intelligent and high-placed men in France, mostly members of the brotherhood, are so called freethinkers, which means that they do not accept nor adhere to the dogmas of the church or submit to confession—but they recognize and uphold liberty of thought and conscience and tolerance in religion. They consider all philosophic or religious opinions as entitled to respect, if they are the result of a free conviction. Occasionally they proclaim a dogma to be a truth packed ready for transportation, and "authority" the ship in which the dogma sails—they maintain that no soul can live on dogmas that cannot be opened into truth and that only the truth, which the soul appropriates, gives life.

Apart from the objection or inability of the enlightened freethinkers to entertain (as do a large number of other men and Masons in all parts of the world) the conception of a personal God—a conception to which may be largely attributed, as they say, the power of the church respectively, the priesthood—they maintain that, once the firm conviction rooted in men, that more satisfaction, more happiness can be obtained through their own power, energy and initiative, by observing moral laws and following Christ's precept, "Love each other," than by expecting to derive benefits and happiness from the dispositions of Providence. They would cease to desire the guardianship of the priesthood, likewise would the authority and power of the latter cease to be exercised as is now the case, the priests would remain within a proper useful sphere as teachers of love among men and as guardians and examples of pure morality, with no voice in public affairs, and in such a capacity they would render humanity greater services than all the millions annually spent, especially in Catholic countries, to prepare human beings for death.

Our French brethren say (and it is but too true) that the influence of the priests over the human minds is gained largely by the obligatory confessions to which they subject their adherents and whom they compel to recognize them (the priests) as the authorized medium between themselves and their God, claiming to be invested with power to give absolution if they think fit, or condemn to everlasting suffering.

The Catholic priests have ever been the privileged teachers of the human race, pretending that the only happiness and salvation of mankind can be found in what they teach, but have they ever taught lessons of love, peace on earth and good will to man with the same purity as Freemasonry? The hatred and fanaticism they have awakened, the cruelty, the tears, the ignorance they have caused, defies description and can only be understood by those, who had direct experience of the inquisities, of which such priests are capable, and they do all professedly in the name of religion and of the faith.

The church of Rome, in her opposition to all liberty of thought and tolerance in religion, has always been the enemy of Freemasonry. She hates our noble institution, because it is founded on liberty of thought and tolerance in religion, knowing nothing of distinctive dogmas or conflicting creeds, having truth for its center.

Freemasonry has always been designated as the torchlight of civilization, and its role should always be to enlighten humanity. In Catholic countries it has a special, a noble mission to perform, that is, to free the enslaved minds from the shackles of tyranny. The French Masons are perfectly aware of their mission. They have taken up with energy and confidence the great struggle of light against darkness, of right against wrong, of sympathy against cruelty and oppression. Their watchword is: "The tyranny of priesthood must fall, shall fall—the glorious yet mysterious light of Freemasonry shall shine, must shine!"

In both France and Belgium the enemies of light and liberty are very strong and numerous, perhaps more so in Belgium, where a clerical government has held the reins for years, and where ignorance and fanaticism possess most formidable strongholds. In Belgium, of course, Masonry is not recognized officially, and the Belgium Masons find themselves continually at war with said enemies; individual Masons are opposed almost in every phase of their existence.

If the Catholic priests were less intolerant and less tyrannical, free thinkers would not exist. The standpoint which the Masons have taken in the different Catholic countries can only be explained as an expression of a counteraction against the priesthood.

The result of the discussion respecting the report of the committee authorized to correspond or exchange ideas with a certain number of influential Masons in France relative to pending questions, has been the adoption of the following resolution:

"Acknowledging that the Grand Orient of France is guilty of certain unmasonic actions, which deserve criticism, but, in consideration of the fact that the French Masons are battling against the same common enemy of Freemasonry as their Belgian brethren, the latter cannot but be in sympathy with their French brethren, who are fighting so manfully for freedom of thought and action, for themselves and their children."

The resolution arrived at is the result of an extensive, thorough reflection, and I venture to hope that my communications will meet with due consideration on your part. I venture to believe that, if your good self and the grand officers of Maine will, in your minds, only for a moment place yourselves in the position of the Grand Orient of Belgium, you cannot very well conclude an abrogation of your relations with us because we entertain relations with the Grand Orient of France.

Please convey to the grand officers and brethren in session on May 3, next, on the part of the grand master and grand officers of Belgium, their best wishes for the welfare and prosperity of the Grand Lodge of Maine and the Masons of Maine for all time to come.

In conclusion, permit me to mention that the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, having been represented at the late Masonic congress at Geneva by Bro. Dr. S. L. Roger Watts, has just requested the Grand Orient of Belgium to exchange representatives.

At said Masonic congress, held under the auspices of the Grand Lodge "Alpine," 34 grand lodges and supreme councils were represented, among them three Australian grand lodges and the Grand Orient of France.

Accept fraternal greetings and the assurance of high personal esteem.

ALBERT J. KRUGER.

[NOTE. The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, referred to, is a negro grand lodge, not recognized in this country.]

The grand master declined a re-election.

The report of the grand secretary (STEPHEN BERRY) opens with the following item of information:

No one remains on the registration list, the term of the last having expired in November, 1903.

Several years ago, when the rights and wrongs of non-affiliates was one of the uppermost questions, provision was made in the Maine regulations for the registration of non-affiliates (involuntary or otherwise) who by the payment of a stipulated annual sum (we think it was one dollar) might keep in active touch with the fraternity, enjoying about the same privileges unquestioned, as their affiliated brethren. The number registered was small from the start, and finally as we have seen the last of them has gone, and a motion coming over from last year to strike the provision out of the constitution, was adopted. A pending amendment to provide for dual membership, was defeated. One new lodge was chartered, and one lodge continued under dispensation.

HUGH R. CHAPLIN, of Bangor, was elected grand master; STEPHEN BERRY, Portland, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (184 pp.) is again the work of Past Grand Master ALDRO E. CHASE. The report is a strong, conservative and most interesting paper. He sizes himself up as conservative, and so he is, but not slow.

We have seen nothing keener or more complete than his characterization, in so few words, of the circus feature which has found a lodgment in Masonry within the last third of a century. He says:

We are of a conservative nature. We believe in Masonry as it existed in the days of our fathers; we mean before all the hurry and bustle of the present day, when there was time for everything, and everything at a proper time; in the days when the attentive ear caught the true meaning of Masonry, and it was not thought necessary by means of robes and glittering paraphernalia, to teach Masonry to a candidate through his eyes. As a matter of fact it is "light in Masonry" that the candidate is seeking and it is only by a study of the teachings of Masonry through his brains

that his heart becomes filled with pure Masonic love to God, his neighbor, and himself.

Brother CHASE finds material for four pages of extract, comment and reflection in our proceedings for 1903.

To our remark that we saw no reason why a dispensation should be required (as in Maine) to enable a lodge to move from one room to another in the same town, he says:

We reply that in this jurisdiction there is no exception to the rule which requires a hall to be inspected before occupancy that its security may be known, and upon such information a dispensation issues.

It is customary everywhere to require petitioners for a dispensation for a new lodge, to produce the certificate of a neighboring lodge vouching for the fitness and security of their proposed apartments, but a full fledged lodge that is trusted with the whole conduct of matters Masonic in its neighborhood, ought to give as good a judgment as the grand master, as to the security of their lodge room.

MARYLAND, 1903.

117TH ANNUAL. BALTIMORE. NOVEMBER 17.

This attractive volume contains portraits of Past Grand Master CHARLES H. OHR, whose service in the grand east was from 1849 to 1852; JACOB H. MEDAIRY, *emeritus* grand secretary, and his successor, Grand Secretary WILLIAM M. ISAAC, past senior grand warden.

One past grand master, JOHN M. CARTER, the only survivor of that rank, and the representatives of forty-two jurisdictions, were present at the semi-annual communication, May 12, DAVID C. AVERY answering for Illinois.

Past Grand Master CARTER announced the death of Past Grand Master OHR, in his 92d year and briefly sketched his long and fruitful Masonic career. In part, he says:

Dr. Ohr was truly a prince and lawgiver among Masons. Coming into the fraternity in 1839, just as the Morgan excitement was beginning to wane, he found a mere handful of men who had stood firm at their posts during the troublous period.

But thirteen lodges with an affiliated membership of 300 remained of a large and prosperous Masonic community which encountered the storm a dozen years before. In the other states than our own the losses had been even more severe. Benjamin C. Howard and Joseph K. Stapleton had been the sheet anchors of ancient craft Masonry and the Capitular and Templar degrees throughout the storm, and their benign influence had been exerted all over the land.

But these brethren and their compeers had grown old in the service and earned a rest from the wearing labors of their splendid work of stemming the tide of persecution and malice. Young, vigorous and zealous men were needed to rebuild the fabric and re-establish and rehabilitate the well nigh destroyed remnant of Freemasonry in our state.

Brother Ohr and his brother in law, Daniel A. Piper, undertook this difficult task. Shortly after being made a Mason he organized Tonoloway Lodge at Hancock. The following year he removed to Baltimore and with Brother Piper revived Washington Lodge No. 3. In 1846 he assisted in the organization of Adherence Lodge No. 88, and the following year, removing to Cumberland, he inaugurated the resuscitation of Cumberland Lodge No. 61. Of all four of these lodges he served as worshipful master, and was the leading spirit in their establishment and reorganization.

Nor were his services in this behalf confined to his own state. As chairman of the committee of correspondence in the grand lodge his writings were disseminated throughout the country during the period of reconstruction. They attracted widespread attention and high commendation. Without indulging in bitterness or vain regrets at the persecution which had well nigh wrought the ruin of Freemasonry in America, he devoted himself to the upbuilding of the Institution and the encouragement of those who had remained faithful during the troublous period and the recruits who had the courage to join the standard.

For nearly half a century after his retirement from the grand east, till age and enfeebled health prevented, he journeyed from his mountain home to the meetings of the grand lodge in Baltimore.

The grand master (Thomas J. Shryock) said that he had requested Potomac Lodge No. 100, of which the deceased was a member, to temporarily suspend the steps taken to collect funds for raising a momument to his memory, until the matter had been submitted to the grand lodge, as in view of the great services of the Past Grand Master Ohr to the craft throughout the whole state, that body ought to contribute, and all the lodges ought to have an apportunity to do so. The grand lodge appropriated $200, and the grand master stated that he would cause a circular letter to be addressed to all the lodges, and appoint a committee on the subject.

The grand chaplain (Hehry Branch) paid high and loving tribute to the character and personality of Bro. Jacob H. Medairy, just retired from the office of grand secretary after a service of forty years, and incidentally he tells the story of that retirement:

Brother Medairy was born under the administration of Grand Master William H. Winder, made a Mason under the administration of Grand Master Charles Gilman, Joseph Robinson being grand secretary, whom he succeeded. He was thus cotemporary for half a century with Grand Master Benjamin C. Howard and looked upon the faces of sixteen grand masters, all of whom he survives, with the exception of two here to-night, Brother Carter and yourself.

It is a proud satisfaction to us that we can stand here, and send to our dear old friend and brother and indeed Father in Israel this greeting, that his ears may catch the notes of our loving voices as with uncovered heads we greet him, if not the oldest grand secretary in the world, which we honestly believe, at least our own partial judgment proclaims him the grandest old secretary in all the world, and we most heartily endorse the action of our most worshipful grand master in granting him the privilege of retiring upon his laurels while we dub him Grand Secretary *Emeritus!*

At the annual communication, when fortunately Brother MEDAIRY felt able to visit the grand lodge, after he had been received with the grand honors and welcomed to the grand east, the following was unamimously adopted by a rising vote:

The Grand lodge A. F. and A. M. of Maryland acknowledges with grateful appreciation the invaluable services of Bro. Jacob H. Mediary, its able and faithful grand secretary for forty years.

After such long and useful service our good brother, now verging upon 82 years of age, has fairly earned a rest from his labors.

Be it Therefore Resolved, That Bro. Jacob H. Mediary he and he is hereby elected Grand Secretary *Emeritus* of this grand lodge, with continued annual salary, for the remainder of his life, which we trust may be prolonged for many years.

The hope expressed in the concluding words of the resolution was not long realized; his passing occurred in the succeeding February, as we learn from the Iowa proceedings. His biographer, writing while he was still living, says of him and of the long period covered by his varied services:

He has seen American Masonry in its crippled and decimated condition, just recovering from the tornado which swept over the land, until now it flourishes like a green bay tree from north to south and from east to west. When he entered upon his duties as grand secretary our civil strife was at its height; he was foremost in alleviating the strained conditions in a divided community and in aiding to unite the dismembered sections. He has lived to see those sections welded together in the contest against a foreign foe.

He taught Masonry to the friends of his youth, and has instructed their sons and grandsons in the profession of their fathers. During all this time he has illustrated the teachings of the institution in his blameless life and conversation, adding to the record of a good Mason that of a consistent and devout Christian.

The proceedings of the annual communication were, except as noticed above, almost wholly of local interest only. The "almost" lets in the following from the record:

A communication from Idris Bey Ragheb, grand master of Egypt, asking for fraternal recognition.

Referred to the committee of correspondence.

A communication from the Grand Orient of Brazil asking for an exchange of representatives was received.

Referred to the committee of correspondence.

The M. W. grand master here referred to the fact that the chairman of the committee of correspondence was present, though absent a year ago, for reasons stated in his address on page 87, printed proceedings, November communication, 1902.

R. W. Bro. Schultz responded pleasantly and admitted that if absent again he would not have the same excuse.

He then referred to his long association with the R. W. grand secretary, and of his pleasant relations with the grand lodge for a period of nearly half a century.

Our readers who remember the cause of Brother SCHULTZ's absence one year before, will see the point of his admission. He was at home with his bride of fifty years, celebrating the golden anniversary of their wedding.

A proposed amendment looking to the discontinuance of the publication of the returns of lodges was defeated.

The grand secretary publishes a note to the proceedings, stating that the chairman of the committee on correspondence had him say that the report of the committee on the application of the National Grand Lodge of Egypt would be favorable to granting the request.

THOMAS J. SHRYOCK was re-elected grand master; WILLIAM M. ISAAC elected grand secretary, both of Baltimore.

The report on correspondence (125 pp.) is the seventeenth from the hand of the distinguished chairman of the committee, Bro. EDWARD T. SCHULTZ, and bears the familiar marks of his ability and patient and thoroughgoing scholarship.

His notice of Illinois is of our proceedings of 1902, those of 1903 having reached him too late for notice. The conditions upon which only the decision of Grand Master MOULTON permitted the calling of a lodge from labor to refreshment strike him as novel, his views being in accord with the dissenting opinion of the committee on jurisprudence.

The decision of the grand lodge that the loss of the left hand by an elected candidate barred his initiation he regards as correct while deploring the hardship of the case. He pays us the compliment of quoting from our report on subjects as to which we are in accord.

That children ask troublesome questions has become proverbial; the following suggestive interrogative, found in his notice of Michigan, is not, however, an indication that Brother SCHULTZ has reached his second childhood:

The grand secretary reports that the *revised ritual* ordered by the grand lodge was printed, and that he had notified the master of lodges to return old ones, when the new ones would be furnished. He reports that all but six of the old rituals were returned. Query—what has become of the *six?*

The grand master of South Carolina having quoted from their regulations to prove that a non-affiliate could not preach a sermon before a lodge on St. John's Day, Brother SCHULTZ says:

Of course the ruling of the grand master is correct, in view of the constitutional regulation of his jurisdiction, but we hold that the regulation is not a proper one. A non-affiliate has no *right* to visit a lodge or to participate in the ceremonies of the fraternity, but a lodge may extend to a worthy non-affiliate the *privilege* to attend a meeting of the lodge and to participate in the ceremonies of the fraternity, and we think the grand lodge has no rightful power to hinder subordinates from extending such courtesies to a non-affiliate, when it sees proper to do so.

Of the necessity for cipher rituals, he says:

The position of the craft in Virginia regarding the use of Cypher Rituals is precisely the same as held by the brethren in Maryland, although several correspondents doubt the correctness of the statement made by us that such things are not now, nor have they ever been used by any grand lecturer or disseminator of the work in our state during our Masonic life of nearly fifty years.

As we wrote the above our grand lecturer, Brother Graham Dukehart, dropped in upon us, and after reading what we had written, he authorized us to say that during his seventeen years occupancy of the position of grand lecturer he has visited every lodge in the jurisdiction at least once each year, some lodges more frequently, and thus became acquainted with the officers of all the lodges during that long period, and he has never seen or heard of any officer acquiring a knowledge of the work of Masonry in any other than the lawful manner, that is from mouth to ear.

If Brother Shaver and other brethren who regard the use of cypher rituals as a "necessary evil," will permit us to suggest that if they will advocate the appointment of a grand lecturer, or, in large jurisdictions, several of them, selecting for the position brethren not only well grounded in the work and lectures of the several degrees, but are patient, painstaking and *willing* to give of their time and labor to all who will receive instruction, they will in a few years find and come to regard as do the craft in Virginia, Maryland, and, we are glad to say, in a number of other jurisdictions, that the use of cypher rituals is not a *necessary,* but an *unmitigated,* "evil."

Scattered all through Brother SCHULTZ's report are these bits of wisdom which we should be glad to transfer to our pages, but we are beginning to have a suspicion that those pages are multiplying at an unwonted rate and we must forbear.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1903.

113TH ANNUAL. BOSTON. DECEMBER 9.

The portraits of the year are two, both steel engravings—CHARLES T. GALLAGHER, junior past grand master, and SAMUEL WELLS, who was grand master for three years, beginning in 1890, and whose death at sixty-seven, was announced at the quarterly communication of December 9.

Brother WELLS was a native of Maine, son of a former supreme judge and governor of that state, and became eminent as a lawyer, a scientist and philanthropist, was an active member of many societies for the promotion of good citizenship and civic pride, and as an evidence of his many-sided accomplishments, his biographer mentions that he was among the first in this country to use the microscope in photography.

The grand master, BAALIS SANFORD, presided at all the communications held during the year, regular and special.

At the quarterly of March 11, the only item of general interest recorded was the following statement presented by THOMAS W. DAVIS, the chairman of a committee whose report on the subject of "Grand Lodge Sovereignty," we reviewed in our report of 1902:

In the "Review of a Report of a Masonic Committee," which has recently been distributed among members of this body, it is asserted that "the chairman of that committee is a Scottish Rite Mason," although Grand Master Gallagher had stated that the only qualification required by him was that neither of the members of the committee had taken any degrees of the Scottish Rite of any kind. This is so direct an impeachment of the fairness and honesty of the committee, that I desire the privilege of saying in this place that I have never received any degrees of the Scottish Rite; that I have never applied for any such degrees; and that I never made the statement attributed to me on page 29 of the "Review." I respectfully ask that this communication be made a matter of record.

That the action of Grand Master GALLAGHER in excluding Scottish Riters from the committee was not held to be seriously inimical to the imperial interest, is shown by the fact that he himself was "crowned" at the succeeding meeting of the supreme council.

Meanwhile—at the quarterly of June 10, 1903—another echo of Brother DAVIS's report of March, 1902, was heard, or heard of, the grand master announcing that a petition had been received by him which appeared to be substantially the same as one on the same subject which was fully and carefully considered and unanimously dismissed at the March communication of the preceding year. In doubt whether the subject should so soon be presented to the grand lodge, he had decided to submit the question of its reception to a committee of the grand lodge, which he would name

hereafter. The committee thus appointed reported at the September quarterly. Its report was substantially a repetition of the information contained in the grand master's statement, with a recommendation that the petition be not submitted to the grand lodge for consideration, in which the grand lodge concurred.

Inasmuch as the grand master had the grand lodge conveniently before him when he first brought the matter up, one marvels why it did not occur to him to ask them *then* whether it should be submitted, rather than wait three months and then answer without any additional information. Was it thought that it would take three months for a majority to get over the shock of the suggestion that the right of petition should be denied?

At the quarterly of June 10, 1903, the grand master announced the death of WILLIAM G. ALLEN, district deputy grand master, in his seventieth year. At the same communication the recording grand secretary, Past Grand Master SERENO D. NICKERSON, reviewed the most recent attempts of the Pennsylvania brethren to claim for Philadelphia the honor, so long conceded to Boston, of being the birthplace of regular Masonry in this country. Thirty years ago we called attention to the evidence going to show that a lodge of Masons probably existed in Philadelphia prior to the organization of PRICE's provincial grand lodge (St. John's) in 1733, and to the certainty that the Philadelphia lodge was a self-created body, existing without a warrant from any pre-existing grand lodge. None of the "discoveries" of recent years have seemed to us to afford any reason for us to doubt the correctness of the conclusion we then formed.

The occasion of Brother NICKERSON'S review of the subject was a renewal of Philadelphia's claim by some of the orators at the celebration by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, of the sesqui-centennial anniversary of Washington's initiation.

At the conclusion of Brother NICKERSON'S address Past Grand Master GALLAGHER, who was a guest at the celebration referred to, asked that the historical statements made by the grand secretary be reduced to writing and published in the proceedings. Continuing:

He stated further, that while it was his pleasure to be received with a royal and fraternal welcome at the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the initiation of George Washington as a Mason, at Philadelphia, in November last, the cordiality of the greeting and the hospitable entertainment were marred, in a measure, for him by the reference of the grand master of Pennsylvania, in his opening address at the banquet, which has since appeared in print, to the claim of Pennsylvania to precedence of charters; but without an opportunity to the grand master of Massachusetts to reply, as all the toasts had been printed and provided for beforehand.

Past Grand Master Gallagher referred to the fact that the grand master of the District of Columbia had occasion to pass on the question

of the priority of charters at the ceremonies of dedication of the Washington monument, February 21, 1855, which occurred since the "Henry Bell letter," so-called, was made public; and after hearing all the evidence, decided in favor of Massachusetts as to precedence; further, that, as he remembered it, no allusion was made at the 150th anniversary by W. Bro. James M. Lamberton, son of the R. W. brother referred to by Brother Nickerson, in his remarks, to the "Henry Bell letter," or any claim of precedence on the part of Pennsylvania over Massachusetts. Nor was any reference made by Grand Master Tennis to the "Henry Bell letter," so far as he can recall, but the assumption was made by him in his address without adducing any evidence except inference.

Past Grand Master Gallagher remarked that it would have been unkind to have held the presiding officer, or toast-master, responsible for statements made at a public banquet of seven hundred brethren, when the statements were made "between walnuts and wine;" but as the remarks had since appeared in print in the report of their proceedings, he felt it proper to refer to them at the present time, and stated that the claim of Pennsylvania reminded him of the answer made by Thomas F. Marshall, after great claims had been made on another occasion, substantially as follows: *"Philadelphia claims two great, noble, heroic sons, Albert Gallatin, of Geneva, Switzerland, and Benjamin Franklin, of Boston."*

At the September quarterly the minutes show the following reference to "Irregular Proceedings at Home:"

The recording grand secretary gave some details as to the spurious work of certain expelled Masons of New York and Massachusetts, assisted by scarcely less discreditable pretenders claiming authority from the bogus Grand Lodge of Ohio, so-called. These shameless deceivers of humble and ignorant victims were pretending to make Masons of persons of an inferior class who would never be received in regular lodges and would hardly venture to apply. The hard earnings of these easy dupes, many of whom could speak English only indifferently, were being transferred to the pockets of unscrupulous and notorious adventurers.

One of the most useful and efficient safeguards against the recognition of cowans and eavesdroppers is the grand lodge certificate, which has long been in use by the brethren of this commonwealth and has now been adopted by the Grand Lodge of New York.

Upon motion of the grand secretary it was unanimously voted, that this grand lodge earnestly recommends to the grand lodges throughout the country the adoption of a regulation requiring of every visiting brother the production of a grand lodge certificate as a preliminary to examination; and that the grand secretary be authorized to request that in all other jurisdictions orders may be issued requiring the production of such a certificate from all brethren hailing from Massachusetts, as a preliminary to the compliance with all local regulations now existing.

These grand lodge certificates were provided in Massachusetts at the time of our making (1856) the situation that called them into use being the New York schism of 1850, with its two resulting grand lodges. At the December quarterly the grand master renewed the caution against spurious Masons in his annual address. The following remarks indicate that the imposture was being pushed with no small measure of profit:

I consider it my duty to allude to a matter of much importance to the craft, and to caution the masters and wardens of lodges against impostors and spurious Masons. This species of fraud crops out periodically, and at the present time is being revived with no small degree of energy. Hundreds of victims have been inveigled into taking so-called degrees by misrepresentation and falsehood, from unscrupulous parties, who are advertising in the daily papers for candidates for degrees, which they have no legal authority to confer.

Among the visitations reported by Grand Master SANFORD was the following:

October 3, attended a special communication of St. John's Lodge at the temple in Boston; the occasion being the reception of the officers of Fitzroy Lodge A. F. and A. M. of London, Eng., who were visiting in Boston, and who had kindly consented to confer the third degree in full upon a candidate, in accordance with the English ritual and in full regalia. Corinthian Hall was completely filled with the members of St. John's Lodge and invited guests. I was honored in having upon my suite R. W. Past Grand Masters Sereno D. Nickerson, Charles C. Hutchison and Charles T. Gallagher, and a large number of the officers and permanent members of the grand lodge; also M. W. Olin W. Daley, grand master of Masons in Vermont, who was accompanied by his grand marshal, W. Bro. George F. Root. The ceremonies of conferring the degree were watched with the closest attention by the immense audience and heartily enjoyed. Although the phraseology was quite at variance with our own, the essentials were all embodied in their ritual. After the ceremonies the company enjoyed a social entertainment at the banquet-table, where speeches were listened to from several of the brethren.

Of especial interest to us is his report of his visit to Wyoming Lodge, at Melrose, our mother lodge, in which he chronicles the presence of Bro. SAMUEL ELLISON, the oldest living member, who at ninety-four years of age "seemed as zealous and interested in the ceremonies of the evening as any of his younger brethren. Although he was many years our senior we knew Brother ELLISON quite intimately. His initiation preceded ours by only a few weeks, both of us having been made while the lodge was working under a dispensation.

The grand master reported having granted dispensations for three lodges in China, one at Tientsin, the other two at Shanghai. The petitions for these lodges were recommended by Ancient Landmark Lodge, Shanghai, chartered by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1864. Should these new lodges receive charters, we shall look for a movement to establish an independent grand lodge in China.

BAALIS SANFORD, of Brockton, grand master; Sereno D. NICKERSON, Cambridge, grand secretary (address, Masonic Temple, Boston,) were re-elected.

The grand officers were installed at the stated communication of December 29, held for that purpose and for the celebration of the Feast of St. John the evangelist.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, or to be exact about it—

At fifteen minutes after six o'clock p. m. the craft were called from labor to refreshment and proceeded to the banquet hall, where the Feast of Saint John the Evangelist was celebrated in due and ancient form, after the manner of Masons.

Between that time and the hour of ten o'clock p. m. the FEAST—with a big F—gastronomical, social and intellectual, was celebrated in ample form.

We have rarely if ever ventured to quote from the speeches at the Feast, because the temptation is too great to keep on quoting. This time we venture to make one brief exception to show how men recognized as among those who carry forward the world's work, can unbend in the trusting fellowship of the Masonic circle, and with wit and badinage smooth out the wrinkles on the brow of care.

The Rev. EDWARD A. HORTON, of national fame as a preacher and as an after-dinner speaker, the junior grand chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, is never permitted to escape at the grand feast. Sometimes he gets back at the toastmaster (the grand master, sometimes another,) but always makes it lively for somebody. This year he said, in part:

There has been a great deal said tonight about liquidation and the benevolent assimilation of liquids. I am not going to say which two were the characters of this accurate, truthful story, but there were two members of the grand lodge who went off in the summer together. They were in a Pullman car, and one left the other for the smoking compartment. He smoked, and he came back, and he found his companion looking rather lugubrious, looking rather glum, and he said, "Well, what is the matter?" "Well," was the reply, "I declare, I have lost the best part of my baggage." "You don't say," said the first. "Yes, I have." "Well," he queried, "was it stolen, or did you leave it behind?" "No," was the doleful answer, "the cork came out."

I have a fair decree of admiration for the parsons, especially for my beloved and patriarchal colleague; but he was in a great state of perturbation, I believe that is the word, agitation of mind, upstairs, even in the midst of the impressive ceremonies. He said to me, "Horton, Horton, I understand there is going to be a restraint placed on the feast tonight." "Why," I said, "what do you mean?" "Oh," he said, "we are sworn to be true to all the traditions, and one of the traditions,—you know, Horton, what it is,—sherry! I am afraid I shall not get it!" But I noticed by a proper interview of the Ethiopian who waited on this section that he got his due share.

Now, to refer to parsons once more, you, Most Worshipful Grand Master, must have a very exalted idea of them. You praise them, and I believe, sincerely; and I hope you will never loose that admiration for them; but when I think of the many times we talk, of the many subjects we have to speak on, and how we afflict so many audiences, I am reminded of a story which occurred in a professor's family. The professor had a domestic who admired him very much. Her range of intellect was

not quite on his plane, but she decided to go and hear him one day. She went; she came home, and she said to her mistress, "Oh, I did so enjoy the professor; oh, he talked so beautifully." "Well," said her mistress, "did you understand him?" "Oh, no, missis, I didn't attempt to understand him, but I said to myself, says I, 'How he do enjoy himself!'"

Now we do enjoy ourselves; that is, as long as people stay to hear us; and we count it a victory, as Holmes used to, a success, if more people stay in than go out. Said the boy to the mother who had been listening to a preacher, "Why do you call him doctor,—Dr. So-and-So?" "Why, because he is a doctor of divinity." "Well, mamma, what kind of a disease is that?" I think it is greatly the malady of much talking.

Now here is my friend Stevens with a lot of bottled-up eloquence; here are others; I have no doubt that the new deputy grand master will let loose some fine sentiments.

But Brother Horton is equally master in another vein:

I love to hear testimonies from outsiders to the value of anything I cherish. It seems to come, such proof as that, unbiased and impartial. What is Masonry worth to the many elements and conditions of this land, of society, of progress? *We* know, *we* recall to ourselves the convincing arguments and data; but here is a minister, outside the order, who has lately promulgated sentiments which have been copied all over the land,—some of you may have read what he said,—he has issued this announcement of his sincere convictions that "Freemasonry, for instance, can teach the church—organized religion—a great deal at the present time. And I am talking of matters up to date, as we stand just crossing the threshold of this twentieth century."

He says "In the first instance we can learn from Freemasonry how to make more impressive and dignified those exercises and services which always accompany the public recognition of the Almighty and our pledges to humanity." And he said, not knowing at first hand,—if he had, ah, then he would have spoken with a rhetoric and with a force which might have dazzled his hearers,—he spoke from hearsay, "There is dignity, magnificence, solemnity, impressiveness, earnestness, carried home to every participant." And you and I know that that is true. You and I know that when we come from the clamor and babel of life, when we emerge from our separate pathways where the din of competition fills our ears, and enter that circle of a lodge, of the grand lodge, of our order, there then seizes hold of us, owing to the noble ritual, owing to the devotion of sincere exercises, a mood, an uplift which we do not seem to acquire elsewhere, and which is truly, and not in metaphor, the harmonizing quality which binds in beautiful pattern the disarranged threads of our thoughts and our feelings. Is that not true? You have witnessed it, many of you today. What does that minister outside of us say further? "Give heed, give heed, ye worshipers in churches of all denominations! Look to it! The fraternity and brotherhood which flow from the pages of the gospels, which are the watchwords and maxims of Christianity, are not practiced in the churches of today as they are in the orders of Freemasonry."

Men say these words of good will; they repeat in the outer world these stanzas of poets who have presaged the brotherhood of man; but when you want to get the realization of it and the magnitude of it in the hand-clasp and the heart-touch that man kindles in hundreds of others,—to do that you want to get into Freemasonry, to know what the spirit of it is.

Now I want one more witness on another branch, another point of contact which Freemasonry has with life. In the autobiography of Senator Hoar—a delightful mine for the New Englander, especially—what does Hoar say about Freemasonry? He is not a Freemason himself. He says he never joined, but has had warm friends belonging to it. Then he goes on and adds: "I want to say that in all the experience of my life as a lawyer, in the contest of cases, I never heard, I never saw any proof, of what people say in the world,—that a Freemason on the jury ever gave away his judgment for what was right or just in the case." I call that, sir, one of the noblest testimonies we can possibly cite for the individual judgment, the individual conscience, the impression of the spirit we produce with regard to holding the scales when we come to adjudicating the claims of our own humanity in the courts of justice.

We have this brotherhood; we are loyal each to each; but we are taught by the very spirit and maxims of our order that when it comes to justice, there we stand, and we stand for all humanity, better and stronger just because we are Freemasons.

Now, to make myself abbreviated properly, I want to allude to only one more thing,—education. Education is the watchword of the republic. If you cannot make your units intelligent and strong, your thousands and millions amount to nothing. Put idiots together in innumerable array and they are idiots still. Bad men arrayed are bad men all the worse. Now, what does Freemasonry do? Up-to-date talking in regard to marauding the great public school education of the country ? No; it does this, emphatically this,—and to our honor,—it puts forward industrial training, it puts forward the honor of manual instruction; it lays down the law that a man shall be worth something in the world for what he can do in the factory, in the office, in the professor's chair, in the pulpit,—everywhere. That is a part of the fundamental principle of our order,—that work, honest, noble, bare-armed or bare-browed labor, is a part of the country's and the world's best welfare.

And there were others; and all with something worth the hearing.

MICHIGAN, 1904.

60TH ANNUAL. LANSING. JANUARY 26.

The frontispiece of the Michigan volume is a half-length portrait of the retiring grand master (ROSCOE W. BROUGHTON), and borne, alas! on memorial pages are similar portraits of GEORGE H. DURAND and ARTHUR M. CLARK, past grand masters, and JEFFERSON S. CONOVER, grand secretary. Fourteen past grand masters were present and four more, ill at home—MITCHELL, METCALF, DUNHAM and MCMILLAN, were wired the following message:

"Every brother here misses you and sincerely prays for your speedy recovery. Grand lodge has just unanimously voted to wire you, that though absent, you are by no means forgotten."

Thirty-five of the diplomatic corps were in evidence, including ARTHUR M. HUME, of Owosso, the envoy from Illinois.

Upon the grand master fell the sad duty of announcing the death of three of the foremost men of the grand lodge, their names we have already given.

Past Grand Master DURAND, dead in his sixty-seventh year, a native of New York, was in turn teacher, lawyer, mayor of his home city (Flint), congressman, judge of the supreme court. He reached the grand east in 1875, and of his service there, his eulogist (Past Grand Master CARTON) says:

His administration as grand master was one of the most brilliant in the history of this grand jurisdiction. The addresses which were given by him on Masonic occasions while grand master are rare gems in Masonic literature. He loved Masonry and believed thoroughly in its principles, and he gave freely of his time and talent in the promotion of the institution and the exemplification of the great principles for which it stands.

Past Grand Master CLARK was a native of New Hampshire, where, after earning his way through college, he taught three years and then came to Lexington, Michigan, as principal of schools, and there later lived the active life of a business man. He was a regent of the state university, and for five years U. S. Consul at Sarnia, Ontario. He served the Masons of Michigan for twenty-three years as grand lecturer, eight years before his election to the grand east in 1884, and fifteen years thereafter, giving his heart and soul to the cause. Of this service and its reward the grand master says:

The love and affection of his brethren was his reward. A member of this grand lodge for forty-five years his face was familiar to every representative. His kindness of heart, his genial ways, his affable address, made him the personal friend of every Mason in this jurisdiction. His passing away breaks one of the strongest links that binds us to the past.

Grand Secretary CONOVER had served in that office for eleven years when death called him at sixty-two. His boyhood days were spent in his native village in New York. Later he was teacher, soldier, journalist and business man. His eulogist, Past Grand Master LODGE, paid high tribute to his character and personality. The tribute of Past Grand Master MCGRATH to the memory of Brother CLARK was of a high order, painting in epigrammatic eloquence a most lovable character.

The grand master appointed Past Grand Master LOU B. WINSOR, of Reed City, to the vacancy caused by the death of Brother CONOVER.

In considering questions submitted the grand master found few that were not covered by their Blue Book. Among the few was the following:

Question. A certain lodge desires to confer upon one of its members who has never been elected or installed, or served as either warden or

worshipful master, the honorary degree of past master. Would such action be either legal or proper?

Answer. No. The conferring of this honorary degree is not one of the powers delegated to constituent lodges. Most of us perhaps know that in another branch of Masonry the rank of virtual past master exists, but this rank belongs to, and is part of a certain degree. The degree was founded and framed to exemplify a certain important truth, and every one who receives this degree has the title of virtual past master. The question of an honorary past master, however, is an entirely different matter. No such office as honorary past master is recognized by our laws, regulations or customs. The brother entitled to the rank of past master must have been elected, installed and have served as worshipful master; he must also prior thereto have been elected and served as a warden of a lodge. Whatever honor there is in the rank of past master is fully earned by its possessor if he has faithfully performed the duties of a worshipful master. To confer the honor of past master on one who has not rendered these services is to cheapen the office of worshipful master. Some other method not contrary to the usages and customs of Masonry should be employed in honoring deserving brothers.

This was approved, as it should have been. Notwithstanding some grand lodges in this country have departed from the rule that there is no brevet rank in Masonry, and have occasionally conferred the rank of past grand master, we agree with the grand master that Masonic rank should only be obtained by Masonic service. In the Grand Lodge of England and its colonial district lodges, this sort of bouquet-throwing is sufficiently common, but we recall no instance of its being done in the constituent lodge. The grand master also decided, with grand lodge approval, that no lodge can exempt members from the payment of dues on account of thirty (or any given number of) years membership, which is probably true, and more's the pity; that it is the birthright of Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts to visit other lodges as well as their own while working on these respective degrees, with which we fully agree although this and some other birthrights are in some localities disregarded; and that a lodge obtains no personal jurisdiction by rejecting the petition of one not possessing the necessary residence qualification. An attempt was made to so amend the law as to enable a lodge on his request to remit the dues of one who has reached the age of seventy and who has been twenty-five years a Master Mason. The proposition went to the jurisprudence committee for report, and seems to have lodged there.

The special committee who last year wrestled with the application of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico for recognition, took another fall out of the subject and then acknowledged that it was still a draw. The committee had planned a visit to Mexico with a view to first hand study of the situation, but never found a time when all the members could all get away. They, therefore, make a long-distance attempt to trace the history of Masonry in Mexico, and especially the history of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico—that chameleon of the chaparral—with the result of leaving their

minds in much the same condition as that of the American public over the devious ways of the ante-belleum politician, who—

"Wired in and wired out,
Leaving the people still in doubt,
Whether the snake that made the track,
Was going south or coming back."

It is curious to note, however, in spite of all revelations of recent years, that in all the information which comes to the Michigan committee in its manifestly earnest attempt to get at the real situation in Mexico, the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico is always the innocent victim, the real mischief is always the work of the "wicked partner."

The truth is that the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico is the channel through which women Masonry went into the gran dieta. Ermilio G. Canton, the grand secretary of the gran dieta, was the grand master of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, in fact it is scarcely over-stating things to say that he *was* the gran dieta and that he *was* the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, and that if he was not practically also the grand orient which in 1871 first chartered a woman's lodge in Mexico, he was a leading spirit in it. It was the appearance of women as office bearers in the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico while the latter was the controlling factor in the gran dieta that let the cat out of the bag so that the whole Masonic world could see that Canton was doing something more than merely telling a falsehood, he was telling a falsehood with intent to deceive, when he told what was so eagerly repeated by the promoters of recognition in this country—that the women lodges in Mexico were really only the equivalent of the Eastern Star bodies in the United States. It is this guileless body that was trapped into a meeting to be shocked by the presence of women, which pressure is being brought upon the Michigan committee to recognize. This pressure, the committee confesses comes in the interest of Americans in Mexico who want to find a Masonic home in some organization that will be recognized elsewhere. The desire of the committee to aid them is a laudable one if they are among those who have kept the faith. We know that some American Masons, made such in lawful lodges in the United States, were so solicitous about having a Masonic domicil in that country that they were willing to be, or at least were consenting parties to the working of women lodges there, and that some of the women of their households were officially associated with Mrs. (or Senora) Canton in such a lodge; revelation that accounted for some sudden changes of front on the question of recognition in this country, which demonstrated that "blood is thicker than water."

We share the solicitude of the Michigan committee for the American Mason who finds himself without fraternal associations in a foreign land; but we have no urgent pity for the most clamorous of them, those who

would repudiate the obligations of genuine Masonry and disregard the landmarks under which they accepted the Masonic status for business considerations. For those who have been led astray from the faith by marriage alliances there may be more excuse, and we should be glad to see than healed and restored to the fold.

We know of no way in which this can be done in Mexico under any other condition than that of treating it as it really is from a Masonic standpoint, as open territory. The Michigan committee say that with their present light they would be compelled to report unanimously against recognition. Should they investigate the situation on the ground they are likely to learn that which will more strongly confirm that view. We think they could not do the craft greater service than to countenance, while there, a movement to petition, by American or English-made Masons for whose character they could vouch, for a dispensation from some grand lodge or grand master in this country, that should establish a nucleus of known lawful Masonry in Mexico. The committee have—on account of a change of date of meeting of their grand lodge—sixteen months in which to consider the matter.

The grand lodge chartered one new lodge and continued two under dispensation; changed its time of meeting from January to May; discharged the special committee appointed to revise the German work, they having completed the labor of harmonizing it with the English, and ordered the preparation of six copies, a number so limited as to indicate that no provision had been made for loss such as has sometimes afflicted the jurisdiction; failed to give a proposition to permit lodges to charge an affiliation fee, the requisite second of fifty lodges to secure its further consideration; learned from the superintendent of the Masonic Home that the per capita cost of maintenance of the inmates had been $170.56, five cents more than the year preceding; provided for allowing the representatives of lodges in the Upper Peninsula compensation for two extra days; and in lieu of the practice of setting apart memorial pages in the minute books of lodges, provided that a part of the equipment of each lodge should be.

"A properly indexed record book, in which shall be preserved all memorials of deceased grand officers and past grand officers, as well as of those members of their own lodges to whose memory memorials may be adopted by their lodges.

Fletcher E. Turrell, of Bellaire, was elected grand master; Lou B. Winsor, Reed City, elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (231 pp.) is by Past Grand Master Lou B. Winsor, its preparation being in Michigan one of the duties appertaining to his office as grand secretary.

He gives us an interesting and appetizing hint of some personal characteristics (as he himself sees them) in his conclusion:

We are satisfied that we have succeeded in eliminating the complimentary allusions to a degree that will even satisfy Past Grand Master Lodge, but it has been a hard struggle for us to do so, as we do enjoy repeating the nice things said of us, and of attempting to pay something back on account along the same line.

As you have observed, the scissors have been used by us much more extensively than the pen. We have adopted this course in the endeavor to establish our modesty among the brother correspondents of the round table in our sister grand jurisdictions. Of course, it is too well established in Michigan to require any further evidence.

He makes a very interesting report, and if he will only induce his printer to "lead" only his own text, setting up extracted matter "solid," he will have removed the one fly in the pot of ointment and all the brethren of the guild will rise up and call him blessed.

That he selects with taste and discrimination is evidenced by the fact that in the thirteen pages he gives to Illinois (1903), he reprints the address of Bro. J. B. McFatrich, grand orator, delivered at the laying of the corner-stone of the Illinois Masonic Home, and also his oration before the grand lodge at the annual communication.

He quotes also from the address of Grand Master Moulton (a considerable portion of which he epitomizes), and some paragraphs from our review of Michigan in the Illinois report on correspondence.

MINNESOTA, 1904.

51st Annual. St. Paul. January 20.

A portrait of the retiring grand master (Henry Rice Adams,) a work of art of unusual excellence, makes the frontispiece of the Minnesota volume.

Ten past grand masters and the representatives of forty-two grand jurisdictions were present, including, in both capacities the envoy from Illinois, Alonzo T. Stebbins, of Rochester.

Grand Master Adams announced the death of two permanent members of the grand lodge, Past Grand Master Royal Hatch Gove, aged 73, and Past Deputy Grand Master William Tuttle Rigby, at 79.

Brother Gove was a native of Vermont, a teacher and lawyer, and held several offices of trust in his home county. Brother Rigby was a native of New York, but had been a resident of Minnesota since 1856. He served in the legislature and was a justice of the peace for twenty-five

years. He was a member of the grand lodge for forty years, serving on many important committees.

The grand master was strongly impressed that the district deputy grand masters had not received sufficient recognition, and urged that they be put on the pay-roll. At the close of the session an amendment to this end was in the hands of the jurisprudence committee for report next year.

He reported that a slight friction between lodges in the two jurisdictions had led to a correspondence with Grand Master STOCKWELL, of North Dakota, who rather suggested a re-opening of the subject of interjurisdictional reciprocity, whereby those living near state boundaries might apply to the nearest lodges without reference to these lines, to which North Dakota had conditionally agreed some years since, but which Minnesota had declined. Although the grand lodge had repeatedly concurred in adverse reports of the law committee, on the subject, it was again considered and the grand lodge again sustained the committee, who report, that—

While recognizing and reciprocating the courtesy in the expressions of the Grand Lodges of North Dakota and Iowa in assenting to and requesting such waiver, your committee are of the opinion that compliance therewith would result in the impairment and infringement of the lawful, if not the constitutional, limits of this grand lodge, as well as of the individual lodges of this jurisdiction, and would result in confusion among the border lodges. The American rule of territorial jurisdiction, sanctioned by the constitutions, laws and regulations of our several grand jurisdictions, should be steadily and strictly observed and adhered to, in order to preserve the unity and integrity of our institution in its peaceful and fraternal relations with our sister jurisdictions. The wishes of our sister grand lodges can be met, as your committee believe, by adhesion to the rule ever existing, sanctioned by usage and law, namely, by individual petitioners to their nearest lodges, applying through the worthy master to the grand master of their respective jurisdictions for a dispensation to apply to the nearest lodge in the neighboring jurisdiction, which is, we believe, invariably granted. Your committee therefore fraternally report that such waiver by states is inadmissible and of doubtful constitutionality.

We agree with the conclusions of the committee, and moreover think they have really brought something new to the discussion by suggesting the doubtful constitutionality of waiver by states (grand lodges) of what is in the nature of things a question between lodges as to the waiver of rights confessed to reside in such lodges by every grand lodge constitution which recognizes the principle of territorial jurisdiction. Waiver by lodges in favor of other lodges is, as stated by the committee, sanctioned by long usage as well as law, but the impression conveyed by their language that the method of applying for such waiver through the grand masters of the jurisdictions is also a long established one, is erroneous. It dates back but very few years. Moreover, it trenches upon their own strong, previously stated position.

The grand master reported no decisions, and in this connection says that fully a third of the letters received by the executive need never have been written if the brothers had carefully examined the Masonic code. It was not this, but the report of the committee on constitution appointed the year previous to consider a revision of the constitution, which precipitated a lively discussion as to the status of the code, if it had any, under which the grand lodge had been living. The committee found that a previous committee, appointed in 1900, reported a pretty general revision the next year, and there seems to have been a general understanding that the jurisdiction was living under it, but the committee of 1903 says:

No definite action has ever been taken by the grand lodge upon this report, except in referring it to a committee, *which has never reported.* The result is that the constitution, including general regulations so prepared by such committee, and published in the "Masonic Code of Minnesota," has never been, in any manner, legally acted upon by this grand body, and cannot now be recognized as having any force or authority.

After running a lively parliamentary gauntlet, a way through the tangle was found for the revision, the code was duly healed, and the body again knew "where it was at."

The grand lodge had a field day over the subject of a Masonic home. The committee appointed last year upon the heels of a report from a similar committee that not a single lodge had taken any official notice of a circular of inquiry designed to test the feeling of the craft as to the establishment of a home, were backed this year by a circular from the grand master requiring the master of each lodge to fix a date for a meeting to especially consider the subject matter of a circular of inquiry sent out by the committee, and requiring the brethren when met to consider and answer every question therein propounded.

In a report covering thirteen printed pages of mostly solid matter, the committee give the history, cost, cost of maintenance, etc., of such institutions established elsewhere, and then the result of their inquiries of the lodges, of which they say:

From the standpoint of interest, evidenced in the matter, the response to our circular has been disappointing. There are 19,474 Masons in good standing in Minnesota, in 239 lodges. One hundred and fifty-six of these lodges with a membership of 14,431, have replied to it, and the attendance when the vote was taken was 3,657. Fifty-eight of these lodges with a membership of 4,921 and with 1,328 in attendance, vote that a home is needed. Ninety-eight lodges with a membership of 9,519 and 2,329 in attendance, when the vote was taken, vote in the negative.

These lodges report 108 cases relieved by them, at a total cost of $5,044.65 during the past year. In many of the cases, it was evidently (from the amount expended,) temporary relief. An inspection of the report indicates that probably not more than twenty-five cases are practically a permanent care to the lodges.

Of 131 lodges voting upon the question, 109 favor a home for Masons, their wives, widows and orphans; eleven for widows and orphans only and eleven for Masons only.

Of the 140 lodges voting upon the question of debt, 126 vote in the negative.

When it comes to the question of raising the means to start such home, there is much hesitancy to advise, as well as considerable diversity; thirty-nine lodges favoring a per capita tax, for the purpose; thirty-six would raise it by subscriptions and donations; nine would use surplus grand lodge funds; one would borrow the money, and one levy a tax of $1 for every degree conferred hereafter. The balance make no answer.

A still fewer number advise how a home is to be maintained, if established; sixty-eight lodges favoring a per capita tax; twenty-seven would rely on donations; three upon the surplus funds of the grand lodge; one upon the income from an endowment fund not yet raised, and one would require the lodges, sending inmates to the home, to pay the whole expense of maintenance.

No lodge reports any liberally disposed person, willing to contribute to any material extent towards a home.

The statement that "of the 139 lodges voting upon the question, 109 favor a home for Masons, their wives, widows and orphans, etc.," is likely, in view of the figures which precede it, to be perplexing until it is understood that the question then being voted on was, "*If* a home is established, should it be for the care of Masons only, or should it also care for their wives, widows and orphan children?"

Notwithstanding the general "frost" which the proposition for a home encountered, and the manifest fact freely conceded by them that with the limited number of probable permanent beneficiaries the cost of maintaining them in a home would be much greater than if cared for in their own homes, the committee foreshadow the purpose of those who favor a home to bring the matter up every year until they wear the grand lodge out; and they make several alternative recommendations each of them designed to commit the grand lodge in some way to the home-building policy, the first of these being that that body should now express itself in favor of the establishment of such a home as quickly as sufficient funds can be accumulated. The minutes show how the subject was threshed out:

The special order, the Masonic home question, was now taken up, and a lengthy discussion ensued. Bro. A. G. Pinkham (33) moved that the first alternative recommendation of the committee be adopted. Bro. Chas. L. West (39) opposed the motion and moved that the whole matter be indefinitely postponed. Bro. G. S. Ives (54) advocated the consideration and adoption of his resolutions of yesterday. Bro. F. A. Duxbury (20) favored a full discussion of the question, but was opposed to a spectacular kind of charity. Bro. H. R. Wells (36) opposed committing the grand lodge to the establishment of a Masonic home. The populous portions of the state would derive the benefit, to the exclusion of the less populous districts. Bro. H. R. Denny (111) spoke against having a home, now or ever. Bro. J. D. Markham (164) opposed the commitment of the grand lodge to the home proposition at this time. Remarks were also made by Bro. W. P. Roberts and others. The question was then put on the motion

of Bro. C. L. West to indefinitely postpone, which was carried by a decided majority.

The grand lodge chartered three new lodges; listened to an address of more than usual interest and felicity of style by JOHN C. BENNETT, grand orator; recognized the Grand Lodge of Western Australia; and in the evening of the first day witnessed in the main hall an exemplification of the work of the third degree by Minneapolis Lodge No. 19, who, with a full corps of officers and their usual equipment of paraphernalia, stereopticon views, etc., drew a large house notwithstanding the counter attraction of the annual meeting and feast of the Masonic Veteran Association, at the same time, in other parts of the building.

WILLIAM A. MCGONAGLE, of Duluth, was elected grand master; THOMAS MONTGOMERY, St. Paul, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence is again by Bro. IRVING TODD, who this year takes the bits in his teeth and rounds out a full one hundred pages. That there is method in his recklessness is shown by the fact that the expansion of his report means no loss in quality. He epitomizes with his usual success the proceedings of our grand lodge for 1903, and copies from the Illinois report on correspondence some paragraphs of interest to Minnesota Masons. Of our comment on a Minnesota decision he says:

Brother Robbins is hardly correct as to his guess upon our fourth decision; evidently he did not attend school in Connecticut, where guessing is reduced to a science, as the writer knows from personal experience. The petition contains a statement of certain facts, over the signature of the applicant, and should be preserved as stated by the grand master. Whether the committee recommended his election or rejection has nothing to do with it whatever.

Since he has discovered the lack in our early education we may as well confess that he still has us guessing—and on the same old score. Just *because* the character of the paper suggests its preservation—as is the practice everywhere, so far as we know—is why we are still wondering what put it into the head of the brother to ask if it should be burned.

The following was written in advance of the session of his grand lodge we have had under review:

The conservative element of the craft believe that the Minnesota plan of dispensing relief is the most satisfactory that could be adopted in this jurisdiction, at a mere fraction of the cost of erecting and maintaining a home.

And the report of the promoters of the home-building project affords abundant evidence of the correctness of that belief.

MISSISSIPPI, 1904.

86TH ANNUAL. GREENVILLE. FEBRUARY 18.

This volume contains portraits of the retiring grand master, EMMET N. THOMAS, and of two past grand masters whose passing it was his sad duty to announce—JOHN L. SPINKS, "the most skilled workman of them all," and JOHN RILEY, "lovable, gentle, good and true." The latter had reached his seventy-fifth year, while Brother SPINK's untimely end came at fifty-six.

During the proceedings of the first session, intelligence was received of the sudden death on the cars while en route from Jackson to his home in Aberdeen, of Past Deputy Grand Master WILLIAM B. WALKER. Appropriate notice was taken of the sad event and a telegram of sympathy and condolence sent to his bereaved wife. The serious illness of Past Grand Master ANDREW H. BARKLEY at his home in Crawford, was announced, and he was wired of the prayers of the grand lodge for his recovery.

Eleven past grand masters were present, and twenty-four jurisdictions were represented, Illinois most amply by Past Grand Master FREDERIC SPEED, the grand secretary.

Grand Master THOMAS briefly considered the district deputy grand master system, which had not realized the expectations of its advocates, finding the reason in the limited number of districts, whereby more lodges were assigned to each deputy than he could care for; but the special committee having the matter under consideration go deeper. Taking the view that the two principal objects aimed at when the system was adopted, were, first, that the adopted work should be taught to the lodges, and second, that the lodges should be instructed by an officer coming with the authority of the grand lodge to correct irregularities and give instruction in the details of administration, they say:

There is an inherent defect in the system which has defeated its purpose, which to be plainly stated, is simply a matter of dollars and cents. The district deputies are required to visit, only such lodges as shall compensate them for their services and an examination of the reports of the district deputies, for a number of years past, evidences the fact, that only about one fourth of the lodges have been visited and that those lodges are the ones, which were in the least need of instruction. Unfortunately there are but a small number of brethren, who can afford to give their time and services without compensation and it is equally unfortunate, that some of the lodges either cannot afford to compensate the district deputies or at least, think they cannot, with the result that they do not extend an invitation and it is a well known fact, that there are quite a number of lodges, whose oldest member cannot recollect the time when it called in the services of a district deputy. But few would pretend that they do not need his services and it is believed in most instances, lodges would gladly avail themselves

of them, if they thought their financial condition was such as to admit of their calling upon him.

Theoretically, the committee say the method adopted for the propagation of an unvarying work seen perfect: A board of custodians to preserve the work unchanged; a grand lecturer to receive it from them and to impart it to the district deputies, who should progagate it in the lodges assigned to their care. The grand lecturer is also to disseminate the work to the lodges, the design being that for this he is to be paid by the grand lodge, but practically his compensation amounts to nothing. The committee think that if the district deputies could be adequately paid by the grand lodge the system would be as good as any that could be devised; but to do this would bankrupt the grand lodge. If they are not paid they will not visit the lodges. In this dilemma the grand lodge adopted the following resolutions reported by the committee, as promising the greatest available good:

Resolved, That the grand lecturer be paid a salary of one hundred dollars a month and expenses by the grand lodge.

Resolved, That the grand lecturer shall visit and instruct such lodges as may be designated by the grand master.

A lodge having (in a lawful manner) changed its hour of meeting from day time to night, the presumably disgruntled master took the charter from the lodge and refused to return it to them or to meet with them. The lodge continued to hold meetings, elect candidates and confer degrees regardless of the absence of the parchment. The grand master ordered the master to return the charter and referred the questions involved to the law committee, who thus report:

It is not contemplated, nor does the grand lodge give countenance to such a construction of the law, as that the master of a lodge is to keep its charter in his immediate possession, but rather that the same should be left in the lodge-room under his immediate control, providing the lodge-room is secure, in order, should the master not be able to attend in person, that the wardens could open the lodge for the transaction of business. (Question 4, page 68, 1899.) Masons must congregate in lodges regularly constituted. (Sec. 6, Landmarks.) A lodge is a sufficient number of Masons, duly assembled, with the Holy Bible, square and compass, and the charter, or warrant, empowering them to work. (Page 19, Text Book 1903.) "A lodge cannot be opened legally in the absence of its charter, and business transacted, and a meeting at which the charter is not present is void."

Of course, so far as Mississippi is concerned, the plain prescription of the Text Book (their authorized digest) is conclusive. But the committee cite the landmarks that Masons must congregate in lodges regularly constituted, and that such a lodge is a sufficient number of Masons duly assembled, with the Holy Bible, square and compass, and charter or warrant, empowering to work, as showing, we presume, the steps by which had been constructed the "logical one-hoss shay" of the Text Book, whose "every part was strong as the rest."

The correlation of the charter with other elements does not prove anything in this connection, because as all usage attests, there has never been any ritualistic prescription for its display, as for some of them. The lodge in the case in question possessed a charter just as truly what time it was at the master's residence. A portion of the evidence that the lodge had been chartered was temporarily missing, but not the best portion of the evidence. *That* was to be found in the records of the grand lodge, and also the evidence that the lodge had been duly constituted under that grant. Grand lodges have a right, of course, to make any regulation they choose as to the place of deposit of the parchment, but that is not conclusive either way as to what is law. We thoroughly believe in the correctness of the numerous Illinois precedents holding that neither the business nor the work of a lodge whose charter remains unrevoked and unsuspended, convened under the provisions of its own laws, is invalidated by the absence of the parchment conveniently called its charter. And we may add that is the growing view of the matter. The lamented DRUMMOND—than whom there was no single higher authority—who had more than once questioned the correctness of our view, conceded its correctness before his death.

We find that we have an impression—never attempted to be verified by specific study, and indeed never shaping itself with sufficient definiteness to get itself stated before—that in those of our jurisdictions where the influence and traditions of the "Ancients" (schismatics) were strongest, the supposed potency of the parchment "charter" is most strongly held and advocated. We wish somebody with more leisure at their command than we have, would look the matter up.

Last year the grand lodge directed Waterford Lodge to place a brother on trial for an offence against the grand lodge, the charges being preferred by the chairman of the committee on complaints and appeals and sent to the master of the lodge with instructions to proceed under the disciplinary code. After several vain efforts by the master to get a quorum, by direction of the grand master each member was summoned, but with the same result. The grand master promptly and properly arrested the charter and referred the matter to the committee on complaints and appeals. Upon their recommendation the lodge was wiped out, certificates of good standing given to certain named brethren who had been ready at all times to obey the law, and the charges were forwarded to Holly Springs Lodge No. 35 for trial. The brethren who destroyed their own lodge in an effort to prevent the accused being put on trial are likely to see their schemes come to naught.

The catalogue of questions answered by the law committee is shorter than usual. We reproduce some of general interest:

1. An applicant for initiation supposedly residing equi-distant between Lodges A, and B., was elected to and was entered, passed and raised in

Lodges A., the members of Lodge B., being fully cognizant of the fact, as the candidate was lectured in the several degrees by the master of Lodge B. After the degree had all been conferred, Lodge B., sets up a claim to the brother, and the fact develops that he really was in the jurisdiction of said lodge. What lodge has jurisdiction over the brother.

The brother is a member of Lodge A.; by the fact that the contending lodge knew of the proceedings and remained quiescent, it lost its right to complain.

3. A member, in open lodge, acknowledges he runs a store in Louisiana, in his wife's name, in which liquor is sold for a consideration, but no action is taken by the lodge. Does it not lay itself open to arrest of charter for failure to discipline the member.

Yes.

5. Where there are several petitions for initiation, or applications for advancement, to be balloted on at the same stated communication, can one ballot be spread for all candidates for the same degree.

Each petition or application must be balloted on separately.

8. A lodge conferred the Entered Apprentice degree on one who could not walk without the aid of a crutch, his left leg and foot being left in a paralyzed condition from an attack of white swelling. Was the action of the lodge legal? If not, what is his status?

The physical condition of the applicant when he petitioned being of such character as to prevent him from comforming to all the requisites of the ritual and ceremonies of the several degrees, the action of the lodge in entertaining his petition and conferring upon him the degree of Entered Apprentice, was a violation of the law, and the candidate is stopped from advancement, until such time as his physical disabilities are removed, when his application may be properly considered.

10. Can a lodge receive petitions for initiation from candidates residing within the jurisdiction of a neighboring lodge after said lodge had waived jurisdiction. Also of those of doubtful domicile, as railroad men.

(a) A lodge cannot waive jurisdiction over an applicant in favor of a neighboring lodge. Application must be made to the lodge in whose jurisdiction candidates reside, regardless of their occupation.

(b) A candidate for initiation must have resided within the jurisdiction of a lodge, to which he petitions, twelve months prior to the time of making said application. This is a question of fact, as to which it is the duty of the lodge to inquire and determine. There is no special provision made in our laws for railroad men or the clergy, whose duties are such as to prevent any lodge from acquiring jurisdiction.

Referring to No. 1.—So say we, all of us. No. 3 is given for information. The answer to No. 5 should go without saying, but the occasional cropping out of the question which evoked it, indicates that the wholesaleing practice prevails to a limited extent; had there never been any so-called Masonic body but the lodge of Free and Accepted Masons we question if it ever would have been heard of. That portion of the answer to No. 8 which holds that the action of the lodge in entertaining the petition

of the applicant and conferring upon him the degree of Entered Apprentice was a violation of the law is doubtless correct, but we hold that his being made a Mason (as the committee properly agrees that he was), forecloses the whole question of physical fitness as related to *any of the degrees*. No. 10 reminds us of the fact that Mississippi is one of the few states in which waiver of territorial jurisdiction is not permitted. We agree with the remainder (b) of the answer; but if the decision of some of the courts, referred to elsewhere in this report (but just where we cannot now state, as our index is yet unmade), that this class of citizens may acquire a fixed domicil in the eye of the law by a public declaration of intention and the proper lapse of time thereafter, should be generally recognized, this disability will be susceptible of removal.

The grand lodge chartered seven new lodges, continued one under dispensation, and granted dispensations to four more; emasculated their "ten-mile rule," which like ours forbids the establishment of a new lodge within ten miles of one already existing, by adding a proviso making the grand master and the grand lodge judges as to where it shall be disregarded; appropriated $500 to the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home fund, and continued for the ensuing year the per capita assessments of twenty-five cents for the endowment fund of that projected institution, eight cents for the relief fund and two cents for the charity fund; voted unanimously to meet next year at Jackson; recognized the Grand Lodge of Western Australia; approved the action of the grand master (to whom it had been reserved to discover that although the Grand Lodge of Mississippi had existed for eighty-six years, it had never entered into fraternal relations with the transatlantic grand lodges from whom it is descended) in arranging for an exchange of representatives with the grand lodges of England and Scotland; and excused and continued the exequatur of Bro. Joel A. Hearn, the grand representative of the Grand Lodge of Florida, who was prevented from attending by the infirmities of age.

Thomas Upton Sisson, of Winona, was elected grand master; Frederic Speed, Vicksburg, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (89 pp.) is from the accustomed hand of Past Grand Master Andrew H. Barkley, whose re-appointment to the committee we hail as reflecting the confident hope of the grand master that the distinguished reviewer would promptly recover from the illness which prevented his attendance on the grand lodge.

Brother Barkley's report embraces a very courteous and fraternal review of the Illinois proceedings for the year 1903, making extended quotations from the address of Grand Master Moulton and the oration of Grand Orator McFatrich.

MISSOURI, 1903.

83D ANNUAL. ST. LOUIS. OCTOBER 20.

The Missouri volume contains a portrait of Grand Master JOHN C. YOCUM, who died in office April 26, 1903, and a representation of the "Washington Gavel," used by Acting Grand Master KUHN in laying the corner-stone of the Missouri state building at the World's Fair grounds.

Eighteen past grand masters and the representatives of thirty-four grand jurisdictions were present. The Illinois envoy was absent. Grand Master BESTOR G. BROWN, of Kansas, was formally received as a visitor.

The address of the acting grand master, WM. F. KUHN, opens with the announcement of the death of Grand Master YOCUM, who had just turned his forty-ninth year, and whom he thus characterizes:

Brother Yocum was an attorney-at-law, and had successfully followed his profession all the days of his active life; a man with the culture of the schools, the refinement and bearing of an ideal gentleman and the integrity of a true Mason.

The expressed desire and the effort of Grand Master YOCUM to conduct the business of the grand lodge from Arizona, whither he went in the vain hope of regaining his health, was productive of endless worry and confusion, resulting in a clamor for the assumption of the duties of the office by the deputy grand master, which placed the latter in a most delicate and perplexing position and raised a grave question as to the construction of the law providing for the succession of the deputy. On December 9, the grand secretary wrote the deputy grand master as follows:

The time has come when other action must be taken. Brother Yocum is not grand master when beyond the limits of the state of Missouri. You are the acting grand master. As such I can respect no other authority, hence I shall forward all matters of official direction to you. Then it will be up to you as to what course to pursue.

Brother KUHN at once placed the facts before Past Grand Master WILLIAMS, chairman of the committee on jurisprudence, for an opinion, who replied as follows:

Your inquiry of the 19 inst., concerning your duty to assume the functions and prerogatives of grand master is based upon the fact that the grand master is temporarily sojourning in Arizona, but his residence is still in Kansas City, and his family is there; he has not requested to be relieved and the question to be decided is whether under these circumstances the deputy grand master can, of his own motion and should as a matter of law, take charge of the office and discharge its duties.

I must answer this is in the negative. "Removal from the jurisdiction," as used in section 10, article II, of the by-laws of the grand lodge, can not

mean a mere temporary absence on a visit for health or pleasure. It refers to a change of residence. It will not be contended that the act of M. W. Bro. Yocum in going to Arizona constitutes a *removal from Kansas City*, neither is it a removal from the jurisdiction within the intent of the by-laws. If absence from the state is meant by section 10 great confusion would result. How far would the grand master have to go and how long would he have to remain away to justify the deputy in assuming to act in his stead? Such a construction would change the official head of the grand lodge each time the grand master should pass acros the line into a neighboring state. I can not think any such meaning should be given to the law. A distinction is made between "absence from the state" and "removal from jurisdiction." Mere absence from the state authorizes the deputy grand master with grand wardens to call special meetings of the grand lodge; section 2, article IV, while removal from the jurisdiction is essential to give into the hands of the deputy grand master the authority devolved by the craft upon the grand master, under section 10, of article II. * * *

In view of the importance of the subject the acting grand master asked that this opinion might be reviewed and reported upon by the committee on jurisprudence. It was so referred, and report of the committee that it was a correct construction of the law was concurred in.

The deputy grand master did not assume the duties of the executive office until March 16, when, after two weeks of immediate and continuing total disability of the grand master following his return from Arizona, the advisers of the deputy unanimously agreed that such assumption was imperative.

The acting grand master reproduces a circular letter he had sent to the lodges, requiring the abandonment of the practice of sending notices containing the names of candidates through the mails open, or unsealed; requiring that the occupations of petitioners be so specifically given that a rooming house with a saloon attached may not masquerade as a "hotel," or a whisky-seller as a "merchant" (the necessity for which arises from legislation making eligibility for the degrees hinge on a definition instead of on what a man is); properly characterizing the evil of smoking in the lodges during the conferring of degrees as a nuisance and a menace, and asking that it be discontinued. It is gratifying, but not surprising to learn that this request met with immediate favorable response. There must be few Masons who will not agree to the reasonableness of the following:

The masters of lodges should feel it incumbent upon them to preserve that dignity, proper decorum and respect for our impressive ceremonies, and the courtesies due the candidate, that nothing may harm or detract from the solemnity of the occasion.

The courtesies due the candidate are due also to the members who do not smoke and do not enjoy a smoky atmosphere, and these considerations should be pressed if it becomes necessary to appeal to them. But usually it is sufficient to remind brethren of what is due to dignity and decorum.

In our own lodge where the habit of lighting cigars whenever the lodge was momentarily at ease, and occasionally during the transaction of business, had recently crept in (although we do not remember to have seen it during the work), it was only necessary to remind the brethren of the lowering the dignity of the lodge by the practice to secure the prompt and unanimous adoption of a resolution forbidding smoking in the lodge room during the meeting hours regardless of whether the lodge was at labor or refreshment.

The granting of fifteen dispensations to lodges to move into new or temporary halls indicates that such special authorization is necesary under the Missouri regulations; it is not in Illinois.

He had been constrained by a previous decision to refuse to lay the corner-stone of a church on Sunday, and also to refuse dispensations to two lodges to attend church services as lodges on Sunday evening, but against his will and he recommends a modification of the law. The grand lodge, however, was with the committee on jurisprudence in saying:

Grand lodge law being strictly prohibitive and the Mosaic law imperative, we commend the acting grand master for his inflexible adherence and refusal to permit lodge meetings on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday.

Inasmuch as the Mosaic law refers to the seventh day of the week instead of the first, the reference of the committee to it in this connection, illustrates the fact that decisions are sometimes right while the assigned reasons for them are something more than superfluous. The absolutely prohibitive character of the grand lodge law was sufficient to settle the correctness of the grand master's action. We would not modify it. We regard it as wise and salutary not only because it saves the fraternity from the possible suspicion of parade for advertising purposes which naturally attaches to ostentatious church-going, but because we regard the Masonic guarantee of freedom in matters of religious conformity as being so absolute that no brother ought to be subjected to even so much duress as might attach to a majority vote to attend church in a body, where or when he does not wish to go.

The six decisions reported by the acting grand master are very clear statements of generally correct law. Among them are the following:

1. Must a Master Mason who has been suspended from this lodge for unmasonic conduct for a period of six months petition the lodge for restoration to membership?

No. He is restored to membership in the lodge at the expiration of the sentence. No action is necessary by the lodge or himself. The secretary should enter his name on the roster of the membership of the lodge.

2. Can an objection be made to the advancement of an E. A., and how?

Objection to advancement on any other ground than non-proficiency must be made in open lodge or in writing, and become a part of the rec-

ords. Such objections can be made only for the purpose of investigation or the preferring of charges, and hold only for sixty days.

3. Can a man who has lost his right arm be made a Mason under our law?

No. He cannot receive, nor communicate a portion of the ceremonies. Artificial appliances cannot remedy the defect.

4. A brother was elected master of our lodge and installed. Soon after his installation he removed from the state. Shall we return him as a past master of our lodge in the annual report to the grand lodge?

No. It has always been held that three qualifications were necessary to attain the rank of past master. Election, installation and serving as master for twelve months. By his removal from the grand jurisdiction, he has vacated the office and has surrendered the third essential service. Mackey holds that a "past master is one who has presided for twelve months over a lodge."

5.—(a) If a summons from Missouri Lodge No. 1, served by a member of Missouri Lodge No. 1, on a member of Beacon Lodge No. 3, to be present and give testimony in a case on trial in Missouri Lodge No. 1, and he refuses to obey such summons, would it hold him liable under section 81 of the grand lodge by-laws?

(b) Should such summons be ordered by the master of Beacon Lodge on the request of Missouri Lodge to hold witness liable under section 81?

Subdivision (a) is dependent on subdivision (b). Every Master Mason has promised to obey a summons coming in a constitutional manner; not necessarily from *my lodge* but from a *lodge*. I hold that every Mason is bound to obey a summons coming to him from a regular lodge, whether it be from his own lodge or not, but as a matter of courtesy, the summons should come from Beacon Lodge at the request of Missouri Lodge. The committee on appeals and grievances in 1875 held that the lodge to which the member belonged had a *primary* right, the other lodge had a *secondary* right. Hence, Misouri Lodge has only a *secondary* jurisdiction over the member.

I therefore ordered that Missouri Lodge request Beacon Lodge to issue such summons. Should Beacon Lodge refuse or neglect to do so, the *secondary* jurisdiction of Missouri Lodge becomes a *primary* one, and has full power to enforce its rights and issue the summons direct.

Number 1 is copied because one marvels that anyone should ask a question which so plainly answered itself, and No. 3 as showing that in view of the "Missouri cripple law," one needn't wonder at any question. No. 2 is for information only. No. 4 properly failed of approval in part, the law committee saying:

In regard to decision No. 4, we disagree with that part of decision of the grand master, that service of twelve months is necessary to entitle a brother to the rank of past master. We hold that when a brother has been elected and installed as worshipful master, that at the conclusion of the term for which he was elected he is entitled to the rank of past master, even though his service as such may have been terminated by death, removal from the jurisdiction or other honorable course.

Another incidental statement of the decision, *i. e.,* that "by his removal from the grand jurisdiction he has vacated the office," would not be true in Illinois. He could return on the day the grand lodge met and find his rights on its floor unimpaired.

"Of the self-confessed, convicted and sentenced boodlers in the criminal courts of St. Louis, six of the thirty-two, to our sorrow and shame, were Masons," says the acting grand master. Through his efforts in two cases and in two others by the voluntarily preferred charges of lodges these criminals were awaiting Masonic trials, and one other case was being held under advisement until sufficient evidence should be obtained. The purgation will be complete.

Singularly the grand master could not find that the grand lodges of South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales and New Zealand had ever been recognized by Missouri. Listed with them was the Grand Lodge of Western Australia, whose non-recognition need occasion no surprise, because it is only during the present year that the evidence has been forthcoming that it has the allegiance — and had at its formation — of a majority of all the lodges in the colony, for which evidence many American grand lodges have been waiting. He also presented the claims of Cuba mildly, and those of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico were vigorously presented. His own advocacy of the Mexican body is supplemented by strong letters from Past Grand Master FINAGIN (Missouri) now a resident of Mexico, which he made a part of his address. The whole subject was at his instance referred to a committee of five past grand masters, appointed by him (of which number Past Grand Master FINAGIN was one, and Past Grand Master VINCIL, who as committee on foreign correspondence for twenty-six years is *necessarily* the one man in Missouri best informed as to the history of Masonry in Mexico, and most familiar with the interdependent scandals of the gran dieta and its *alter ego,* the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, was not.)

On their recommendation the six English-speaking grand lodges and the Grand Lodge of Cuba were recognized for the one assigned reason that many other grand lodges had done so. When, however, they come up against the Mexican body they confess to having struck something "of vital importance to this grand jurisdiction," and thus exploit the commercial aspect of the question:

> We feel that every member of this grand lodge, not only from a Masonic standpoint, but as well on account of the business and social relations which have heretofore existed between the republic of Mexico and the United States, and *especially the commercial intercourse which exists at the present time between the great cities of Missouri and the republic of Mexico,* that we are glad as Masons to establish fraternal relationship with the Grand Lodge "Valle de Mexico."

* * * * * * * *

We are further advised that it neither claims nor recognizes any fraternal relations with the Grand Orient of Belgium at Brussels, and the Grand Orient of France. We, therefore, recommend that this grand lodge recognize and establish fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico: *Provided,* its grand master file in the office of our grand secretary a statement in writing, attested by its grand secretary, under seal, that it holds no fraternal relations with the Grand Orient of Belgium at Brussels, or the Grand Orient of France, or any other kindred or fraternal Masonic organization which refuses to recognize the existence of the one living and true God.

The italics are ours. The language they emphasize is so significant that probably we are taking no hazard in suggesting that in almost any other year Missouri could have waited for information so definite as to have precluded the necessity of according recognition with a string to it; but not this year—not the World's Fair year.

The grand lodge chartered four new lodges; killed a pending amendment to the by-laws permitting dual membership; directed that the entire committee on appeals and grievances (instead of the chairman only) be appointed prior to the meeting of the grand lodge and inaugurated the long established Illinois custom of calling the committee together in advance, and ordered that their report be skeletonized something on the Illinois plan of recent years; thoughtfully passed the hat and collected $117 for the use of the children and old people of the Masonic home during the World's Fair; supplemented its action in expelling (on appeal) an offender who had been acquitted by his lodge, by arresting the charter of the unfaithful lodge; wisely increased its allowance for the grand master's expenses to $1,000 for the ensuing year, and changed the date of its annual meeting to the last Tuesday in September.

William F. Kuhn, of Kansas City, was elected grand master; John D. Vincil, St. Louis, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (176 pp.) is the ripened work, the twenty-sixth review, of Past Grand Master John D. Vincil, the grand secretary.

Brother Vincil's method is a running combination of fact and commentary, all in his own text, very instructive and interesting, but not easily quotable. Over five pages are given to our proceedings of 1902.

One of the portraits in the volume arrested his attention, and he says:

I find in the proceedings a striking picture of one of the venerable men of that jurisdiction, whom I had the pleasure of meeting in other years, M. W. Bro. Wm. Lavely, P. G. M. He was elected grand master in 1847. Speaking of him to a distinguished citizen and scientist in the Missouri State University, years ago, I was asked the question if I knew Brother Lavely; on replying in the affirmative, he quietly remarked: "God made that man." This remark was characteristic of Brother Lavely and also if his admirer.

The address of Grand Master MOULTON is epitomized in a manner to indicate the reviewer's high appreciation of its ability. As they have a Masonic home in Missouri he is of course delighted that the Grand Lodge of Illinois has been committed to the institutional plan of relief. Referring to the Illinois report on correspondence, Brother VINCIL says:

M. W. Bro. Robbins holds views which meet my hearty approval with regard to private examination of parties claiming to be Masons. He said that an unofficial examination might be made as satisfactorily as would one by an appointee of the master made for this purpose. In our exceeding solicitude respecting compliance with legal standards, lodges of the present day are not inclined to recognize a Mason as a visitor who has not been examined by a committee appointed for the purpose by the master of the lodge. While making no pretension to accuracy or an unusual familiarity with ritualistic teaching, I claim to be as well qualified to conduct an examination in my private office as anyone else in an ante-room adjacent to a Masonic hall. This I have often done, vouching for Masons who were never questioned by a lodge committee.

A Missouri decision that a brother could not re-affiliate with a lodge from which he had taken a dimit while residing in another state, we asked why. He says:

I reply to the question by saying that there is a provision of law in Missouri, to my mind of doubtful meaning, on which this decision is based. I hold now, and I did in former years, when grand master of Masons in this jurisdiction, that a Mason is a member of the great Masonic family, and has the right, which should not be questioned, to seek affiliation with that family at any place he might elect.

In our report for 1902 we noted the fact reported by the Missouri committee on charity, of an increasing tendency to ask the grand lodge for appropriations for charity for deserving parties (outside of the Masonic home,) as bearing upon a point to which in our discussions of the relief question we had often invited attention—the inelasticity of the institutional plan which makes no provision for a large class of cases, which does not require continuous help. We pointed out that unless that plan was departed from—and that just to the extent that it was departed from its inadequacy was confessed—these cases must go hungry a part of the time. To this Brother VINCIL replies:

Replying to his note on our Masonic home where he stated that the home plan favors only a certain class of cases, I wish to say that the home management is prepared to meet any and all cases demanding Masonic charity. Those that we cannot induce to come to and enter the Masonic home, thereby forfeit a proper recognition of their claims for relief. The home is provided for all needy ones and we have taken care of them in the most satisfactory way. When a claimant for Masonic relief absolutely refuses, without any justification, to enter the Masonic home, such person has no cause for complaint at being overlooked by the benevolence of the local fraternity.

Nothing that we had said puts the fact of the inelasticity of the institutional plan of Masonic relief more bluntly or convincingly than does

Brother VINCIL in his reply. It is an open confession that he can suggest no other alternative to the applicant for aid than that he shall come to the home and get it or go without.

It may not be justifiable to be found in the class of which we spoke, to whom it is like the breaking of heart-strings to be torn away from that environment which makes so large a part of what we call home. But there are many so constituted—and it is not to their discredit—and it is by no means only those who need aid, but when the rainy day does come to those so constituted it is the only thing left for them to give up, and makes it all the harder to be torn up by the roots; and so we repeat what he does not attempt to gainsay, that be ever so humble the shack that has sheltered us, the surroundings and associations of happy and sorrowful days that go with it always in our thoughts, give it a value that no luxury or freedom from care can offset.

MONTANA, 1903.

39TH ANNUAL. HELENA. SEPTEMBER 16.

The Montana volume contains fine chemi-lithogravure portraits of Grand Master FRANK E. SMITH and President THEODORE ROOSEVELT, and by the same process a picture of the entrance arch of the Yellowstone National Park, at Gardiner, Montana, the corner-stone of which President ROOSEVELT assisted the grand master to lay on the 24th of April, 1903, driving down from Fort Yellowstone to meet the grand lodge for that purpose. There is also a half-tone portrait of HEZEKEAH L. HOSMER, the first chief justice of Montana, and for two years grand secretary—his service in the southeast being contemporaneous with the executive service of CORNELEUS HEDGES and JAMES R. WESTON.

In the corner-stone above referred to, were deposited among other things, pictures of Past Grand Masters N. P. LANGFORD and CORNELIUS HEDGES, both members of the Washburn party of 1870. Brother HEDGES first suggested making a national park, and Brother LANGFORD became its first superintendent.

Ten past grand masters and the representatives of twenty-nine jurisdictions were present at the annual communication, Past Grand Master HEDGES' answering for Illinois.

Grand Master SMITH announced the death of Past Grand Master CHARLES H. GOULD, aged sixty-six. A native of Indiana, subsequently a

resident in turn of Wisconsin, Nebraska and Montana, he died at Lincoln, Neb., his final home. He served first in a Wisconsin, and later in an Indiana regiment in the civil war. He was appointed receiver of the land office at Miles City, Montana. He was elected junior grand warden in 1893 and grand master in 1896, serving meanwhile three years as grand orator and winning as each a brilliant reputation. His memorial of his boyhood chum, Past Grand Master MORTIMER NYE, of Indiana, which we transferred to our report last year, was to our mind the choicest thing we found in the year's reviewing.

In the grand master's record of dispensations, we find the following:

On the 8th of June, I granted a dispensation to Acacia Lodge No. 33, to attend divine service in a body, on Sunday, June 28. In looking over the proceedings of previous grand communications I observe that this habit is becoming chronic wth Acacia Lodge. *But if a dispensation will get any of the citizens of Anaconda to church it should certainly not be withheld.*

The italics are ours. It looks as though the trail of the serpent is over them all.

Among other decisions of the grand master was one to the effect that the proper method of voting on the question of waiving jurisdiction obtained by rejecting a petitioner is "by the uplifted right hand," which he quotes from the code. Apparently for the purpose of justifying the code, he continues:

The vote upon this question is in no sense a vote upon the question of application for degrees or for affiliation. The question involved is only that of whether or not the lodge desires to waive its jurisdiction to elect or reject the applicant, in favor of the other lodge, and should have nothing to do with the qualifications of the petitioner. If the waiver is granted the question of the qualifications of the candidate is then properly to be passed upon by the new lodge.

The almost universal requirement of a vote by secret ballot on the question of waiver, shows that whatever may be the theory as to the considerations entering into the vote, it is not generally believed to be possible to separate from them the question of fitness. If on a petition for the degrees a member casts a blackball because he knows of some act, or trait, or lack that should exclude the applicant, and subsequently the question of waiver comes before him, it is as inevitable as it is proper, that he should use the knowledge on which excluded him before, to prevent his slipping in by going where he is not so well known.

We are glad to note that upon the question whether a person who had lost his right thumb was eligible for the degrees, he endeavored to impress upon the lodge the fact that an expression of opinion by him could not relieve them from the responsibility of deciding for themselves what was right under a law which was as binding upon him as it was upon them.

He decided that a lodge could not attend in a body the funeral ceremonies of a Fellow Craft who was prevented by illness from taking the third degree.

All his decisions were approved.

For a number of years our Montana brethren have been slowly accumulating a fund for the establishment of a Masonic home, but the great expense both of building and maintenance had made it chiefly a matter of hope for the future rather than a present fact. Suddenly a way has been opened for them; as was foreshadowed last year DAVID AUCHARD, a member of Helena Lodge No. 3, died, leaving the greater portion of his estate to the grand lodge for the purpose of establishing a home, and there was a probability that the settlement of the estate would be so expedited as to make the proceeds likely to reach nearly $100,000, available during the current year. It was therefore determined that the grand master should appoint a committee of five whose duty it shall be—

1. To formulate a plan upon which to conduct the administration of a home.

2. With power to acquire a site for the building of a home.

3. With power to sell, lease, rent or otherwise dispose of the interest bequeathed under the will of our late Brother David Auchard, subject, however, to the approval of the officers of the grand charity fund.

The grand master strongly urged the office of grand lecturer be recreated and made appointive by the grand master, and that the incumbent be adequately paid for six months after which time the office should be unsalaried, and his ideas prevailed. The arrangement is such as to make the lecturer a deputy to do the bidding of the grand master, putting in his work where his superior deems it most advantageous. One thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, was appropriated to carry out the plan. A new edition of the monitor was provided for, from which, on motion of the compiler, "the cope-stone and other unnecessary forms" will be omitted.

The grand lodge concurred in the following from the law committee:

Your comimttee recommend that the resolution touching the expulsion of members of the fraternity who engage in wholesale or retail liquor business be not adopted, there being a standing resolution of this grand lodge, which in the opinion of the committee, goes as far as this grand lodge should go on this subject.

Two new lodges were chartered; Helena was fixed upon as the next place of meeting, and in view of the desire of many of the most active officers and members to attend the triennial conclave of the Knights Templar at San Francisco in September, 1904, changed the date of holding the annual communication to the first Wednesday in October, for that year only.

We judge that it was an unexpected pleasure when Past Grand Master Wilbur F. Sanders quietly slipped into the grand lodge on the first day of the session, after having been absent from the state for over a year undergoing medical treatment. As soon as noticed the grand master called him to the grand east where he received a hearty welcome. Brother Sanders was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Grand Lodge of Montana, and was its first grand secretary. He was a leader among men and a tower of strength among the law and order men in the troublous days which culminated in the vigilance committee which purged Montana of the most dangerous of its lawless class, and cowed those who remained.

In the closing hour of the session, when business had been cleared away there was a spontaneous clamor to hear him, to which he responded with some delightful reminiscences of Masonry in Montana from its organization. The minutes of Grand Secretary Hedges, who was also one of the organizers of the grand lodge, tell the rest:

He mentioned that it was forty years ago to the day since his first arrival in the territory. He spoke of the three constituent lodges that formed the grand lodge in January, 1866, of which he became the first grand secretary and he told of making a trip across the continent to New York City, of interviewing Horace Greeley at the Tribune office and staying around there for some time in order to get the early proceedings of grand lodge printed.

Of the organization of grand lodge he told how there were but thirteen present, four of whom were visitors, and recited how the resolution for the organization was prepared by Past Grand Master Frary, at that time master of Montana Lodge at Virginia City.

He pictured the brethren who took an interest in the planting of Masonry here and recalled especially Bro. Paris S. Pfouts, the master of Virginia City Lodge which is now No. 1, formerly No. 43 on the registry of Kansas. This brother he thought had taken the most active interest in the formation of the grand lodge.

At the conclusion of his remarks the grand master thanked Brother Sanders on behalf of grand lodge.

H. S. Hepnur was elected grand master; Cornelius Hedges re-elected grand secretary, both of Helena.

The report on correspondence (136 pp.), is the twenty-third from the deft hand of Past Grand Master Cornelius Hedges, just now elected grand secretary for the thirty-second time, and who by the recent passing of Bro. Jacob H. Medairy, of Maryland, becomes the oldest incumbent of that office by continuous service now surviving.

We congratulate our brother that in his tussle with rheumatism the glimpse we get of them this time puts him somewhat on top. In his conclusion, he says:

The most of the foregoing report has been written since our return from a two months' visit to our New England home and the fiftieth anniversary of our class graduation at Yale college.

Though the weather was cold and rainy much of the time and not supposed to be favorable to rheumatism we lost much of ours by the way and came back much improved and strengthened. Either from this cause or reasons growing out of our recent survey of the Masonic field the outlook for our cherished institution never appeared so bright as at present.

We are one of the rare exceptions among Bro HEDGES' friends, from whom he has not heard of something that is "good for rheumatism," and we are not going to break through our rule not to volunteer advice; but perhaps a hint of what, or who, he is dealing with may stimulate his courage. A former professional partner of ours when convalescing from a three month's seige with muscular rheumatism was bundled off to Los Vegas, New Mexico, to recuperate, as soon as he got on his feet. On the train speeding southwest he fell in with a very eminent physician from Philadelphia, Dr. M., whom he had long known by reputation. After discussing rheumatism up one side and down the other, in all its protean, erratic, whimsical manifestations, our friend asked abruptly: "Doctor, what *is* rheumatism?" Dr. M. leaned closer and whispered confidentially in his ear: "It's the devil."

That he was correct, receives some confirmation from Brother HEDGES' confession to Brother KUYKENDALL, of a suspicion that he had been benefited by "absent treatment." Should he desire to experiment further along that line, we can assure him of the fervent efforts any of us whom he thinks might have any influence with the administration.

His notice of Illinois is of our proceedings for 1902. Some things catch his eye that others overlook; witness the following:

Illinois has a list of 136 defunct lodges, which testifies of many reverses of fortune and blighted hopes in its career of 63 years. The oldest lodge in Chicago is No. 33, and is singularly named Oriental. There are now over sixty lodges in Chicago. The second lodge in Chicago is No. 141 and bears the name of Garden City. These curious landmarks speaks of days when Chicago was not so near the "whole thing" as it is now. We recall our first passage through Chicago in 1856 when some of the streets looked fitter for the residence of tadpoles than humans. But so too the best part of the present Boston was back-bay mud flats in my first recollection. Location is the main thing. Alexandria and St. Petersburg are witnesses of the fact.

Grand Master MOULTON's method strikes him favorably:

Brother Moulton's "encyclical" letter embodying most of his decisions is a good statement of approved law and usage and his manner of bringing such information to the craft for warning as well as correction in righteousness, has much to be approved and covers many cases.

What first and most attracted his attention in our proceedings was our action in regard to Masonic homes, and he greatly rejoices that the realization of one at an early day has been assured.

Of objections to the policy, he says:

Friends of the home movement ought not to object to any candid statement of objections, but give them the fullest consideration. Some think that with all the public charities for all classes of the afflicted and needy, which Masons equally with others contribute to sustain, that there is no need of special institutions supported by Masons alone. Yes! there are poorhouses, reform schools and public hospitals, but do they answer the full demand for Masonic charity? There is such a thing as cold charity that doles out an unwilling pittance to suffering in extremities, but brothers and those dependent on them deserve something warmer and tenderer in the charity extended to them, such as is embraced in the term "home." Of course, we think first of making the recipients of our charity happier and having them free from any degrading feeling associated with the public dole, but we all need initiation into that higher blessedness that of right belongs to the giver. The home will be a source of pride and self-respect to every Mason in Illinois and will attract more than it will alienate.

Doubtless some less deserving than others will find admission to the home and others with a little outside help can do better not to go to the home, but there are others and plenty to fill the home who will appreciate it, especially orphan children, whose whole lives can be brightened and made more creditable to themselves and useful to society.

Ever since Masonry had an existence it has been initiating men into the higher blessedness of giving, although it is now quite the fashion to speak of the institution as doing nothing for charity unless it has a pile of brick and mortar to show for it. It has been the chief boast and glory of Masonry that its relief was charity in the true sense, given without any hope of return except the blessedness of giving; without the desire or expectation that the world would know of the giving, and with all possible precaution to keep the world outside of the fraternity from knowing of the necessity which called for it.

Of course there is always a measure of satisfaction in knowing that distress has been and is being relieved whether that relief comes through the use of our means of another's; but the *higher* blessedness comes not in dispensing means of relief raised by the taxation of others; it comes only in full measure when we give of our own and that to an extent which we feel, whereby it amounts to giving something of ourselves. It is easy to be generous—no, not generous, but it is easy to be lavish with other people's money in relieving the needy and in advertising the fact for the glory of God, a church, or a fraternity, but it don't build up the ideal character which is contemplated by the matchless plan of individual responsibility and duty inwrought into the structure of Masonry.

While we are dealing with these higher considerations, we are reminded that he says the home will be a source of pride and self-respect to every Mason in Illinois, and that it will attract more than it will alienate.

We think no one will be more ready to admit than he, that pride in mere material showings is not the highest consideration to appeal to, as he certainly will admit, also, that to desire to attract men to Masonry by showing what it is proposed to do for them in a material way is to revolutionize the attitude of fraternity maintained time out of mind.

We readily admit that more can be said as to the necessity of orphanages, particularly in cities, than for any other institutional form of beneficences; we doubt not that he will as readily admit that an orphange is far from affording the ideal environment for orphan children, when contrasted with that afforded by the private home.

Brother HEDGES credits the author of the Illinois report on correspondence with being a "N. E. Puritan Yankee" differing from him only in not having been as far west. We confess to both ends of the impeachment, and with sincere regret that we have never yet been able to get as far west as Helena. Probably it is to provincialism due to lack of travel, that he credits our suspicion, to-wit:

He is suspicious of the Masonry of Egypt and seems apprehensive that the rite of Memphis has stretched its genealogy. Why, bless your heart, Masonry was an old institution in Egypt, before Abraham ever left Ur of the Caldees or Joseph became a shriner.

He further says:

Brother Bobbins seems to have had poor success in his correspondence with the grand master of Egypt and is disinclined to take any second-hand evidence. It depends upon where you look for the true "strawberry mark." We regard chiefly the present constitution and purpose. Others seem to regard the origin and thread of descent as the principal thing.

We refer him to our notice of Alabama for the measure of success that finally crowned our patient waiting for something definite from land of the Sphinx. Where *should* a man look for the "strawberry-mark," if not where he *agreed* to look as a condition of being permitted to look at all?

Yes, "present constitution and purpose" would let in the whole brood, with JUSTIN PINNEY'S grand lodge in the van.

NEBRASKA, 1903.

46TH ANNUAL. OMAHA. JUNE 3.

Eighteen past grand masters and thirty-one grand representatives were present, among them Past Grand Master GEORGE H. THIMMEL, the envoy from Illinois.

The grand master (NATHANIEL M. AYERS) modestly says of himself:

At the time of my election one year ago, I did not feel competent to fill the highest office in the gift of Masons, and would have declined the high honor had it not been for the earnest solicitation of my many personal friends. I did not have the advantage of a finished education, as have many of my predecessors. My character was moulded on a farm and my education finished in a country district school before I was fifteen years of age. However, I have no apologies to offer the grand lodge. I have criticised where circumstances demanded and given credit where credit was due, and have at all times, in a fraternal manner, advised the officers and members of lodges on matters that required attention or improvement.

He gives a very full and methodical account of his stewardship, showing that he had had a very busy year, withholding nothing that was profitable for doctrine, correction or reproof.

Sometimes, on second thought, Mahomet went to the mountain:

In the case of M. F. Wait, who was tried for embezzling funds belonging to Euclid Lodge No. 97, and was found guilty by the lodge according to the charges and specifications, on a vote of twelve to four in favor of a reprimand. The brother, who lives in Chicago, did not appear to receive such reprimand, but afterwards paid his dues to the lodge amounting to $18, and asked for a dimit, which I ruled could not be granted until he presented himself to the lodge and received his reprimand, as charges were still pending against him until the penalty had been inflicted. After due consideration, believing that the brother had been sufficiently punished, on February 4, I recommended that the charges against the brother be withdrawn, and that if he still desired a dimit, it should be granted afterwards, which was accordingly done.

In this case, Brother Wait seemed to have been the victim of circumstances and hard times, and while he used the funds of the lodge and did not replace them, yet he has been deprived of the privilege of Freemasonry for the past nine or ten years, and I am of the opinion that he has been sufficiently punished for his misdemeanor, and hope that this matter is now settled for all time to come.

He landed on the solar plexus, but not hard enough to hurt:

SOLAR LODGE NO. 134.

Our grand custodian visited this lodge on September 18, 19, and 20, and in checking up its affairs, he found they had no charter or warrant au-

thorizing them to work, their charter having been burned in the year 1894, since which time they have worked as a chartered lodge, using only a copy of their charter, which they considered sufficient authority for continuing their work. On September 22 I received the above information, and at once issued an official order to the officers and members of this lodge to cease their labors until they received authority to continue, from myself or the grand lodge. At the same time I began an investigation and learned that no wrong was intended; the officers and members simply taking it for granted that a copy of the charter was sufficient authority for the work or it would not have been issued. On October 8, I issued a second order setting aside the one of September 22, authorizing this lodge to continue their labors until this session of the grand lodge, and I now ask that all acts of Solar Lodge No. 134, during the absence of their charter, be legalized by this grand lodge, and that a new charter be issued at the expense of Solar lodge.

The acts of the lodge subsequent to the burning of the charter were declared valid, but whether upon the obvious and sufficient ground that it had never ceased to be a regularly chartered lodge, does not appear of record.

The Euclid Lodge matter went, like the above, to the law committee and was probably ignored as no report was made thereon. Nineteen decisions were reported, a portion of which we copy:

3. A master can order the ballot spread for the advancement of a rejected Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft at a regular meeting, and a written application for advancement is not necessary, nor is it necessary for an application to lie over one lunar month. This decision is based upon paragraph 6, section 107, page 45 of the law, and in answer to several inquiries involving the same subject.

5. Two lodges in separate towns cannot agree on concurrent jurisdiction, neither can one waive a certain territory in favor of another without the action of the grand lodge. A waiver between lodges is only good in individual cases.

6. The trustees of a Masonic lodge cannot rent a new hall and move the lodge from one room to another without the action of the lodge.

7. A man who has lost the thumb and first finger of his left hand, other things being favorable, is a suitable candidate for the degrees of Masonry.

8. A lodge may hold in abeyance for a reasonable length of time an application for a dimit for the purpose of preferring charges for unmasonic conduct.

9. A member in good standing is entitled to a certificate of his Masonic standing without the action of the lodge, and it should be issued by the secretary and signed by the master.

11. If a candidate for initiation declines or refuses to submit to our mode of preparation, under our law the fees are the property of the lodge and on a clear ballot are turned over to the treasurer.

12. "Affirm" or "declare" by a candidate for initiation are not sufficient, according to all Masonic practice and usage. The usual form of preparation must be used in all cases of initiation or advancement.

15. A member of a lodge objects to the use of black cubes for black balls in place of black round balls for balloting on candidates.

Ruled that the objection is well taken. "White balls elect and black balls reject." No other form but round should be used in the ballot-box and I find no authority for the use of cubes.

16. A lodge in Nebraska conferring the Fellow Craft or Master Mason's degree on material at the request of an Iowa lodge, should only ballot on this candidate for proficiency, as one ballot in Iowa elects to all three of the degrees and as this is the material of an Iowa lodge, the candidate has already been elected to receive the three degrees.

The above decision was concurred in by the grand master of Iowa.

18. A lodge finding a brother guilty of a Masonic offense, and failing or refusing to inflict a penalty for such offence, is subject to discipline for such a failure. After the above decision was made, the brother who had been found guilty paid his dues and asked for a dimit; but I decided that a dimit could not be granted as charges were still pending, but that if the brother would appear at a regular meeting and receive a reprimand the dimit as requested could be granted.

19. A brother must be clear of the books before a dimit can be granted, and the grand lodge dues must be paid for the full year that such dimit is granted, but the lodge dues are only to be paid up to the time the dimit is given unless there are existing by-laws to the contrary.

Decision No. 3 was disapproved, grounds not stated. Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 were properly approved. No. 11 was approved, but not, we should say, on the ground of equity. No. 12, merited and received approval. No. 15 was disapproved, and as we think, properly so; it hadn't legs enough to stand on. No. 16 did not pass muster, but for what reason we are unable to judge. The committee assign the following sound reasons why Nos. 18 and 19 should be disapproved.

That said decision No. 18 be not approved because if the lodge followed the provisions of section 305 of the grand lodge by-laws, the master and not the lodge was in error, and if no vote was taken as to the degree of punishment, then it was not enough for the brother to appear and submit to the reprimand, the degree of punishment not having as yet been determined.

That decision No. 19 be disapproved because grand lodge dues are not a charge against the individual member, but are chargeable only against the lodge. Lodge dues are chargeable against the members in accordance with the provisions of the lodge by-laws.

Referred to the jurisprudence committee from the floor, were the following:

The following matters were referred to the committee on jurisprudence: Query from Bro. William A. DeBord, worshipful master of Capitol Lodge No. 3, asking if a lodge can by one ballot authorize another lodge to post and examine an Entered Apprentice Mason and confer the remaining degrees, or if it requires a separate ballot for each degree.

Query from Past Grand Master Evans as to what is Masonic or lawful information that a person is a Mason, and through how many, if any, can such information be transmitted by avouchment.

And the following answers were approved:

Answer to the query of Brother DeBord: A lodge requesting the conferring of the degrees by another lodge may in the same ballot also request the lodge to ballot on the advancement of the brother as well as on his proficiency, and if requested, *the other lodge may do just as the requesting lodge might have done.*

Answer to the query of Past Grand Master Evans: In the case of a visiting brother, Masonic information is only obtained by sitting in lodge or by a committee appointed by the master of the lodge for the purpose of examination.

Because we agree with the language we have italicized, we think No. 16 should have been approved.

A claim from a Kansas lodge for expenses incurred in the burial of a deceased member of a Nebraska lodge now extinct, had been withdrawn by reason of the action of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, which body had decided that where aid was extended without previous arrangement with, or direct request from the lodge of the beneficiary, there could be no just claim to be reimbursed, a conclusion in full accord with the position of Illinois.

Complaints of the drinking habits of the master of a leading lodge led to a partial investigation in October which did not develop enough to justify action, but in January the grand master was compelled to arrest the gavel of the master and place the lodge in charge of the wardens with admonition to the deposed to cease the use of intoxicants. We can well believe the grand master when he says that the occasion of the reinstatement of the master, who by the middle of April had by his behavior given proof of his trustworthiness, was one of the happiest moments of his life.

The grand master was fully convinced that energetic steps should be at once taken to either build or buy a Masonic home, for which purpose an organization was effected years ago, now having in its hands $6,934.40. In addition there was money subscribed by lodges and individuals, some of which notwithstanding the statute of limitations had placed them out of reach, would be paid. The trustees probably have something up their sleeve, as we find the following in the last page of the minutes:

Past Grand Master Lininger, president of the Nebraska Masonic Home, made a statement in regard to the prospects of starting a home in Nebraska, saying that unless something unforeseen happened, a Masonic home would be provided for in thirty or sixty days, and offered to give the brethren any information in regard to the further plans of the trustees. He further stated that if there was no objection offered, he would take it for granted that it was the sense of the grand lodge that the trustees should proceed with the work of starting a home.

The grand master attacked unsparingly the practice of rotation in office whereby good masters go out to make room for those whose only qualification is that they have served as wardens, but who in too many

instances know nothing of the ritual, the law, or the duties of a master of a lodge. He says:

In my opinion a master-elect should be required to exemplify the work and pass an examination on law, ritual, history, customs, and usages, and should be familiar with the laws of the grand lodge and the by-laws of his own lodge, before being installed.

The succession of inefficient wardens occurs often enough so that one does not wonder at these extreme views, but we think that in the long run it is better that these things should be put up with rather than that the free choice of the brethren in officering their lodge should be interfered with.

The report of the trustees of the orphans' educational fund shows that the fund amounts to $38,713.32, an increase of $2,053.14 over last year.

The learned and lengthy address of the grand orator, Roscoe Pound, is an exposition of the scope of Dr. Krause's books on Freemasonry, very interesting and instructive.

The Grand Lodge of Victoria was recognized, but the committee on correspondence found the application of the Grand Orient of Argentine unaccompanied by sufficient data to enable them to make an intelligent finding as to the Masonic character of the applicant, and was therefore permitted to hold the subject for further investigation.

The amendment to which we referred in our review of Nebraska for 1902, as being designed to get a brother out of one lodge and into another without his having a chance to get away, and without his getting wet while crossing the bridge, was adopted. It is a modification and supposed to be an improvement on the legislation of some years ago when the chief object in life with several grand lodges seemed to be to prevent the escape of any taxable material. Its last shape is as follows:

Any affiliated Mason, desiring to join another lodge, shall be entitled to a certificate of his standing in his own lodge, and upon such certificate shall be entitled to apply for membership in any other lodge. Upon election to membership, the secretary of the lodge in which such election has taken place shall notify the lodge in which the membership has heretofore rested, of such election, and thereupon the secretary of the lodge receiving such notice shall issue a dimit to the brother so elected, which dimit shall be forwarded to the lodge in which he has been elected and the change of membership shall commence from the date of the dimit.

In view of a pending proposition which is likely to be adopted next year, levying a capitation tax of fifty cents for the maintenance of the Nebraska Masonic Home, there is likely to be a recrudescence of the anti-non-affiliate craze. This year the grand lodge leads off with a plan devised, or at least offered by Past Grand Master Dinsmore, bearing the olive branch in one hand and the fraternal thumbscrew in the other, viz.:

WHEREAS: There are in this jurisdiction at the present time twenty extinct lodges, and by reason of their becoming extinct the members thereof have become members at large of this grand lodge to the number of 133. The great proportion of said members have neglected or refused to pay dues to this grand lodge which now amount to the sum of $4,000, and

WHEREAS, This amount is increasing from year to year, said members contributing little or nothing to the support of Masonry and are neglecting their plain Masonic duty, therefore be it

Resolved, That all dues to this grand lodge be and the same are hereby remitted to all members who shall during the current year apply to the grand secretary for a dimit from this grand lodge for the purpose of joining some other lodge; and

Resolved, further, That any member of this grand lodge from an extinct lodge, who shall not take his dimit or pay all dues due this grand lodge during the current year, shall have charges preferred against him by the grand junior warden, in the lodge within whose jurisdiction the brother lives, said charges to be non-payment of dues, and shall then take the course provided for in section 307 of the grand lodge by-laws.

The grand lodge chartered one new lodge; exchanged telegraphic greetings with the Grand Lodge of Iowa, in session at Waterloo, and with Past Grand Master ROBERT W. FURNAS, at Hot Springs, South Dakota, for his health; gave the committee on promulgation of work further time to perfect and report its plan; adopted a constitutional amendment locating itself permanently at Omaha, and ordered a United States flag of proper size to be carried on all occasions when the body "appears out."

FRANK E. BULLARD, of North Platte, was elected grand master; FRANCIS E. WHITE, Omaha, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (98 pp.) is this time wholly the work of Past Grand Master CHARLES J. PHELPS, of the interesting quality of which in former reports, we have heretofore spoken. His notice of Illinois is of our proceedings of 1902. He epitomizes the address of Grand Master MOULTON; touches the work of the district deputies, and noting the acceptance of the MILLER bequest, the appointment of trustees and the levying of a per capita tax for building of a Masonic home, says: "Thus another great work of benevolence is inaugurated, the success of which no man can doubt."

He refers at some length to the remarks and correspondence concerning the recognition of the National Grand Lodge of Egypt, and cites the disclosure of the fact that celebrated English Masons have endorsed the regularity of that body (without noting the fact that these same Masons confessed their entire ignorance of its history and genealogy,) as showing that Past Grand Master LININGER made no mistake in hob-nobbing wth the Egyptians, nor his grand lodge in ratifying their arrangement for mutual recognition. In his kind notice of our report he says:

Our grand lodge's recognition of Egypt and Costa Rica in 1901 calls out some criticism, of course.

The spirit of criticism indulged in by our brother and others engaged in keeping those who seek to conciliate true friendship at a perpetual distance, apparently takes no stock in the teaching that "Masonry unites men of every country, sect, and opinion." Pursue the lines suggested by these critics, and foreign countries would cease to be a field where Masonic intercourse could be indulged, and soon all reference to work and wages, outside of one's immediate neighborhood, would be eliminated from the instructions given to initiates.

In the index to our report (which in spite of the present dubious prospect we hope to find or make time to make,) Brother PHELPS will find some estimate of what *must* be eliminated before the course advocated by the promoters of recognition of dissenters from the original plan of Masonry can be lawfully pursued.

If he will kindly take the trouble to look the matter up, it will save us the much-needed time it would require to again go over the ground here.

NEVADA, 1904.

40TH ANNUAL. VIRGINIA. JUNE 14.

This volume carries a half-tone portrait of the retiring grand master, TRENMOR COFFIN.

Eight past grand masters were present. The diplomatic corps mustered twenty-four, among them CHAS. E. MACK, the representative of Illinois.

Severe and long-continued illness prevented the presence of the grand master, and the grand lodge was therefore opened in due form by the deputy grand master, GEORGE GILLSON, who read the address of his superior, who pathetically says:

With true Masonic pride I have looked forward to that highest of high honors, the distinction of presiding over my brethren in grand lodge assembled; but the Supreme Grand Master has willed otherwise. He doeth all things well. I dare look up to Him and say, "Deal with me as Thou wilt; I am Thine." Though I cannot be with you, brethren, I send you greeting, and rejoice with you that our lodges are prosperous and that peace prevails.

The death roll does not include the name of any of the past or present official circle.

The few decisions rendered by Grand Master COFFIN were chiefly interpretations of local law and all were correct statements along well trodden lines, if we except an implication that his consent might be necessary to validate a waiver of jurisdiction by a Nevada, in favor of a California lodge.

When the reading of his address was finished, regrets for his absence and sympathy for his illness were wired him by order of the grand lodge, to which he replied:

DEAR BROTHERS:—Thank you for your kind and sympathetic message. Deeply regret I cannot meet you all again in this life. God grant that we may all meet when the Great Grand Lodge meets above with the loving Father as Grand Master. Fraternally,

TRENMOR COFFIN.

Acting Grand Master GILLSON, in his address, presented the following from St. John Lodge, written to the grand secretary, and received at so late an hour that he preferred to submit the situation directly to the grand lodge:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:—At request of lodge I am asking your advice and decision on a case: L. M. Harwood sent in his petition to this lodge, which was, in due time, reported on favorably. He was initiated the 1st inst. When he sent in his petition he informed us that he had been initiated in Kansas but had forgotten the name and number of lodge—left without being instructed—but gave us the town, etc., but our committee failed to write, having known Harwood for about eight years (he had informed us of above facts) but Brother Harwood himself wrote to a brother, but he failed to answer until we had taken action and just before balloting it was remarked we should have heard before acting and then avoided the following answer to Brother Harwood's letter of 27 ult, from Goodland Kansas:

"Our register and ledger shows that on September 21, 1889, your petition was presented to this lodge, and that the same was accompanied by the fee of $10; that on October 19, 1889, you were duly elected to receive the degrees, and that on said last date you were initiated as an E. A. Our fee for the degrees is $30 and there is now due this lodge $20, and the only way I can see out of this, is for you to remit the fee or balance of it, and then have the lodge where you reside get authority to confer the two degrees. You will then become a member of this lodge and entitled to a dimit if you so desire. You cannot petition another lodge, except for advancement, and no other lodge can confer the degrees except on request of this lodge. This is a matter of grand lodge by-laws, and is not a matter of personal assumption of authority."

Kindly advise us as to proper course to pursue. Some of the brothers suggested that possibly legal time has elapsed, it being so many years ago. Of course we are to blame, under the circumstances, for not waiting for information and facts.

The grand lodge adopted the sensible recommendation of the jurisprudence committee to declare the whole proceeding of St. John Lodge a nullity, and agreed to the decision of the committee that the only way in

which Brother HARWOOD could take the remaining degrees in a Nevada lodge, was for the Kansas lodge either to waive jurisdiction or to request the Nevada lodge to confer the degrees for and in its behalf.

The acting grand master proposed the following as a general regulation:

The master of a lodge may suspend from office any officer of his lodge who unreasonably neglects to qualify himself to perform, or being qualified unreasonably neglects to perform the duties of his office, and in case of such suspension may appoint another to fill the vacancy.

The majority of the jurisprudence committee reported thereon as follows:

We are under the impression that the rules and regulations of this grand lodge now vest sufficient power in the master of a lodge to suspend any officer of his lodge who unreasonably neglects to qualify himself, or being qualified, unreasonably neglects to perform the duties of his office. We therefore do not deem any additional regulation or law advisable.

This was signed by Past Grand Masters KYLE and MURPHY. The third member of the committee, Past Grand Master FITZGERALD, thus wisely and prudently dissents:

I doubt the power of the master of a lodge to the full extent stated in the majority report. If the master has the power stated, then of course, there is no need of giving it again. On the contrary if he has it not under the constitution and laws of this grand jurisdiction and the general Masonic law, then I am unwilling, so radically, to change the law in this particular without more mature consideration.

He was, unfortunately, overruled, the majority report being adopted. Perhaps this adoption was inevitable, and that we ought to be thankful for the vaguer impressions of the committee rather than to have the radicalism of the proposition in the down-right form of a regulation. But whatever may have been the real situation, the honors of the contest were in our judgment carried off by Brother FITZGERALD.

GEORGE GILLSON was elected grand master; CHAUNCEY N. NOTEWARE re-elected grand secretary, both of Carson City.

The report on correspondence (136 pp.), a bright, breezy, and generally level-headed paper more than realizing the promise of its predecessor of last year, is the second report by Bro. E. D. VANDERLIETH, of Carson City.

It is largely in his own text, but he does make extracts, and if he will only prevail on his printer to set them "solid," it will be a boon to his readers, and especially his reviewers, and will give more space in the same number of pages for his own properly "leaded" work.

Illinois for 1903 is liberally treated both as to quantity (space) and quality of work. Our grand chaplain's thought that "the greatest results are wrought out in civilization by obscure workers" prompts him to say:

Who does not honor the common workers of the lodge! Truly, they are fighting Masonry's battles. We may have an eloquent master or an efficient secretary, but the common workers, they who toil outwardly at all times for the good of the order, patiently and humbly carrying Masonry into their daily lives, living examples of its greatest fundamental principles, they are the beauty and the glory of the craft. On the shoulders of such Masonry rests.

He touches Grand Master MOULTON'S "vigorous" writing and his "admirable address," and is stirred by Grand Orator MCFATRICH'S eloquent periods. Of our claim that writers on correspondence are justified in characterizing the authors of the reports he passes under review, he says:

We would rather have the kind words, if deserving, while we may hear them. As with kind words, so with deeds of mercy, smiles, flowers, kisses: God intended them for the living, and Masonry teaches that they are to cheer up heavy hearts, discouraged spirits and troubled minds. Each is a variable bit of the language of kindness. "Kindness is wisdom. There is none in life, but needs it and may learn."

Commending last year his vigorous denunciation of the prostitution of the emblems of Masonry and the American flag to advertising greed, we suggested that he should not permit his nerves to be disturbed by the red and white stripes of the barber's pole, which was a survival, and not a new device of this greedy age, leads him, after quoting our account of its origin, to say:

Our nerves, Brother, are not disturbed by the red and white, nor do we object. It is when the blue is added that we become irritable, and when white stars are added to the blue, then do we "most emphatically buck."

It is to be understood that our brother doesn't really buck at the resulting "glory" when all the additions have been made, but only when the combination is used for advertising purposes; *then* he can't kick too high for us.

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1903.

36TH ANNUAL. SAINT JOHN. AUGUST 25.

Two full length portraits in full regalia, those of WILLIAM WEDDERBURN, Q. C., who was grand master in 1870-1871, and JOHN V. ELLIS, grand master from 1872 to 1874 and again from 1884 to 1886, embellish the New Brunswick volume.

Two past grand masters and the representatives of twenty-seven grand jurisdictions were present, Illinois not included.

The grand master, Arthur I. Trueman, was compelled to announce the death of two past deputy grand masters, John A. Watson and William F. Dibblee, Past Grand Sword Bearer Arthur Everett, three other past, and one present master.

The record of the grand master's visitations shows a close oversight of the lodges under his care, and reflect their generally creditable condition.

He feels the lack of touch with other jurisdictions consequent on having no report on correspondence, and says:

Hitherto our grand lodge has not reviewed the proceedings of the grand lodges with which we maintain friendly relations. The question of the desirability of having a report of foreign correspondence cannot, I believe, be successfully disputed. After very careful consideration, I would urgently recommend that this lodge instruct our committee on relations with foreign grand bodies to prepare such a report during the coming year, and authorize its publication with our proceedings. I have read with great pleasure many of these reports as prepared by our sister grand lodges, and have found them interesting and profitable. The knowledge by our brethren of what is being done by other grand lodges—which knowledge can only be had by the publication with our proceedings of a synopsis of such work—cannot do otherwise than stimulate them to emulate the virtues and shun the errors and mistakes pointed out.

The committee on address recommended this subject to the serious consideration of the grand lodge, and in view of the large financial expense it would involve suggest that the matter be referred to the board of general purposes for report next year.

A proposition to so amend the constitution as to permit dual membership also went to the board for similar report, endorsed with the declaration that the grand lodge approve of the principle involved.

Arthur I. Trueman, grand master, and J. Twining Hartt, grand secretary, both of Saint John, were re-elected.

There is no report on correspondence.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1903.

114th Annual. Concord. May 20.

The portraits of the year are half-tones of John Francis Webster, who was grand master in 1883 and 1884; Joseph Kidder, grand treasurer from 1874 until his death, October 29, 1902; and Edwin Osgood Upham, junior grand deacon by appointment in 1902, who died March 14, 1903.

The proceedings also contain a view of the New Hampshire Masonic Home at Manchester, from the architect's drawing, a stately structure whose corner-stone was laid by Grand Master CHENEY July 8, 1902, and which was dedicated May 11, 1903.

At the semi-annual communication of December 30, 1902, held at Manchester, ten past grand masters and the representatives of thirty-one jurisdictions were present, the envoy of Illinois not among them. Grand Master CHARLES R. MONTAGUE, of Vermont, was an honored guest.

A visit was paid to the unfinished Masonic Home; the work of the three degrees was exemplified on actual candidates by three different lodges, and the usual banquet enjoyed.

At the evening session a master convicted at the preceding annual communication of the grand lodge, of misconduct while in office, was pursuant to the findings, presented to the grand master, who publicly admonished him for his offence, and declared him suspended from all the rights and benefits of Masonry for the term of one year from the date of the semi-annual.

At the annual communication (May 20) twelve past grand masters and the representatives of thirty-four grand jurisdictions were present, among the latter SEWALL W. ABBOTT, the Illinois envoy.

The grand master, (HARRY M. CHENEY) had a long death roll to report—JOSEPH KIDDER, grand treasurer, who died at 83; EDWIN OSGOOD UPHAM, junior grand deacon, at 44; and past district deputy grand masters GEORGE WARREN CONVERSE DUDLEY (68); CHARLES BRUCE GRISWOLD, (70); LEONARD JARVIS TUTTLE, (72), and WALDO ADOLPHUS RUSSELL, (52). In Brother UPHAM we recognize the son of an old boyhood friend and schoolmate, Bro. OSGOOD W. UPHAM, whose membership in our mother lodge (Wyoming) at Melrose, was of a somewhat later date than our own.

Relative to spurious lodges the grand master says:

In April last, the fact was brought to my attention that an agent of this same illegitimate association was attempting to organize a spurious lodge in Manchester; but my information is to the effect that the effort was unsuccessful.

Lodge officers should use every precaution in the admission of any stranger who desires to visit their lodges. It is our right and duty to be absolutely satisfied that the would-be visitor is a member in good standing of some recognized lodge of some recognized grand jurisdiction, and no true Mason can find fault if under the present circumstances a more stringent proof is required. I am not quite sure that the time has come when the production of a duly executed diploma should be demanded before an examination of the would-be visitor may be permitted; but I am satisfied that it is a matter of deep concern to our grand lodge, to which I call attention, that any action deemed necessary to meet the condition may be properly considered.

The belief manifestly predominated that the situation was serious enough to warrant drastic measures, as the following, presented by Past Grand Master McAllister, was adopted:

Resolved, That no visitor to a lodge shall be examined for admission until he exhibits to the examining committee his diploma, issued him as a Master Mason in good and regular standing, by his lodge and under its seal and the seal of his grand lodge, and that no visitor shall be examined by such a committee unless he is a member of a lodge chartered by this grand lodge or by a grand lodge which is recognized as genuine by this grand lodge; and that no visitor shall be admitted to a lodge without an examination unless he is avouched for by a member of the lodge as a Master Mason in good and regular standing, and as a member of a lodge chartered by this grand lodge or by some grand lodge recognized as genuine by this grand lodge; and that no non-affiliated Mason shall be examined for admission to a lodge as a visitor without first exhibiting to the examining committee a dimit from the last lodge of which he was a member, showing that he is a Master Mason in good and regular standing, or a duly authenticated certificate of the grand secretary of the grand lodge under whose jurisdiction he resides, showing that he is a Master Mason in good and regular standing; and that such visitor shall not be admitted unless the lodge of which he was last a member was chartered by this grand lodge, or by a grand lodge that is recognized as genuine by this grand lodge; and that the grand master send a copy of this resolution at once to the worshipful master and secretary of every lodge, and direct them to have it read in their lodge at its next stated communication, and order the said worshipful master strictly to enforce this resolution.

Two lodges celebrated their centennials, King Solomon's No. 14, at Elkins, in the town of New London, on June 27; and Mt. Vernon No. 15, at Newport, on September 5th. Of the latter, the grand master says:

The most remarkable feature of this centennial observance was the presence throughout all the exercises of the day of Bro. James B. McGregor, of Newport, a member of Mount Vernon Lodge. For seventy-seven years Brother McGregor had been a Mason, and on the next day following the centennial anniversary of Mount Vernon Lodge he attained the great age of one hundred and one years. All of us were delighted to meet this venerable brother. He was also equally delighted to greet the visiting brethren, and he participated in all the exercises with the activity and pleasure of men fifty years his junior. He was properly honored in every way.

The grand master gave a brief account of the laying of the corner-stone and of the subsequent dedication of the Masonic Home, full accounts of which ceremonials are published elsewhere in the proceedings. He expresses the hope that the members of the grand lodge fully realize the task they have undertaken, and says:

At this communication your are to discuss, and I trust take action, upon a present method of providing funds for its immediate operation. There seems to me to be no other method for us to adopt than the levying of a per capita tax, and the amount proposed appeals to me as being very remote from that of a burden. At all events you must do something in this direction. I do not hesitate to prophecy that in time—and that time

many of you will live to see—this home will be abundantly endowed. I trust that there are those here today who will remember this institution, your institution, as generously as your means and conditions will permit. The building has been erected by the accumulation of comparatively small contributions, and similar contributions, small though some must be through necessity, will in due course permit the home to do its intended mission.

The legislation foreshadowed by him materialized, the pending amendment levying a per capita tax of fifty cents for the support of the home.

Seven decisions are reported, of which we copy three.

Can an application in regular form be withdrawn from the hands of the secretary before it has been read in a lodge and referred to a committee?

Yes.

Should the secretary deposit the fee with the treasurer before an application has been voted upon and accepted?

No. The fee is not the property of the lodge until the petition has been favorably voted upon.

Is it in accordance with Ancient Craft Masonry for a lodge to receive a sum of money to be held in trust, the income to be used for all time to keep a brother Master Mason's grave in repair?

Yes.

We wonder how the first question got asked, because until a petition gets somehow into the hands of a Masonic organization it manifestly could not become subject to any Masonic rule.

No. 2 is a twin brother of No. 1, provided the grand master means by "favorably voted upon," that the lodge has voted to entertain the petition and send it to a committee of inquiry. If the lodge has referred a petition we think the fee should be paid over to the treasurer, to be drawn out by order of the lodge in case he is rejected. He also properly decided that where a petition had been wrongfully received and acted upon the fee must be returned to the petitioner, and that where an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft moves away from the territory of his lodge, the lodge may finish up its work without asking permission of the lodge where he now resides.

Harry M. Cheney, of Lebanon, grand master, and Frank D. Woodbury, Concord, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (160 pp.) by Bro. Albert S. Wait, is another of those able papers which have given his grand lodge so high a place in this department.

In his closing survey of the field, he says:

Differences of opinion and variety of usage exist to about the same extent as last year, and the discussions have not been far different from

those to which we alluded in our last preceding report. The chief subjects of diversity appear to be non-affiliation, physical qualification for the degrees, perpetual jurisdiction, and they continue to divide opinion to about the same extent as in former years. Nothing like controversy, however, has resulted from these differences in sentiment, to disturb the prevailing harmony. The use of cypher rituals has been made the subject of protest by some grand masters and foreign correspondence writers, but while their utterances have been largely assented to the practice does not appear to have been lessened or curtailed by their animadversions. It appears to be among that class of vices which once gaining a foothold is found difficult to eradicate, and we suspect it is with us to stay. The most we can hope from the efforts against it is that it may be so hedged about and held in check as to reduce its mischiefs to their lowest proportions.

Our brethren of Ohio, and in some lesser degree those of New York, Pennsylvania, and perhaps other grand jurisdictions, are wrestling with the subject of clandestine Masonry, and the efforts to stamp it out in the first named jurisdiction appear to us worthy a fight with a moral octopus. We commend their vigor and shall rejoice in their complete success.

In our proceedings for 1902 he finds material for extended notice of points chiefly furnished by the address of Grand Master Moulton. He says:

The grand master had promulgated what he terms an *Encyclical*, addressed to the worshipful masters, wardens and brethren of all the constituent lodges of the jurisdiction, embracing, as he says, all decisions, and interpretations of the laws which had been rendered up to the time of its issue. It does not quite certainly appear to us whether the several propositions of this paper are rulings upon questions actually presented to the grand master for decision, or are in the nature of abstract doctrines, promulgated for the government of the craft as they may hereafter arise. The form in which they are put seems to us to indicate the latter, thus giving the document a legislative rather than a judicial character. We copy those upon which question arose later in the communication:

He is the first among our reviewers to suggest the question whether the propositions of the *Encyclical* did not partake more of a legislative than judicial character. Quoting Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 8, he gives in a running account the comments of the jurisprudence committee thereon, and the parliamentary steps by which both were finally disposed of.

This, which he quotes from the grand master's address, seems to him extraordinary:

Several cases of imposition upon lodges by petitioners who had been previously rejected in other lodges and suppressed of misrepresented the fact of previous rejection were reported, and in each instance the offender was ordered to be placed on trial with the injunction that in the event of conviction, no punishment less than expulsion would be deemed adequate. With one exception, where extenuating circumstances were in evidence, and the sentence correspondingly mitigated, the injunction was heeded. The most flagrant case of this nature was that of a petitioner who had been rejected more than once in a neighboring jurisdiction, who grossly deceived one of the Chicago lodges, was elected and received the degrees

therein. A disclosure of his previous record brought about a trial and conviction, with sentence of definite suspension. Naturally our brethren of Wisconsin felt that justice had not been invoked to its fullest extent. Upon investigation, learning that circumstances were as alleged, and admitted by the accused, I ordered so much of the proceedings of the lodge as fixed the punishment at definite suspension to be set aside, and that the accused be expelled from all rights and privileges of Masonry, due notice to be extended and record made thereof, all of which was done.

And reproduces the dissent of the committee on jurisprudence, as follows:

Your committee does not approve the right of the most worshipful grand master to order the expulsion of a Mason convicted of an unmasonic offence, when the lodge has already voted for definite suspension. This committee does not doubt but that the severer punishment was deserved, but think it could only be inflicted by the lodge itself, acting freely, or by this M. W. grand lodge upon an appeal to it.

And thus comments:

The grand master made a motion as extraordinary, to our thinking, as was his action in the case, to strike out so much of that part of the committee's report as referred to expulsion of a Mason by order of the M. W. grand master and to substitute thereof approval and confirmation of the action of the grand master. The motion was lost, and thus the view of the committee was sustained, and the action of the grand master disapproved.

A few years ago a similar act of authority to this in Illinois was assumed and exercised by the grand master of Maine, meeting there no disapproval. We then denounced it as unauthorized, arbitrary, and in every view unjustifiable, Brother Drummond (we speak his name with reverance) assumed to defend the action, but although referred to by several leading writers, we never saw it approved elsewhere. If a grand master shall hereafter be found assuming such authority, we trust it will be met by committees and grand lodges as has this with our brethren of Illinois.

Of the subsequent action of the grand lodge in this case, he says:

But we can not overlook a further action of the grand lodge upon the same case. A member premising that the action of the grand lodge had restored the expelled brother referred to moved that he be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry. The grand master ruled that summary proceedings before the grand lodge were in order, whereupon, evidence being produced that the brother had pleaded guilty to the charge alleged against him, the motion was put and carried, whereupon the brother was declared expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

We shall not assume to set up as critic of our brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois; we are quite sensible of what that would imply, especially with such brethren as the five constituting the committee on jurisprudence, so far as appears, interposing no objection. Still, it may be noted that the action was not had upon appeal to the grand lodge, held requisite by the report of the committee, and although by the address of the grand master relating to the case it was of a class of offences susceptible of extenuating conditions, and where by the plea of guilty, with other circumstances surrounding the case familiar to the brethren of the lodge, extenuation might be justified. Our query is whether the accused brother ought not, for safety as well as justice, to have been accorded a hearing.

So far as Brother WAIT'S *criticism* of the action of the grand lodge rests upon the point raised that the case was not before it upon appeal (and hence not before it in a way to give it jurisdiction to expel), we have no disposition to belittle it. It is a grave question whether as a precedent it could be afforded, but so far as the question of justice to the accused is concerned we have no misgivings. We do not think the point raised by Brother WAIT, the gravity of which we have conceded suggested itself to anyone present. The circumstances were favorable to its being overlooked. The grand lodge found the case before it for action, and with no question of its being there in a way to make its jurisdiction for the action already had, unquestioned. The feeling was general that the case was a flagrant one, deserving of a severe penalty, and the evidence being produced that the offender had had his day in court, the scruples of those who otherwise had been indisposed to summary action, were removed, and the motion to expel went through without time for careful reflection. All of which goes to show that such moments are the most dangerous in the lives of grand lodges.

Brother WAIT again recurs to the subject of the "Encyclical" with some very pointed questions:

We have one mere query to submit to our brethren of Illinois. Is not this "Encyclical" or their M. W. grand master, in its structure and contents, a somewhat new departure in ancient Masonry? As before observed, as we understand it, it does not consist of rulings upon cases which have arisen in the work of the lodges or among the brethren, but of promulgations, emanating from assumed authority to make law for the government of the lodges and brethren, legislation, indeed, pure and simple. Is this within the conceded power of the grand master? Is it not, rather, essential depotism? We by no means question his power, we claim it to be his duty, during the interim of the grand lodge, to rule, judicially, such question as shall come judicially before him. That is within his ancient and conceded province, but where is authority for this encyclical to be found, either in the history or any recognized usage of the craft? There have been heretofore very few promulgations of this kind in Masonry, and we doubt whether one going the length of this one. We think it safe to say that they have been of no such frequency as to take on the character of recognized usage. Going to the extent of this one, if any have, we question their rectitude.

That Brother WAIT is among our most conservative writers is evidenced by his remark under Wyoming, in questioning whether it is the general opinion that the change in usage whereby the business of the lodge is transacted in the Master Mason instead of the Entered Apprentice degree is wise and wholesome, that "However that may be, there can be no question that the change was an innovation in the body of Masonry, and a breaking down of one of its most fundamental characteristics."

Our acknowledgments are due to Brother WAIT for his kindly reference to our report.

NEW JERSEY, 1904.

117TH ANNUAL. TRENTON. MARCH 9.

The portrait of the year is a steel engraving of the retiring grand master, W. HOLT APGAR.

Seven past grand masters were present, and thirty-six jurisdictions were represented in the diplomatic corps, Illinois not of the number. Distinguished visitors were Grand Master ELBERT CRANDALL and suite, of New York, embracing Past Grand Masters JOHN W. VROOMAN and JOHN STEWART, with officers and past officers of the Grand Lodge of New York up to the number of thirty-three. At the afternoon session the visiting past grand masters, Grand Secretary EHLERS and Grand Steward CHARLES O. GRIM of the New York party, assisted Grand Master CRANDALL in furnishing their hosts with a "rare oratorical treat."

Alas! The name of CHARLES BELCHER, past grand master and our yoke-fellow in this department of Masonic labor since 1900, heads the long roll of past masters, sixty-two in all whose passing during the year is chronicled by the grand master.

Brother BELCHER, whose services in the grand east was in 1895, was a strong, self-poised, clear-headed man, whose work bespoke ever the warm-hearted brother and the true gentleman.

Of social district grand lodges, whose inauguration we noticed last year, lasting one evening, presided over by the district deputy, and to which the grand officers are invited, the grand master says:

During the year several social district grand lodges were held, and have, from the manner in which the brethren expressed themselves, been of much benefit and general interest to the craft. I believe I am not wrong in saying that an era of good feeling has spread over the whole state. This does not mean that there was not peace and harmony among the lodges and craft in the state, but rather that because of the opportunity of contact in the social gatherings, interchange of visits and the general good feeling existing betwen the brethren from all parts of the state, a greater community of interest has arisen and dissipated somewhat the ideas of section.

It has been the aim of those attending these social grand lodges to be helpful to the brethren, and the manner in which the members of the lodges have received instructions, and at the same time entertained and helped the grand lodge officers, has made these gatherings mutually beneficial and delightful occasions. I can but recommend their continuance.

A new method of exemplifying the work had been put in practice at the district grand lodges of instruction:

Instead, therefore, of assigning several district deputies to assist the R. W. grand instructor, the work was exemplified by either the grand instructor or district deputy of the particular district acting as worshipful master. The other stations and places were filled by brethren from the district, chosen by the district deputy, and informed in advance as to how their services would be required. By thus choosing teams in the various districts from among officers and brethren active in the work a new interest was evinced, and the brethren thus assisting all made diligent effort to be thoroughly prepared and to perform the parts assigned to them. These lodges of instruction have never been better attended, and the universal expression has been one of pleasure and profit because of the method.

Examinations to determine the question of physical fitness footed up 79; passed, 51; refused, 25; pending, 3. We do not wonder that he had established a rule—good until another grand master should change it—that no "to be" candidates would be examined—a petition must have been presented and the question of physical eligibility submitted to the executive by the lodge or the master thereof.

The plan of having the physical eligibility pased upon in advance by the grand master is one calculated to save lodges from getting into trouble because it amounts to giving notice in advance in a given case favorably viewed by him, that *he* will not call them to account if they accept it, but the evil side of it is that it tends to relieve the individual voter of the *sense* of responsibility so desirable where the real responsibility cannot be shuffled off even if the penalties of its misuse are escaped. The landmark respecting physical fitness rests with equal binding force upon *all* the members of the fraternity; no less upon the grand master than upon the individual voter, and no less upon the latter after the former has given his opinion than before. The obligation remains the same and no official deliverance or consensus of members can lift it or change its essence.

The remarks of the grand master touching dispensations for conferring degrees *seem* to us to point to the practice of conferring at least some of the degrees on a plurality of candidates, that is, of *making* more than one Fellow Craft or Master Mason at the same time. We should be glad to be informed whether this is so. The Indiana discussion has given the subject a fresh interest.

The three decisions reported all turn on local law or Jersey traditions or both.

In the effort to get somebody to help the Grand Lodge of New Jersey to let go of the confessedly undesired and exceedingly regretted condition of being out of fraternal relation with the Grand Lodge of Washington, the grand master tries his hand at constructing a formula that would convey to the Grand Lodge of New Jersey the idea which the Grand Lodge of Washington succeeded in conveying to the other grand lodges of the country by the repeal of its resolution of 1898. He says:

If by proper authority it certified to New Jersey that it has no intention to claim, and would not recognize as regular, Masons that were unrecognized in this state and who are, by our grand lodge, termed clandestine Masons; that it would prohibit their visiting or affiliating with any loges in their own state, and that it recognizes as supreme in New Jersey the Grand Lodge of New Jersey and its subordinate lodges, and no others, then the question of construction, or of intent, could not arise and New Jersey would have no Masonic reason for refusing to resume fraternal relations therewith.

His effort was approved on the recommendation of the jurisprudence committee.

The report of the Masonic home shows the number of inmates to be fifty-nine. The per capita cost of maintenance for the year was $251.85.

The grand lodge charity fund amounting to $1,104.90, has been slightly increased, and shows, says the grand master, that the lodges are able to take care of those who do not desire to go to the home, or are ineligible therefor.

The grand lodge chartered two new lodges; created the office of deputy grand treasurer; adopted an amendment to the by-laws, which while recognizing Trenton as the permanent seat of the body, and its time of meeting as the first Wednesday after the Third Tuesday in March, in every year, subject to be changed as to time of meeting by a majority vote; and extended the sympathies of the brethren to Grand Treasurer Charles Bechtel and Past Grand Master Henry R. Cannon who were prevented from being present by sickness.

John H. Wilkins, of Newark, was elected grand master; Thomas H. R. Redway, Trenton, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (153 pp.), the posthumous work of Past Grand Master Charles Bechtel, possesses all the characteristics of his former able reports, and helps us more fully to realize the loss to the fraternity caused by his untimely death.

The Illinois proceedings for 1903 are passed in review. The address of Grand Master Moulton and the business of the session are epitomized, in the midst of which work he paused to pay the following merited compliment:

The grand orator, Bro. James B. McFatrich, delivered an oration, which deservedly finds a prominent place in the proceedings. It bristles with loyalty and patriotism, and is softened and sweetened by the kindly sentiments of universal brotherhood and fraternity. Undoubtedly his hearers were thrilled and appreciated the well-chosen language of the gifted brother.

Among other things he says of our report:

His review is of the proceedings of sixty grand lodges on 318 pages, which is preceded by an index of the subjects on which he treats. Seven

pages are devoted to New Jersey for 1903. He refers to our position in regard to the Grand Lodge of Washington; evidently does not agree with us, and, if our memory serves us, was not in accord with the action of many jurisdictions which severed fraternal relations. Allusion is also made to Brother Apgar's change of date of St. John's day from the 24th to the 27th of June. We have changed again to the old date.

Of our remark that the jurisprudence committee who reported the landmarks to the Grand Lodge of New Jersey were handicapped with a large amount of misinformation the report says: "While this is possible, we cannot admit its probability. Doctors are apt to disagree."

On two other matters which furnished us food for comment, the report says:

Regarding the past master's degree, and to relieve the wonderment of our good brother, we can assure him that New Jersey will continue in its old-time way, to follow the customs of our forefathers, and confer the degree on those who have been elected to preside over its lodges.

We presume "irregular, null and void, and of no effect," are not rythmical to the sensitive ear or well-trained mind of Brother Robbins, but to the average Jerseyman they are as sweet as the "curfew, tolling the knell of parting day," was to the weary laborer.

The whole of our criticism on the New Jersey report on landmarks, is transferred to the pages of the committee, without other comment than that already quoted.

NEW MEXICO, 1903.

26TH ANNUAL. ALBUQUERQUE. OCTOBER 19.

Five past grand masters were present and fifteen jurisdictions contributed to the diplomatic corps, Illinois not among the number.

While waiting for the report of the committee on credentials, a resolution was offered and referred to the committee on ritual, adopting the Missouri Masonic monitor as the official monitor of the jurisdiction, with the following specified changes: In the first degree under the paragraph "Light," after the words "bounds with all mankind," omit the words especially with "a brother Mason," and under same degree, paragraph "Lambskin," after the words "except he be a Mason," insert the words "which I present to you without spot or blemish and" under the third degree, under the paragraph explaining the traditional emblems omit the words, "and he doubts not that in the glorious morn of the resurrection, his body will arise and become as incorruptible as his soul." The committee on ritual reported that these changes brought the monitor in accord with the teach-

ing of their ritual for the last seven years, and on their recommendation the resolution was adopted.

The following was referred to the committee on address:

WHEREAS, The Grand Lodges Cosmos of Chihuahua, Mexico, and the Grand Lodge of Cuba are composed almost entirely of lodges working the Scottish Rite, whose ideals and requirements are not similar to those of this grand lodge, therefore be it

Resolved: 1. That recognition of the Grand Lodge Cosmos, of Chihuahua, be withdrawn.

2. That recognition of the Grand Lodge of Cuba be withdrawn.

On this resolution, which emanated from the chairman of the committee on correspondence, the committee on address reported as follows (adopted):

We recommend that the resolution offered withdrawing our recognition of Grand Lodge Cosmos of Chihuahua, offered by Bro. W. H. Seamon, be adopted.

With reference to withdrawal of recognition from the Grand Lodge Cuba we believe it is best to postpone action at this time in the hope that we may learn that Cuba is striving to maintain a Masonry patterned after the principles of our rite.

The grand master (E. A. CAHOON) was happily spared the duty of announcing any break in the official circle, past or present, of the grand lodge, during the year.

Numerous dispensations issued permitting joint occupancy of halls with Odd Fellows, Maccabees, Knights of Pythias, Order of Eastern Star, Daughters of Rebeckah, Elks, etc., indicate that it is not the usage in that jurisdiction, for the Order of the Eastern Star to take possession of lodge rooms without so much as "By your leave."

The grand master properly reprimanded a lodge primarily for opening (we infer on its regular night) and conferring the third degree when neither the master nor wardens were present, and secondarily for opening the lodge at so late an hour as ten o'clock P. M., which he said (with doubtful propriety) was as irregular as it would have been to open in advance of the hour named in the call. It will be seen that questions arising out of this case became the subject of decisions, of which eleven in all were reported. We copy in part:

2. Is there any Masonic reason why a public installation should not be held?

No. Refer to decision of P. G. M. Poe, proceedings 1898, in which he says "no dispensation is necessary for public installation in a lodge room."

4. A lodge confers the third degree upon a candidate during the absence of the master and both wardens in violation of Art. No. 8, section

No. 2, grand lodge by-laws, the degree being conferred by a past master. What is the standing of the candidate?

4. The candidate is in good standing and is a Master Mason. This right cannot be taken from him because of a violation of a grand lodge by-law by the lodge conferring the degree. The fault was with the lodge and not with the candidate who knew not the law; he should not suffer or be inconvenienced because of the fault of brethren who should have been better informed.

5. Is there legally invested in the worshipful master or wardens of a lodge, the power to appoint a brother who has never been a warden to confer a degree or to sit in the East and perform other duties?

The master or wardens have no such power. No brother who has not at some time occupied the position of master or warden of a lodge should be allowed to confer the degrees or to occupy the East during the transaction of business.

6. Can a person who has lost an eye, or a leg, or an arm, receive the degrees in New Mexico?

No.

7. A member of Hiram Lodge No. 13 dimits, for the purpose of joining a lodge at Parral, Mexico. He later dimits from the Parral Lodge and expresses his desire to apply again to Hiram Lodge No. 13. Can the application be received?

I consider the dimit somewhat irregular in view of the fact that it was signed by *acting* officers and that the year of its issue is not given. I also consider the whole system of Masonic lodges and grand lodges in the Republic of Mexico, to be in a sadly disorganized condition, unworthy of recognition unless rehabilitated at an early date. This I am assured is being done, and that most Mexican Lodges are making a sincere effort to come together under one jurisdiction working the York rite. In view of this fact and that the brother was once a member of Hiram Lodge in good standing, as evidenced by their having granted him a dimit, I ruled that he had the right to apply with the dimit in question to any lodge in New Mexico for membership.

8. A petitioner for the degrees in a New Mexico lodge has previously been rejected by a lodge in Illinois; perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material is claimed by the Grand Lodge of Illinois; a waiver of jurisdiction was requested by the New Mexico lodge. This request was refused by the Illinois lodge. Can his petition be received by the New Mexico lodge?

No.

Number 2 is in accord with the law and practice in Illinois. No. 4 was approved by the committee on address (and by the grand lodge) much to our surprise. In his reprimand of Chapman Lodge, the grand master quotes from the by-laws of the grand lodge, "No lodge shall be opened or stand open in the absence of the W. M. and the wardens." We agree that had the lodge been lawfully at labor the brother receiving the third degree therein would have been a lawful Master Mason, no matter what irregu-

larities had occurred in the making. *But Chapman Lodge No. 2, was not opened at all.* It could not be opened because some of the essential factors were wanting, the law providing that it could neither be opened nor stand open in the absence of the master and wardens. While we hold it to be impossible that a regular lodge lawfully at labor can confer a degree according to the ritual of Masonry without investing the person receiving it with the status of a lawful brother of that degree, we hold it equally impossible for an unauthorized body of even lawful Masons, although meeting in the known premises of the lawful lodge and calling themselves by its name, to confer any status whatever. This was precisely a case where healing was applicable. An attempt was made in good faith to invest the brother with the status of a Master Mason by certain brethren of Chapman Lodge, who ignorantly supposed that said lodge was at labor. But in the absence of its master and wardens *Chapman Lodge was not there,* and of course the attempt came to naught. For all practical purposes the healing was accomplished by the subsequent declaration of the grand lodge that the brother was a regularly made Master Mason, because the grand lodge is recognized as the ultimate authority as to the status of Masons within its territory, and so its declaration fixes that status for the future, however incorrect it may have been as a statement of pre-existing fact.

No. 5 was disapproved, the committee saying (conclusively, as we think):

As to decision five we agree with the grand master that there is no law on our statute books which specifically vests in the master, or in the absence of the presiding warden, to call any brother qualified to the East for conferring degrees, etc., but it is our opinion that the higher law, that of Masonic custom and usage, as understood and practiced in this jurisdiction, permits the master, or in his absence the presiding warden, to call any brother to the East, provided always that the proper elected presiding officer also sit in the East. We therefore recommend that this decision be not approved.

No. 6 failed of approval because one year before the grand lodge had unanimously declared that the loss of an eye did not necessarily disqualify.

No. 7 was approved without comment, but No. 8 was approved under protest:

As to decision eight, we approve the decision, basing the approval as an act of courtesy to Illinois, which claims perpetual jurisdiction over all rejected material, but the Grand Lodge of New Mexico has always claimed the right to accept any material which has resided in our jurisdiction for one year; we require, however, our subordinate lodges to learn from an objecting lodge their reason for rejection before acting upon the petition and in this connection this committee believes that this grand lodge is opposed to the theory of perpetual jurisdiction and should place itself on record in this matter.

We do not object to the protest, and we do commend the Grand Lodge of New Mexico for being able to see the third side of the question, viz: that

whatever may be the law of the jurisdiction as between its own lodges, a recognition of the fact that the differing regulations of other jurisdictions must be respected when questions arise between the two, or peace and good neighborhood are impossible, and that such respect does not involve yielding either our convictions or our laws.

The following report on Mexican Masonry was submitted by Bro. W. H. Seamon, chairman of the committee on correspondence, and referred to the committee on grand master's address, who, as we have seen, concurred in his recommendations:

There has been very little change in the situation in Mexico, but the changes made are in the direction of making one grand lodge for the York Rite, for the entire republic.

In December of 1902, while in the city of Chihuahua, the master of the York Lodge there, Dr. Swayne, informed me that there was considerable friction between the York and Scottish rite members of the Grand Lodge Cosmos, and informed me of a number of serious differences and difficulties experienced as the result of the fact that the Scottish lodges preponderated. He also showed me correspondence, with Brother Young of the Grand Lodge Valley of Mexico urging the lodge to give up its charter to Cosmos and accept one from Valley of Mexico, and stated that if the York Lodges at Chihuahua and Parrel came into Valley of Mexico there would then be fourteen York lodges and thirteen Scottish lodges in that body, making it easy for the York to control and they could easily drop nearly all the Mexican Scottish lodges for non-compliance with laws of the grand lodge, thereby making Valley of Mexico a York Rite grand lodge in fact. After consideration I advised Brother Swayne to secure something like an official assurance of the representations made, (which were given by wire on January 8th) and unite with Valley of Mexico, which advice was followed also by the York lodge at Parral.

I was somewhat dumbfounded when I read the proceedings of the Grand Lodge Valley of Mexico to find that they claimed thirty-seven lodges on January 8th. The lodge list was not given, but from the statement made in the printed proceedings—one worked in German, fourteen in English and twenty-two in Spanish. Those working in English are said to practice the York rite; all of the Mexican lodges use the ritual of the Scottish rite. There was quite an increase in the number of York Rite lodges and it should not be long before they should be in actual majority. I consider it highly essential, before recommending Valley of Mexico for recognition, that the English speaking lodges shall be in majority and able to fully control the grand lodge, otherwise there is too much uncertainty concerning the permanence of the practice of the principles of true Masonry, now so loudly professed by Valley of Mexico.

From the treasurer's report I find that only sixteen lodges paid anything to the grand lodge, of which six were Spanish lodges, four more than ever before. From observation and information obtained from time to time while in Mexico, I am convinced that at least fifteen of the Spanish lodges claimed are conducting their affairs in a very irregular method and have not held meetings for a period of not less than five years. One of lodges located at Juarez is said to be working in English, yet only one or two of those claiming to be members of it are able to speak English. I

have made persistent efforts, on the ground, to learn whether they had met during the year, and the only information I could get was to the effect that they never met, that the lodge was only a paper lodge existing for the purpose of enabling Juarez Mexicans to visit the Masonic lodge in Texas.

I cannot understand why Valley of Mexico should carry these lodges on their roll. The only reason that suggests itself is that the Mexican officials in Valley of Mexico are perpetuating the system used so successfully by Canton to control matters by the use of proxies from "paper" lodges.

I believe I voice the sentiment of all our American grand lodges when I say that we desire to recognize some Masonic power in Mexico that will regulate Masonry there in a judicious and dignified manner, particularly if American, and one that promises to be permanent. I had hoped to be able at this communication to recommend Valley of Mexico, but I am net yet satisfied that it is safe to do so. We must remember that we cannot afford to recommend recognition of a Masonic body which is unlikely to regulate Masonry according to our standards. It is better to be too slow than to recognize and afterwards have to withdraw.

At the time you recognized the Grand Lodge Cosmos I represented that my business affairs would enable me to be in Chihuahua often enough to observe its workings and that we could withdraw recognition when we found that their work was not proper. I was not at that time aware of the difficulties that would likely ensue when the Scottish Blue Lodges were in a majority over the York Blue Lodges. With these difficulties so strongly before me I feel we must wait before recognizing Valley of Mexico until the Americans are in control; when that occurs then recognition can be safely granted I believe and I will gladly urge it.

It is only necessary to add that Valley of Mexico is a member of the congress or bureau, organized by Swiss Alpina Lodge and is thereby in quasi fraternal relations with all of the Godless Grand Orients and several Negro grand lodges of the United States. This would not perhaps have happened had the American lodges been in control of Valley of Mexico. This incident shows most forcibly the necessity for us to wait until Valley of Mexico becomes in fact a Grand Lodge of the York rite, controlled by Americans.

I therefore recommend:

1. That recognition of the Grand Lodge Cosmos of Chihuahua be withdrawn.

2. That recognition of Grand Lodge Valley of Mexico be deferred until it becomes a Grand Lodge of the York rite, with Americans in control.

A majority of a special committee to consider an amendment to the by-laws, concerning the ritual, recommended the following, which, after an unsuccessful attempt to substitute for all after the first sentence a minority report providing for printing the ritual in cipher and making stringent provisions for confining their possession to the grand master, grand lecturer, deputy grand lecturers and the masters of lodges, was adopted:

The ritual of this grand jurisdiction shall be in charge of a committee composed of the grand lecturer, who shall be the chairman, and the district deputy grand masters. It shall be the duty of this committee to instruct, and see that all the lodges strive to conform their workings to this ritual, without any deviation. The ritual shall not be changed in any respect except by order of the grand lodge.

The members of this committee shall report to the grand master any lodge which may be derelict in conforming to the ritual, and the grand master is empowered to reprimand, or *impose such other punishment* as the gravity of the offense may in his judgment justify, upon the master, *officers or members of the offending lodge.*

Somehow there seems to be dynamite in all ritualistic questions. Why should grand lodges go mad when legislating on the subject? Is there anything so much more heinous in dereliction in conforming to the ritual than in other forms of unmasonic conduct, that all the safeguards intended to secure to offenders in every other direction a fair trial according to Masonic law, should be thrown down, and that there should be substituted for the awards and determination of his brethren (who, under the landmark are the proper and competent judges in *all* matters of complaint), the summary and unrestricted authority of a single individual who is at once the judge, jury and lord high executioner?

One new lodge was chartered.

J. C. Slack, of Clayton, was elected grand master; Alpheus A. Keen, Albuquerque, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (105 pp.) is again the work of Bro. W. H. Seamon, the indefatigable man-of-all-work of the jurisdiction.

Under Cuba we find a brief summary of his reasons for desiring a severance of fraternal relations with that grand lodge:

We find that Cuba is in fraternal relations with Belgium, France, Portugal and Tunis, all Scottish rite bodies, and not coming up to our ideas of a belief in God.

They are also in fraternal relations with Penos Grand Lodge of Mexico, and that is notoriously clandestine and irregular, and with the Grand Lodge of Liberia, composed of negroes.

Under the same head we find the following:

The venerable master was asked what action should be taken when members of grand lodges, which had not entered into fraternal relations with Cuba, should present themselves for visitation. He said admit them as the desire for visitation was equivalent to recognition by the grand bodies from which they hail.

This calls attention to the looseness of the Masonic behavior of many American brethren traveling in foreign countries. A traveling Mason reaching a community in a foreign country, on hearing that there will be Masonic meeting is usually anxious to attend. He fails to remember the regulations controlling his relations with foreign bodies and usually throws

ordinary prudence to the winds in order to visit. He is courteously received and the fact that he is a stranger naturally causes him to be the recipient of many flattering attentions, and when he gets home he considers it a duty to dilate upon the reception he had, and the greatness of the work carried on by the Masons he met. He insists that, as he visited them, he is able to speak as an authority on the question of their regularity. As a rule he knows nothing about the lodge, and when asked questions he cannot answer, does not hesitate to answer so as to throw the best light upon his own misconduct. If he goes to the country to live he is apt to affiliate with them if the members are congenial. It is in this way that Americans become connected with clandestine organizations abroad and later raise the cry for recognition, whereas, if they received their just desserts they would be expelled by their orginal lodges.

His notice of Illinois is of the proceedings of 1902, wherein he epitomizes the address of Grand Master MOULTON, and the more salient features of the business transacted, and touches some features of the report on correspondence, with complimentary reference to the writer.

Brother SEAMON is opposed to class legislation as to candidates; in reply to Brother CAROTHERS, of North Dakota, he says:

In reply we would say that there are no barkeepers members of the fraternity in New Mexico; there are perhaps as many as four indirectly connected with the liquor business. They are pretty good men and are as good, if not better, than the average Mason of the U. S. We leave the qualifications for membership with the subordinate lodges, where it perfectly belongs; if we find one of our lodges using material that is not good we will use the only proper remedy and take away the charters. Our members are intelligent and as a rule have a pretty fair idea of what constitutes "a good man and true." The fact that a man is in the liquor business does not necessarily, in our opinion, disqualify him for membership, any more than the fact that a man exercises the calling of a preacher, fits him to enter, for that reason, the fraternity, or our own home.

He thus refers to the action of the Grand Lodge of Wyoming, which permitted itself to be used to pull Scottish Rite chestnuts out of the fire by adopting the "Massachusetts Departure."

We think the action a grave mistake. We consider the blue lodge the acme of Masonry. It is self-sufficient and should not weaken its independence by acknowledging the existence of any high degree body.

In his conclusion he speaks of grand lodge recognition:

We are unable to express as clearly the rules which should control grand lodges in the extension of recognition to other bodies, so well as have Brother Robbins of Illinois and Brother Jenks, of Wisconsin. They discuss the question from a rational and jurist's standpoint. We take no exception to their rules, but we do feel that injustice may sometimes result from a rigid adherence to them.

We hear a great deal about the universality of Masonry. It is a delightful theme and yet it leads us into recognition of many Masonic bodies which have nothing in common with the American rite.

We believe that recognition is meant to draw into a common brotherhood all regularly made Masons who have the same aspirations and ideals we have. We do not believe, however, that bodies which use the rituals of the Scottish rite for the first three degrees practice our kind of Masonry, consequently we have lifted up our voice against recognition of these bodies, ever since we learned the difference between the requirements, teachings and aspirations of the two rites. We are infavor of overlooking irregularities in grand lodges where lodges of our rite predominate, provided they can inspire us with confidence that they will regulate Masonry within their jurisdiction so that irregularities will cease and things be done in order, to the credit of the fraternity.

The lodges which formed the grand lodge of 1717 did not possess any charters from any constituted authority, consequently, measured by the standards of today, our first regularly constituted authority was formed by what we would now, at least, call irregular, or clandestine, bodies. The regularizing of these bodies cured the irregularity. We are of the opinion that recognition of a grand lodge cures irregularities and we also believe that it is a wise policy to overlook irregularities in origin, where the body asking for recognition is discharging its obligations as a grand body.

The "immemorial lodges," as they are frequently called, who participated in the formation of the first grand lodge had no irregularity that needed to be cured up to the time the grand lodge system was inaugurated. Under that system, which at that time either embraced all the Masonry in existence, or subsequently absorbed it all, a warrant from a grand lodge has been an absolutely essential factor in the existence of a regular and lawfully constituted lodge.

We hear much about those who insist upon regularity of derivation as being those who would limit the universality of Masonry and thus destroy it. We have frequently had occasion to show that the term universality of Masonry could only have referred to the catholicity of its basis and not to the distribution, because it was as broadly claimed when there were not a score of lodges in existence as it is today. The argument that to insist that Masonry shall be lawful is to destroy the universality of the institution would still be only the scarecrow that it is today, even if we were to limit its application to the distribution of Masonry among the peoples of the earth, because it is only an insignificent minority of all the people calling themselves Masons that are organized on any other than the grand lodge plan. One twentieth of all would probably cover all who do not recognize the possession of a warrant or charter as necessary to the existence of a lawful lodge.

Much is made by the defenders and promoters of dissent from the original plan of Masonry of some doubtful precedent of the exercise of Masonic authority by somebody not in the regular line of dissent, while the usage of a hundred and eighty years, so general as to be almost entitled to be called universal, is never referred to by them. A little reflection upon the significance of this, ought, it seems to us, to leave no brother in doubt

as to what his duty is, or as to the irrevocable nature of the engagements on which that duty rests.

Brother SEAMON further says:

To those who will insist upon a "clean record" in genealogy we are compelled now to say that they will not find it in any Mexican grand body and it is useless to look for it. Some of the Mexican bodies can show a chart which looks all right, but unfortunately many of the bodies have assumed the mantles of deceased bodies, which died leaving no heirs.

As most of our readers know, Brother SEAMON's knowledge of Mexican Masonry has been derived from study at close range, and no one is better able to speak by the card as to the bodies claiming jurisdiction in the Mexican Republic.

NEW SOUTH WALES, 1903.

16TH ANNUAL. SYDNEY. JUNE 11.

The grand master presided at all save one of the six communications held during the year. At the special communication for the nomination of grand officers for the coming year, the deputy grand master, ARTHUR JOHN SCOTT, was in the chair.

The special communication of July 4, 1902, for the installation of officers, was the only one having a roster of the grand representatives present. Illinois was not represented.

The grand master after being proclaimed delivered an address which reflected the solicitude with which the world was watching the course of King Edward's critical illness, nowhere more marked than in the colonies. America was also in his thoughts:

By a notable coincidence we meet on a day, the annual recurrence of which is celebrated with enthusiasm by the citizens of the great United States of America, where I need scarcely remind you, Freemasonry flourishes on that giant scale which seems appropriate to that great country.

On the 4th July, one hundred and twenty-six years ago, the American colonies emerged from their childhood, and boldly cut the leading-strings by signing the Declaration of Independence. Not, however, till they had exhausted their efforts to otherwise secure autonomous government, which they would then have been quite content should be under the crown, as that of Australia now is.

Under what different, happily different circumstances, did we celebrate in January, 1901, our coming of age. To quote Lord Tennyson again:

Britain fought her sons of yore,—
Britain failed; and nevermore,
Careless of our growing kin,
Shall we sin our fathers' sin;
Men that in a narrower day—
Unprophetic rulers they—
Drove from out the Mother's nest
That young Eagle of the West,
To forage for herself alone.

Never was the empire so throbbing with the pulse of brotherhood as it is today. Never were the undeniable claims of Australians to stand side by side with their kinsfolk in the old land, which in pathetic sentiment, many among us who never saw it, still call home, more completely acknowledged!

At the quarterly communication of September 10, 1902, the Hon. C. E. Davis, grand master of Tasmania, was a visitor.

Grand Master Remington announced the death of Alfred Rofe, past grand master, whom a portion of our brethren will recall as one whom our grand lodge counted it a privilege to honor as a visitor, and suggested that his name and that of Past Grand Master Sir Joseph Abbott, who preceded him into the land of shadows, be added to the memorial tablets on the walls of the grand lodge.

He foreshadowed a purpose of almost immediately commending to the board of general purposes the entire list of grand lodges with which they were in fraternal relation, as there were several which, for various causes, he thought, should be omitted. We think that in most of the Australian grand lodges the anxiety for recognition in their earliest days led them into fraternal relations with some bodies which most grand lodges do not touch. Nowhere is the wisdom of making haste slowly more likely to be finally recognized than in this matter. It is easier to keep out than to get out when once in.

At the quarterly of December 10, 1902, the grand master regretted that an invitation from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to take part in the sesqui-centennial celebration of Washington's initiation did not reach him until too late to send fraternal greetings by cable, and says:

It is gratifying however that this, one of the oldest and most respected of American grand lodges, recognizes the autonomy of Masonic government in each state of the Australian commonwealth, and does not consider it sufficient, as a Canadian grand lodge apparently did, to address one communication to "the Freemasons of Australia," and that only through one of the younger grand lodges.

In reporting his dispensations the grand master divided them into classes according to the purpose for which they were granted. One of these was the "Initiation of a *Lewis*," or in other words, the son of a Mason, who has not attained his majority. Eight of these cases were reported during the year.

The board of general purposes reported a letter from a brother enclosing a clearance (dimit) which had been forwarded to him on his resignation from his lodge, a portion of which had been erased, signed by the master. The board by resolution directed the master to immediately issue a clearance to the complaining brother, in accordance with the form prescribed by the constitution. Failing in this and not giving a satisfactory reply to the inquiry of the board whether he had done so, he was called before the board, and stated his reason for not complying with the order of the board was that the action of the latter was unconstitutional. He was thereupon admonished by the board, and the hope expressed that he would issue the clearance in prescribed form.

Instead of doing so he appealed to the grand lodge at its next quarterly, when after a full hearing and lengthy discussion, the grand master took a hand. On his advice the appellant agreed to issue forthwith the clearance as required by the constitution; the president of the board agreed to record in the board minutes the erasure or recission of the admonition; and the grand lodge unanimously agreed to such a settlement, to the great satisfaction of the grand master. Each of the four parties doubtless congratulated himself on having achieved peace with honor, but we judge that henceforth the masters of lodges will follow the prescribed form of clearance.

We are glad to record the fact that a motion to rescind the following resolution, adopted in March, 1899, was after discussion "lost by an overwhelming majority:"

"That the practice of attending church services in regalia meets with the disapproval of this grand lodge, and should be discontinued."

At the quarterly of March 11, 1903, the Rev. N. M. Hennessey, past provincial grand chaplain of Warwickshire, was formally received as a visitor.

Grand Master Remington, in speaking of their relations with other grand lodges, says:

Scotland has, as I hinted in my last address, given a well merited snub to two or three unquiet spirits who appear (though we have no official knowledge of their actions) to still dream of setting up some rival jurisdiction here. At the grand lodge which met in Edinburgh on the 6th November last, the following report by the grand committee, dated 23rd October, 1902, was read and adopted:

"The committee having carefully considered the subject, felt that the application could not be entertained, in respect that the Grand Lodge of Scotland had recognized the Grand Lodge of New South Wales as a sovereign Masonic power, which had absolute control over the affairs of Freemasonry in that district, and was entitled to administer them absolutely."

The board of general purposes reported that the immediate past master of No. 129 had on complaint of the master of the lodge, been admonished for having permitted a ballot to be taken on five candidates without the formal proposal and second required by the constitution. The further ruling of the board, as follows, shows that the rights of the candidates were not held to be affected by the irregularity:

2. "That the three brethren who, on that evening were initiated should, having been so initiated, be permitted to proceed in the other degrees."

3. "That the two candidates who were not present, and consequently not initiated, should, having been balloted for and accepted, be duly initiated."

The quarterly communication of June 10, 1903, was the annual or closing communication of the Masonic year, at which the officers, nominated at a special communication held on the preceding evening, were elected.

The grand master reported the death of WILLIAM JOHN SCOTFORD, district grand inspector of workings, and mayor of Bathurst, his native city, at the time of his decease.

Touching the question of eligibility for the chair the grand master found that the constitution limited the choice of candidates to the master's chair to wardens of its own lodges (of a year's service,) and therefore shut out one who had been master of a lodge under another constitution.

He reported that the contributions of the craft of the jurisdiction to the drought relief fund aggregated $1,250, and laid before them the claims of the fund for the relief of the sufferers by cyclone at Townsville, in their sister jurisdiction of Queensland. The grand lodge responded with a donation of $250.

The report of the board of benevolence shows the total cash relief granted during the year to be $6,533.

J. C. REMINGTON was re-elected grand master; ARTHUR H. BRAY (the Masonic Hall, Castlereagh St.,) Sydney, remains grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (108 pp.) is a Mosaic, the work of all the five members, the committee consisting of WILLIAM H. SHORTLAND, chairman, HERBERT S. THOMPSON, THOMAS L. ROWBOTHAM, CLAUDE LEPLASTRIER and JOHN G. MOON. A portion of the notices of the different jurisdictions under review are not signed at all, but the initials of each member of the committee are attached to some one or more of them. This plan of work has the advantage of training more brethren to the business of reviewing, but it does not give the opportunities for comparative study, with its consequent greater breadth of view *on* all subjects as well as *of* all subjects which comes to one man who surveys the whole field. This by no means said in disparagement of the report before us, on the success of which the whole committee is to be congratulated.

Our proceedings for 1902 fell to Brother LEPLASTRIER, who says of the volume as a whole:

The report, which has photos of several of the early grand masters, is one of the most admirable, comprehensive, and valuable this committee has reviewed, and a perusal of it, as a report of the grand lodge of one only of the United States of America, will impress every reader with the vast magnitude and importance of Freemasonry in America.

He notes with pleasure the presence of their representative, Bro. R. T. SPENCER, a pleasure which we of Illinois always share, for he is never absent. He gives an interesting epitome of the more important acts of Grand Master MOULTON, and quotes from him on the growth and promise of the jurisdiction, and also his strong views on the increasing publicity given to Masonic affairs by other than Masonic journals. He culls two choice extracts from the report of our committee on obituaries and credits the committee on correspondence with very liberal notice of New South Wales.

NEW YORK, 1904.

123D ANNUAL. NEW YORK. MAY 3.

The portraits of the year are steel engravings of JOHN H. ANTHON, grand master in 1870 and 1871, and THEODORE A. TAYLOR, the retiring grand treasurer.

Twelve past grand masters were present. The diplomatic corps mustered sixty-five, among them WILLIAM D. CRITCHERSON, the representative of Illinois.

Distinguished visitors were Grand Master JOHN H. WILKINS, of New Jersey, and suite of fifteen persons, including his deputy, the grand wardens, six past grand masters and several officers of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, and W. Bro. WILLIAM H. MCMILLAN, of Pennsylvania. Of these Grand Master WILKINS and Past Grand Masters CONGDON, MANN, TILDEN, FORTMEYER, MOORE and EWAN, of New Jersey, addressed the grand lodge.

A telegram from the grand master (ELBERT CRANDALL) stated that his physician absolutely forbade his attendance, and the grand lodge was opened in due form by the deputy grand master, FRANK H. ROBINSON.

The address of Grand Master CRANDALL, which was presented in his absence referred tenderly to those who had crossed the Great Divide. The long roll includes the names of CHARLES W. CUSHMAN, honorary past

grand master, characterized by the grand master as the most widely and best beloved brother in the jurisdiction; Levi M. Gano, past junior grand warden; George M. Berry, grand pursuivant; Henry A. Richey, past junior grand deacon; William R. Brown and Edward Henry Kent, past grand sword bearers; Franklin S. Stebbins, past grand steward; Theo. M. Horton, Luca Francia, Daniel M. Van Cott, John Miller and Edward P. Newcomb, past district deputy grand masters, and seven other past masters holding semi-official positions.

More than ten thousand names had been added to the roll call of the fraternity during the year and once only in the history of the grand lodge had there been as many initiations.

The following explains itself:

It has come to my knowledge that section 42 of the constitution is often construed as not referring to individual brethren, and I therefore recommend that this section, in order that it may in letter, as it does in spirit, accomplish its purpose, be amended by adding after the word "lodges" the words "or brethren," so that when amended it shall read:

"Sec. 42. The use of any written or printed or written and printed ritual of work and lectures by lodges or brethren of this jurisdiction is absolutely prohibited."

The grand master is eloquent and sanguine (but not unduly so) on the subject of a sanitorium for tuberculosis. He says:

Masonry has joined the world-wide movement to put an end to consumption, the most deadly and most needless scourge with which humanity is afflicted.

Consumption is an infectious, communicable disease, produced by a germ, and is quite readily curable if taken in time.

I consider this project of a Masonic Sanatorium for Consumption the most important and deserving one ever undertaken by the fraternity. It means the actual saving of lives, protection to the community from the danger of infection or communication and restoration of the afflicted to those near and dear to them.

How eloquent would be the grateful appreciation of a consumptive brother, looking forward only to the dark valley of the shadow of death, restored to his family as a bread winner and once more permitted to enjoy the cheerfulness and comfort of his own home.

With 125,000 members on our rolls, and taking each member to represent five persons in his immediate family, we have more than half a million souls directly interested in the grave problem of eradicating this dread disease.

It is felt that if this matter is properly presented to the craft it will be not only founded but maintained in a manner worthy of the greatest jurisdiction on the face of the globe, by the voluntary gifts of its members.

At the last annual communication of the grand lodge, I recommended that a sanitorium be established when a sufficient sum of money had ac-

crued in the hands of the trustees of the hall and asylum fund. At that time there were more than $2,000 on hand for this purpose, and since that time the fund has been steadily increased by contributions, which have been entirely voluntarily, both from lodges and individual brethren.

Twelve Masonic districts represented by sixty-seven lodges in all sections of the state and individuals representing all ranks in the craft have enrolled their names in this charity, and there are today more than $5,000 in the general fund.

No provision having been made for the purchase of land, lodges which were deeply interested in the speedy accomplishment of this movement have founded a land fund, and there are several thousand dollars in the hands of M. W. Edward M. L. Ehlers, grand secretary, as trustee, for the purchase of land, which, under the terms of the trust, must be transferred to the grand lodge free and clear of all encumbrances for a Masonic Sanatorium for Consumptives.

I recommend, therefore, that the grand master be authorized to issue an official appeal to the brethren in this jurisdiction for voluntary contributions to the general fund, and that as soon as the land is purchased the necessary consents required by law secured, and the title vested in the trustees of the hall and asylum fund, this worthy and noble charity be at once inaugurated, the expenditure for maintenance and buildings to be restricted to the funds now in the hands of the trustees of the hall and asylum fund, or which may be hereafter received by them for that purpose.

Of the legitimacy of this field as a proper one for charity organized on a large scale, there can be no division of opinion. It is a field beyond the reach of average individual or average lodge effort. Ordinary relief can be secured in any degree in the private home by the expenditure of money and to the same degree that is found in large eleemosynary institutions with an expenditure of much less money, but the private home cannot as a rule be converted into a curative institution for the Great White Plague. For this the sanatorium under expert management is required, procurable only by the pooling of the means of all.

Referring to the Masonic home, at Utica, the grand master says:

It is generally known to the craft that the accommodations at the home in Utica are inadequate for the needs of the fraternity. There is a long waiting list of those who are eligible for admission to the home, and because of want of accommodation cannot be received and cared for. This subject has been one of serious and careful consideration by the committee on hall and asylum fund, and the trustees in conjunction with the grand lodge officers. Various suggestions have been made as to a method of increasing the revenue for the purpose of accommodating this long waiting list. It would seem that the trustees have sufficient funds for the purpose of constructing addional buildings; but there is no revenue for maintenance and support after the buildings shall have been erected. This is a matter of serious moment to the craft. It should receive very careful and earnest consideration. The question seems to present itself in two forms: First, whether the craft is content with the accommodations now existing, and willing that there shall be this long waiting list, thereby making it necessary for a large number of lodges to care for their needy mem-

bers, or second, whether by some means, presumably, by increasing the per capita tax, to create a revenue sufficient to maintain additional accommodations, and such as shall be sufficient for all. This is a matter to be submitted to the lodges, and depends upon their discretion and action. The grand master has no recommendation to make in the premises.

The report of the superintendent shows that the average number of inmates of the home last year was 300; the per capita cost of maintenance, $199.10, against $188.66 for the year preceding. In this connection, he says:

As the per capita cost is a very important factor, we desire at this juncture of affairs to express the opinion that we have seen our lowest per capita cost of maintenance. While the expenditures in certain lines must inevitably increase, nevertheless we regard a ratio of $200 to $210 as a fair estimate, predicated on the present plant, exclusive of extraordinary expenses which are apt to occur.

The report of the grand historian, EDWIN A. QUICK, covers 105 pages of most interesting matter, an amount of matter of a kind to make work slow, and indicating therefore that he had devoted much time to the duties of his office.

His sketch of Union Lodge No. 45, of Lima, is illustrated with a halftone portrait of ALANSON BROWN, the first Mason made in the lodge and for twenty-five years master thereof, and with an interior view of the lodge room in the upper story of the house of ASHAEL WARNER, the first junior warden of Unity Lodge, constructed in 1810 for Trinity Mark Lodge No. 50, and afterward used by Unity Lodge. The contrast between it and the interior views of the spacious and elegant lodge room of Richmond Lodge No. 66, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, which accompany the sketch of the latter, is very striking and instructive.

The report of the Masonic Board of Relief of New York City, shows disbursements amounting to $2,069.24 during the year. The report says:

We are endeavoring to interest the lodges in our efforts to secure employment for those who apply to us, and are under many obligations to those who have assisted us in that direction. We believe that the greatest charity we can render is to secure employment for applicants. Special efforts are being put forth in that direction, and hopes are entertained that we may enlist enough of our lodges in this work as to warrant us in establishing a labor bureau where Masonic employers and employees may receive prompt attention.

The Brooklyn Masonic Guild reports encouraging progress in the raising of funds, indicating a reasonable prospect that the undertaking of building a temple adequate to the needs of the borough will be consummated in the near future.

The Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico was recognized on the recommendation of the committee on foreign correspondence, who "concede the regularity of its formation and conformity to Masonic usage and procedure." Inasmuch as the report is signed by all the members of the com-

mittee, including Bro. Emil Frenkel, we infer that some new light had dawned upon him after he wrote the short notice of "'The Grand Lodges of Mexico," published elsewhere in the volume, in which he says, "it is practically impossible to form any idea as to the regularity of any of the Mexican bodies named above *or otherwise*" (the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico was not among those named.) The italics are ours. Recognition of the Grand Lodge of Cosmos, State of Chihuahua was declined because the committee did not understand that it is independent of the control of the Supreme Council, A. A. S. R., and the Grand Orient D'Haiti suffered a similar rebuff because the committee find that it is subject to the control of a council of administration of the supreme council of that rite.

The committee reported that the protests of the "Grand Lodge of Western Australia" of which John W. Smythe is grand secretary against the regularity of the grand lodge of the same name, of which J. W. Hackett is grand master, and which has been recognized by the Grand Lodge of New York, required no action by the grand lodge.

The following resolution was referred to the committee on jurisprudence:

Resolved, That the decision of the M. W. John Stewart affirmed by the grand lodge (found at page 225, proceedings 1902,) be amended so as to read that jurisdiction in case of persons rejected in other grand lodge jurisdictions and now resident in this state shall terminate in five years.

The resolution was not reached by the committee and it will probably be reported upon next year.

In 1896 the Grand Lodge of New York abandoned the usage of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material and fixed the limit of its duration at one year. In applying this change of the constitution the then grand master, John Stewart, addressed a communication to all the lodges (October 15, 1896), expressing the view that it was "only fair, and in that spirit of comity which should exist between grand lodges, to respect the laws of each other," and ruled that in all cases of applicants for initiation in New York lodges, who had been rejected in other jurisdictions in fraternal relations with them, that the law in such rejecting jurisdiction should be complied with before the candidate could be initiated in any New York lodge. This was the most important and the most salutary contribution to the heated discussion then raging over the question whether a jurisdiction could give its laws extra territorial force," because it recalled attention to the axiomatic obligation which underlies and makes possible all fraternal relations among a plurality of sovereign grand lodges, and, indeed, upon which depends the value of the Masonic status of the individual the moment he goes beyond the confines of his own lodge, viz.: the obligation of every regular Masonic body to give full faith and credit to the Masonic acts of every other Masonic body recognized by it as regu-

lar, such acts being in conformity with the laws of jurisdiction wherein they are done.

This is fundamental, and to depart from it either by lodges or grand lodges is to invoke Masonic chaos.

The following from the report of the commission of appeals, chronicles the final logical outcome of a claim on the part of any person or "association of persons of whatever degree or name, other than lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, and the grand lodges duly constituted by the representatives of such lodges" (to borrow the language of the resolution of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, in 1884, denouncing as clandestine the 'Egyptian Masonic Rite of Memphis,' of which Bro. DARIUS WILSON is grand master,") to "the authority under any circumstances or conditions to confer the degrees of Symbolic or Craft Masonry:"

In the matter of the appeal of Darius Wilson *in re* Hersch vs. Wilson. Darius Wilson, a member of Yonnondio Lodge No. 163, appeals from the decision of trial commissioners apointed by the grand master to try charges preferred by Bro. Isaac Hersch against Darius Wilson, of Yonnondio Lodge, for immoral and unmasonic conduct, in that he did, in a clandestine and unlawful manner, assist in the ceremony of conferring the degrees of Masonry, and did, in the city of New York, visit a meeting of a clandestine lodge, knowing said lodge and meetings to be clandestine.

A careful review of the testimony in this case has convinced the commissioners that the evidence has fully sustained the charges beyond a reasonable doubt.

It seems, as established by credible and uncontradicted witnesses, that the defendant had an office at No. 41 W. 24th Street, New York City, for the practice of medicine, and that he there clandestinely conferred degrees in Masonry. It is in evidence that a caller upon the defendant at his said office there filled out an application for admission to Masonry, and thereafter, pursuant to a letter of request to do so, again called there, and having first paid to the defendant fifteen dollars, received what purported to be the three degrees of Masonry, in the conferring of which the defendant acted as senior deacon and an alleged representative of the Grand Lodge of Ohio as master. The defendant claimed to confer these degrees pursuant to authority granted by a grand master of Masons in Ohio, one Justin Pinney, and in defendant's rooms were many circulars offering to make the readers thereof Masons and put them in possession of all the secrets necessary to them to gain admission into Masonic lodges throughout the world. These circulars, emanating from defendant's office, were sent broadcast through the city of New York. The defendant stated that those interested in thus starting lodges in New York not under the jurisdiction of the grand lodge of this state were his friends, and he was in sympathy with them. It is also in evidence from admissions of the defendant that he did attend a clandestine meeting of a lodge at No. 100 W. 24th Street, not being under the authority of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, and that those who called at his office in response to the above-mentioned circulars he referred to one Paget, who, he averred, was the deputy in this city for the grand master of Ohio. Defendant further admitted that he had made many so-called charter members of the Consistory and Shrine, and had received twenty dollars for each initiation.

Defendant also admitted that he was at No. 100 West 24th Street, where said lodge, purporting to be under the jurisdiction of Ohio, convened every Friday evening, and there conferred these higher degrees in Masonry at least once a month. The facts and circumstances before us in this case point but one way, and that is that the defendant is guilty of the charges beyond any reasonable doubt; that he has made a busines of selling what purported to be degrees to any applicant who was willing to pay for them, and in consequence thereof he should be expelled from his lodge, and from all the rights and privileges of Masonry forever, and pay the sum of one hundred and fifty-three dollars ($153), the amount of the expenses of his trial.

The grand lodge chartered four new lodges; directed the grand master to issue an official appeal to the craft of the jurisdiction for voluntary contributions to the fund for the Masonic Sanitorium for Consumptives, and submitted to the lodges for their approval a levy of fifty cents per capita, to be devoted exclusively to the maintenance of the Masonic home at Utica.

Frank H. Robinson, of Hornellsville, was elected grand master; Edward M. L. Ehlers, New York, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (198 pp.) was presented by the long-time chairman of the committee, Past Grand Master Jesse B. Anthony, who reviews the English-speaking grand lodges and Costa Rica; the translations and reviews of other governing bodies are, as they have been for some years, the work of Bro. Emil Frankel, of the committee.

Brother Anthony's notice of Illinois is of the year 1903, the closing year of the administration of Grand Master Moulton, whose address, says the reviewer, was commensurate with the extent of the jurisdiction, and exemplified the labors of an able and efficient official. He gives a close epitome of the address and of the business of the session, complimenting very highly the oration of Brother McFatrich and also his address at the laying of the corner-stone of the home, at Sullivan.

Referring to our report, he says:

While we cannot follow him in all things, nevertheless it is pleasing to us to find that generally we are in accord. We believe that Freemasonry ought not to be limited to those bodies that can trace their origin to the British Isles. Hence, in foreign countries where the A. A. Scottish Rite is the dominant factor, and grand lodges are formed of lodges conferring the three degrees of Symbolic Masonry—having exclusive authority—free from the control of the supreme council, or any other powers however named, we entertain the opinon that the good of the craft and the universality of Freemasonry warrant official relations with such grand bodies.

He quotes, with no doubt of their correctness, our remarks under Alabama, sustaining the right of a lodge to receive, or to decline to entertain, as it chooses, a petition for the degrees. We desire here to thank Brother Anthony in advance for the use we propose to make of his valuable statistical tables, transferring them, as we have done for some years, to our own pages.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1904.

117TH ANNUAL. RALIEGH. JUNE 12.

The portraits of the year are of H. I. Clark, the retiring grand master, and THOMAS J. REED, senior grand deacon, whose untimely death at forty-three caused the only break in the past or present official circle occurring during the year.

Eight past grand masters were present and twenty-four jurisdictions were represented in the diplomatic corps, Illinois not among them.

Grand Master CLARK reports eleven decisions, a part of which follows:

1. Can application for degrees be received by a lodge from a party who is so deaf that he has to use an ear trumpet?

No.

5. Is it obligatory to display charter in lodge?

No. The proper place is in the lodge room, where it should be framed and hung upon the walls, but the law does not require it to be kept there.

7. Can a petition be received from a party who is under age, but will become of age before the petition is acted upon?

No. Let him wait with patience til he is of "lawful age and properly vouched for."

8. Can charges be preferred against a brother for retailing whisky?

No. The simple fact of a Mason selling whisky is no Masonic crime and so long as he does not fracture the civil or Masonic law he is guilty of no offense. It is to be observed, though, that Masonry discountenances the whisky traffic, and stands boldly for sobriety and temperance.

9. Can the degrees be conferred upon more than one candidate at the same time?

But one candidate can be received and obligated at a time. The explanatory lectures can be given to any number of candidates.

11. A Master Mason, expelled from B lodge, removes into the jurisdiction of C lodge; to which lodge shall he apply for reinstatement?

B lodge having imposed the penalty, according to Masonic law, he must apply to B lodge for relief.

Commenting on No. 1, the jurisprudence committee are of the safe opinion that while the use of an ear trumpet would not be conclusive evidence, it would raise a strong presumption of disqualification. We agree with the committee that if the applicant could receive the words according to the ancient usages of the craft, he could pass muster, No. 5

did not command approval, the committee holding "that when the lodge is opened the charter must be present, preferably to be displayed as indicated by the grand master," and add that when the lodge is not open it may be kept in any safe place, citing to a certain section of the code in support of their position. It may not be superfluous to re-state our frequently expressed opinion, in accord with our grand lodge, that the absence of the parchment by no means affects the validity of the proceedings. No. 8, which was approved, became the storm center when the report of the committee came up for action. A resolution was offered and discussed proposing to add to the committee's approving report the words, "That this grand lodge hereafter construes the law, that one who engages in the saloon business for the retailing of liquor is guilty of a Masonic offence." As a substitute for this the following was offered, but was laid on the table:

Resolved, That the manufacture, sale, purchase or use as a beverage of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors is a Masonic offence, and should be dealt with by the subordinate lodges.

On the following day the subject was taken from the table and the following, introduced as a substitute, was adopted:

Resolved, That no man shall be eligible to membership in this order who is engaged in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors or the wholesale or retail liquor business, and the same be referred to the subordinate lodges, and the same shall be the law of this grand lodge as soon as a majority of the subordinate lodges vote for this resolution.

The grand master reported the appointment of Bro. J. B. McFatrich as the representative of North Carolina near our grand lodge to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the lamented Pace.

In speaking of the work the grand master incidentally touches the question of cipher rituals.

Several reports have come to me that cipher work was being used extensively in some parts of the jurisdiction. I have given the lecturers positive instructions to report to me any Mason or lodge using such work, and the full power of this office would be used to put a stop to it. In only two instances has proper information been furnished me upon which to act, and in both of these, the parties very willingly destroyed their books.

To extend the usefulness of the Oxford Orphan Asylum and to aid in the efforts to build the projected temple, the grand master recommended an increase of the per capita tax from sixty cents to one dollar. That it will come to this complexion at an early day if the grand lodge goes on with the temple project, there can be little doubt, but the finance committee thought it better to make the raise piecemeal and recommended that it be raised only to seventy-five cents at present, and this was agreed to.

There are already some signs of friction as of rival interests between the orphanage and the temple. The directors of the asylum say:

We regret to state that of the amount appropriated by your grand body for the current year, we have received $750 only, leaving $2,250 and the special apropriation of $500 unpaid. Our treasurer applied to the grand treasurer for the money and was given a check for $750, being informed that $2,500 had been paid to the temple committee, which left the grand treasurer without funds. We ask you to instruct the grand treasurer to liquidate the appropriation to the asylum before paying money to the temple committee.

The report of the treasurer of the asylum makes the shortage still greater, as he includes a special fund not mentioned by the directors. He says:

Although the grand lodge appropriated $3,000 towards the support of the asylum, besides a special fund of $500, I have received but $750 of the $3,500, the assistant grand treasurer informing me that he had paid $2,500 to the temple committee and having no funds to pay the asylum.

The superintendent of the asylum figures the per capita cost of maintenance (annual) at $54.65.

In the palmly days of the empire all roads led to Rome. Just now with our North Carolina brethren, all roads lead to the Temple with a big T. That which runs through the office of the grand secretary (John C. Drewry) is suffused with a golden glow from the edifice seen in the mirage. He says:

I am inclined to believe that this rapid and healthy increase is the result of the movement taken by the grand lodge to build a Masonic temple. This movement to build a magnificent temple has attracted the attention of the best business men in our state, and they are led to see the force and virtue and solidity of Freemasonry. The experience in every grand jurisdiction where a temple has been built is that a rapid increase in membership and in usefulness has followed the completion of such an enterprise, and it is believed that a similar result will be experienced here with the building of our temple. Already we can see the good which is beginning to manifest itself.

We judge from this, in line with the prevailing tone, that our brethren there will only be satisfied when they have bought their own experience.

The prosperity revealed by the grand secretary's report seems to have been the impulse of an eruption on somewhat new lines, and the following was adopted:

Whereas, We note by the grand secretary's report that we have had the most prosperous year in the history of our order; and

Whereas, Charity is one of the cardinal principles of Masonry; and

Whereas, We feel that we should have an institution for the care of our aged and indigent brethren; therefore be it,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by this grand lodge to inquire into the advisability and expediency of establishing such an institution in the near future, and said committee be instructed to report at the next session of this grand body.

The tabling of the following indicates that North Carolina shares the Illinois view that so long as a lodge is in possession of an unrevoked charter it cannot be excluded from the floor of the grand lodge of which it is an integral part:

Resolved, That hereafter the grand secretary be required to notify all secretaries of subordinate lodges that unless the returns of such lodges are made up according to law, *i. e.*, with seal of lodge attached, dated, and signed by the secretary, such lodges, with such deficient returns, cannot be entitled to representation.

The grand lodge chartered seven new lodges and continued one under dispensation; waived its hands in "fraternal greeting and cordial good wishes" to the Masons of Costa Rica,—which was a safe thing to do if there are any there,—but postponed the question of formal recognition of the alleged grand lodge of that name until next year; and established fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Western Australia, (presumably the body of which J. W. HACKETT is grand master), although the record is silent on that point.

W. S. LIDDELL, of Charlotte, was elected grand master: JOHN C. DREWRY, Raleigh, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (158 pp.), the eighth from the same hand, is by Bro. JOHN A. COLLINS, whose work we have learned to approach each year with increasing pleasurable anticipations. Conservative, clear-headed, courteous, he is neither cowed nor cajoled by majorities when his convictions are at stake, nor wobbly with the passing fashions of the hour. Happy is the jurisdiction whose craft has so steadfast a watch in its main-top.

He gives five pages to an examination of our proceedings for 1903, which shows careful and appreciative reading of and between the lines. To him Grand Master MOULTON'S address gives ample evidence that he was alert, courageous and faithful. He credits him with having rendered signal service to the fraternity by his vigorous resistance to the invasion of the jurisdiction by the agents of PINNEY, the grand master of the spurious grand lodge of Ohio. Generous space is given to the history and interests of the Masonic Home, and appreciative notice is taken of the work of this committee. Referring to the anti-cipher legislation of Tennessee, he gives it hearty personal approval, and in answer to an implied inquiry says the North Carolina law "simply recites that the use of ciphers is contrary to the principles and teachings of the craft and 'cannot be sanctioned by this grand lodge.' ".

NOVA SCOTIA, 1903.

38TH ANNUAL. HALIFAX. JUNE 10.

This volume has for its frontispiece a full length portrait of the retiring grand master, LUTHER B. ARCHIBALD, in the full regalia of his office.

Three past grand masters were present and the diplomatic corps numbered thirty-four, among them M. W. THEODORE A. COSSMANN, the representative of Illinois.

Of those who had passed "within the veil" during the year five were members of the grand lodge, but no break had occurred in the official or past official circle.

Announcing that the custom of having a public procession to church immediately after opening had been dispensed with this year, and substituted therefor a service in the evening at St. Paul's Church, which the grand lodge would attend without regalia, Grand Master ARCHIBALD naively says:

While I think a public procession of grand lodge in regalia to attend divine service may be an advantage to a local lodge in the rural districts, I am not sure that in this city, owing to the few, outside of the officers and prominent members, who take part in it, that it is calculated to impress the public with our rank and importance as a society.

His idea that church-going in regalia might be a good advertisement in the rural districts was emphasized by the granting of several dispensations for that purpose.

Among the other dispensations reported was one to permit a lodge to return (without ballot) the petition of a candidate found to be physically ineligible. In Illinois the law provides for such return without a dispensation.

Among the by-laws submitted to him and approved, in two instances provision was made for exemption from dues (except the per capita tax imposed by the grand lodge) of such as have been members in good standing for twenty-five years. In one case this exemption was made contingent on the request of the member to be so continued in good standing.

No decisions were reported, the questions submitted being answered by a reference to the different clauses of the constitution that had been overlooked. The committee on address went through the form of approving them at a venture—and doubtless there was no hazard.

The following was discussed at length and finally adopted:

THAT WHEREAS, in the opinion of this grand lodge it is advisable that steps should be taken at this communication to insure a greater uniformity in the ritualistic work among the subordinate lodges; and

WHEREAS, it is neither the desire nor the intention of grand lodge to interfere with the special privileges granted to certain lodges now working under the jurisdiction of this grand lodge; now therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of three members of this grand lodge be appointed by the grand master to determine the work to be adopted and practiced by subordinate lodges, which shall be strictly York Rite work, and that the work so agreed upon shall be communicated to the grand lecturer, and shall be by him communicated to the various subordinate lodges as opportunity may permit. The work so adopted to constitute the ritualistic work of this jurisdiction. It being, however, distinctly understood that the several lodges entitled under their charters, or by special permission heretofore given by this grand lodge to use what is known as the English work, *i. e.*, the work authorized by the Grand Lodge of England shall not be affected by this resolution.

The work agreed upon by this committee shall not be used until it has been exemplified before grand lodge and approved by it.

Last year the grand master ruled that the provision of their constitution that "a brother affiliating from another grand lodge jurisdiction need not produce a dimit" was not intended to apply to a member of the Royal Standard Lodge working in Halifax under the registry of the Grand Lodge of England. The subject was sent to a special committee of three to report this year.

The minutes thus explain the situation:

The committee consisted of M. W. Brethren Flint, Cossmann and MacCoy. Brother Flint being out of the jurisdiction the entire year, no meeting of the committee, as a whole, took place, and Brethren Cossmann and MacCoy failing to agree on a joint report, submitted individual reports.

Both reports are strong papers. The decision grew out of the desire of a member of Royal Standard Lodge, holding (in Halifax) under the Grand Lodge of England (but restricted as to material to those employed in the imperial service,) to join a lodge in that city under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia.

Brother MACCOY'S contention was that in this instance the brother would be affiliating from another grand lodge jurisdiction as much as though his lodge were located in Canada or Maine. Brother COSSMANN held that the intention of the constitutional provision quoted was to permit those whose lodges were elsewhere, but whose business engagements kept them, sometimes for long periods in Nova Scotia, to make for themselves a Masonic home there without severing their connection with their home lodges, which was precisely in the line of Grand Master TRENEMAN'S ruling which he of course sustained. Granted that this was the intention would of course be simply to re-state Brother TRENAMAN'S ruling, and Brother COSSMANN'S argument would be conclusive. But as a naked question of the letter of the law, Brother MACCOY seems to us to have the better of the argument.

Reading between the lines, we doubt not that sentiment weighed largely in the vote by which Brother TRENAMAN'S ruling was sustained, as we can readily appreciate the disinclination to put into bald words the admission that the Grand Lodge of England has, through Royal Standard Lodge, an absolute jurisdiction (of a limited sort) within the territorial jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, but yet this is just what the honey-toned toleration of that lodge by the Nova Scotia Masonic authorities has been for years conceding. The end, however, is not yet, as will be seen by the following minutes:

These two reports having been received and read a very animated discussion ensued, taken part in by Brethren Cossman, MacCoy, Trenaman, Macdonald, Campbell and several others.

A vote being taken, Brother Cossmann's report was adopted, thus confirming the decision of M. W. Bro. Trenaman, as reported in proceedings of 1902, page 26.

M. W. Bro. MacCoy gave notice of motion for reconsideration at the next annual communication of grand lodge.

The grand lodge chartered one new lodge; formally received Bro. BENJAMIN ALLEN, deputy grand master of Canada, and Bro. RODERICK MCNEIL, past grand master of Prince Edward Island, as visitors; devolved the work of reviewing the proceedings of other grand lodges on the grand secretary, adding $200 to his salary in part payment for the labor involved in his new duty; ordered Union Lodge No. 18, of Halifax, (composed exclusively of colored members,) now fallen into such decadence that a quorum could not be obtained to elect officers, to be summoned to show cause at the next annual communication, why its charter should not be surrendered; voted to meet next year at Sydney, C. B.; and properly defeated the following proposition to trench upon what is and of right ought to be the exclusive domain of the lodges interested:

"That from and after this date no lodge in this jurisdiction shall be permitted to confer degrees at the request of another lodge, unless such request is transmitted through the grand secretary.

"The same course to be pursued in applying for a waiver of jurisdiction."

The Hon. WILLIAM ROSS, M. P., was elected grand master; THOMAS MOWBRAY, re-elected grand secretary, both of Halifax.

The report on correspondence (167 pp.) we take to be wholly the work of Grand Secretary THOMAS MOWBRAY. His is no 'prentice hand, as he has been doing considerable helping out in the reviewing line under the old system of dividing the work. Without any disparagement of the work and the ability of the Nova Scotia contributions to this department of Masonic labor, we may congratulate that grand lodge on the gain which comes of having one pair of eyes survey the whole field.

The Illinois proceedings for 1902 receive careful and fraternal consideration.

OHIO, 1903.

94TH ANNUAL. DAYTON. OCTOBER 28.

Fourteen past grand masters and the representatives of thirty jurisdictions graced the grand lodge with their presence. The envoy of Illinois was absent.

The grand master, WILLIAM A. BELT, (whose portrait—that of an unusually fine face—makes the frontispiece of the Ohio volume) poetically makes death the angel of peace who whispers the password in our ears as we pass within the veil, says that not one of those whose passing the year he has chronicled had served the grand lodge as a grand officer.

His report of dispensations issued discloses the fact that Ohio is one of the jurisdictions in which the authority of the grand master is necessary to permit a lodge to move into a new hall.

He presented requests for fraternal recognition from the grand lodges of Costa Rica and Valle de Mexico, and the Grand Orient of the Blue Rite, of the Argentine Republic. Diligent efforts had been vainly made to secure from the grand secretary something further relative to the last named body. No report, therefore, was had with reference to it, but the committee (correspondence) recommended that the applications of the other two, and of the Grand Lodge Ignacio Ramirez, of Mexico, be held for further information.

The misfortunes of brethren dimitting to help start a new lodge, or to transfer their membership on moving their residence, and then encountering the blackball at both ends of the line, weighed upon the grand master until he conceived the idea of having two kinds of dimit—the ordinary dimit, and what he calls the "time dimit;" the latter to serve the purpose of accompanying a petition for affiliation, and containing a provisional clause that if for any reason the holder does not deposit it with some regularly constituted lodge and become a member thereof within the specified "time," and the issuing lodge is so notified, then his membership continues with the latter. The subject went over for a year on the recommendation of the committee on jurisprudence, who say:

We are of the opinion that the subject is of such general interest to Ohio Masons, and that the recommendation contemplates the introduction of a policy so new and important that the matter should not be acted upon at this session of the grand lodge, and we recommend that this subject be postponed for action until the next annual communication, and that in the meantime the brethren give the subject such thought as its importance merits.

The grand master reports that many lodges have their old by-laws in force giving to members who pay dues a prescribed number of years, fu-

ture exemption, and some give exemption by the payment of a lump sum, in spite of the law enacted by the grand lodge a few years ago, putting an end to honorary membership. Of his recommendation that the proper committee make the law more clear, the law committee say:

If this present committee were masters of all the art and knowledge of language, it could not make it plainer. We therefore recommend that all our good brethren read our proceedings a little more, and write the grand master a little less.

He recommends that all the lodges "clean up their rolls" the coming year, which means that an effort be made to get those under suspension to pay up their arrearanges, which failing, those who are in arrears more than two years and are able to pay, be given the last turn of the fraternal thumbscrew—expelled. This had brought many again into good standing, "and *financially was quite profitable to those of the lodges that undertook it.*" The italics are ours. The law committee seconded his recommendation and the grand lodge concurred. This will not only clean up the rolls, but will also clean out some guarantees involved when the brethren were made Masons.

He recommended that the situation respecting bodily qualifications be "clarified," existing decisions in the face of the resolution of 1898, leaving the grand master in doubt and the lodges mixed. The committee thought the resolution referred to should be modified, and the following was adopted:

Resolved, That a candidate for the degree of Entered Apprentice should be able physically, as well as intellectually, of himself, and without exterior aid or assitance from another, to receive and impart all the essentials for Masonic recognition.

Not the least valuable feature of this deliverance is making it show on its face that the law refers only to initiation.

Eight decisions were reported, some of them the following:

1. Held, that a lodge should return fees to candidates for degrees they are prevented from receiving because of blackballs cast or objections filed.

2. Held, that the Entered Apprentice lodge and Fellow Craft lodge can be opened more than once for such work as is proper to be done by either on a stated meeting night, provided that the Master Mason lodge had not be enclosed.

3. Held, that where a brother is summoned for trial in a lodge in whose territory he resides, and to which he does not belong, the lodge must be lawfully satisfied that he is a Mason before permitting him to enter the lodge for trial.

8. Held, that any correspondence necessary between any lodge in this jurisdiction and any lodge in any other jurisdiction concerning candidates for degrees or applications for membership must pass through the hands of the grand master.

Number 1 is a lesson in elementary honesty which might well be extended to include all cases where the candidate fails to receive what he has paid for, whether the cause lies with the lodge or with him. We see no reason for the *proviso* in No. 2. No. 3 ought to have gone without saying, but it seems that somebody "wanted to know" you know.

Referring to No. 8, we presume the next sprout from this root will be a decision that all correspondence between individual Masons must pass under executive surveilance. To put it bluntly, as it deserves, so long as no law is broken it is none of the grand master's business what passes between lodges either in or outside of the jurisdiction. Neither the law committee nor the grand lodge, however, shared this opinion of ours, and this and all the other decisions were declared to be in accordance with Masonic law.

The report of the grand secretary (J. H. Bromwell) shows that the year had been a record-breaker, the gain being above the high-water mark of last year, and that every section of the state had shared in the general prosperity.

The following indicates increasing care of what a few years ago were reported as lying around so loosely as scarcely to merit the appellation of "hidden things:"

"*Resolved,* That any member of the fraternity who shall disseminate, use, or be in possession of the ritual contrary to the usages of the fraternity, the resolutions of the grand lodge, or the directions of the grand master shall be guilty of unmasonic conduct, and subject to Masonic discipline; if a master of a lodge or an officer of the grand lodge, he shall be deposed from his position." (Adopted.)

The following, from the committee on correspondence, was adopted:

Whereas, The M. W. Grand Lodge Alpina, of Switzerland, continues its fraternization with the Grand Orient of France, with which no regular English-speaking grand lodge holds fraternal relations; and

Whereas, Upon the recommendation and suggestion of said Grand Orient of France a so-called International Masonic Congress was held by and under the auspices of the Grand Lodge Alpina, at Geneva, Switzerland; and

Whereas, At said so-called congress the representatives of the Colored Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, the pretended Worthington (Ohio) Grand Lodge, and a pretended Supreme Council of Ohio, with other clandestine or unrecognized grand bodies, were permitted to be present; and

Whereas, Said Grand Lodge Alpina admits in its report a knowledge that the Grand Lodge of Ohio does not recognize the said Grand Orient of France, and that our said Grand Lodge of Ohio holds the other bodies named to be irregular, unmasonic, or clandestine,

Resolved, That the grand representative of the Grand Lodge Alpina, of Switzerland, near this grand lodge be, and he is hereby, instructed to

officially inform said Grand Lodge Alpina that if it continues its affiliation with the Grand Orient of France and its fraternization with the clandestine and irregular bodies named herein, this M. W. grand lodge will withdraw its official recognition from said Grand Lodge Alpina.

Next!

The grand lodge chartered three new lodges; so amended its law that the absolute jurisdiction of a lodge over its unfinished work (one degree having been conferred) shall terminate at the end of three years; selected Toledo as its next place of meeting, and supplemented its customary order for a jewel for the retiring grand master by the following merited testimonial to "the noblest Roman of them all:"

Past Grand Master Reuben C. Lemmon having had the misfortune to have had stolen from him the past grand master's jewel presented to him by this grand lodge; therefore, be it

Resolved, That as a token of appreciation of the service rendered by Judge Lemmon as the chairman of the committee on jurisprudence for nearly a quarter of a century, the grand lodge authorize the committee on past grand masters' jewels to procure a duplicate of the jewel stolen, and direct the grand secretary to present the same to M. W. Bro. Lemmon.

O. P. Sperra, of Ravenna, was elected grand master; Jacob H. Bromwell, Cincinnati, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (325 pp.), supplemented by an eleven-page subject index, is the handiwork of the distinguished reviewer, Past Grand Master William M. Cunningham, who has so long reflected lustre upon his grand lodge in this department of labor. He continues his recent custom of opening his paper with comments on important topics. This year it is the landmarks, to which subject William James Hugham contributes a letter, and in it this definition of the term:

My idea of an ancient landmark is a rule or usage of the premier grand lodge which cannot be abrogated, without cutting off the offending body from the universal craft.

Brother Cunningham quotes very liberally from the recent paper of our Bro. William E. Ginther on the subject, who "bases them entirely upon the symbolical or spiritual character of Fremasonry;" and in his review of New Jersey, he quotes in full the list of landmarks as reported by the committee on jurisprudence of that body, who, however, acted under so much of duress and limitation as might be involved in the direction received when the subject was referred to them, to report what are the landmarks "as applicable to the Masonic law of New Jersey."*

*On referring to our comments on the report of the New Jersey committee last year, we find a curious error, where the printer either bewitched the types—or was himself misled by an unaccountable momentary aphasia reflected in our manuscript—to say that Anthony Payne instead of Anthony Sayre was the first grand master.

The tenth and closing landmark as reported by the New Jersey committee is as follows:

10. Ancient Craft Masonry includes only the Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason degrees.

Of which Brother CUNNINGHAM says:

The conservative views of the committee are an interesting addition to the papers on this subject. Their conclusions, however in number ten, are subject to question, as there is now no means of knowing just how much has been eliminated from Ancient Craft Masonry in forming other grades.

While we may not all of us know how much of Ancient Craft Masonry has been unwarrantably used in constructing other grades, we are in a position to know that nothing has been eliminated from its essentials. Nothing has been lost. The "Master's Part" had been erected into a degree before any numerically higher grade had come into existence. A master's lodge existed in this country before any of the other "grades" were heard of here, and the essentials of the three degrees are the same as they have always been; and are the same as they are in the lodges descended from the same source on the other side of the Atlantic.

Our esteemed brother finds in the Illinois volume for 1902, material for seventeen pages of interesting matter.

Of the grand master's address he says:

The annual address of the grand master, M. W. Bro. George M. Moulton, is an interesting Masonic paper of forty-two pages, in which the official affairs pertaining to his office are carefully reported. His many official visitations and other official duties discharged indicate a very busy year upon the part of the grand master. In his address he is justly emphatic in his disapproval of the publication of lodge affairs in the public press, and warns the craft of that grand jurisdiction against clandestine Masonry.

He quotes from the address the incident of the deceased brother who failed to receive the Masonic burial which his family requested, because of the delay necessitated by the rule of a grand jurisdiction that all correspondence between lodges in other jurisdictions and in their own should pass through the hands of the grand masters, as an instance of "unfraternal red tape." The reports of the grand officers, and the business of the grand lodge are carefully examined.

He gives thirteen of his valuable pages to our report for 1902 and to ourself personally. Copying from our report the letter of Sir EDWARD LETCHWORTH, grand secretary of England, to Brother TITCOMB, of Alabama, he says:

Brother Robbins, although previously regretting the absence of official information from the grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of England, summarily disposes of the above by saying that—

"Unfortunately Grand Secretary Letchworth's letter to Brother Titcomb imparts no new information. It was already known that recognition had been accorded to the Egyptian body by England, at the time our report above referred to was written. Ireland had also extended recognition, but the claim that Scotland had done so was not well grounded, and still remains untrue."

No, Brother Robbins did not summarily dispose of the matter thus, but beginning where he stops we went on to explain the sort of information we were seeking (and which the grand secretary did not touch,) by quoting from our report of 1901, as follows:

In 1898 this grand lodge (Illinois) also decided that the National Grand Lodge of Egypt should be placed on the waiting list pending further disclosures as to the genesis of the lodges composing it, so that it might be definitely known before action was had, whether a majority of them were of known lawful origin or were derived from a supreme council of the Rite of Memphis, a rite which had been placed under the ban by the Grand Lodge of Illinois (1884) for assuming to possess authorities or privileges in Ancient Craft Masonry.

This inquiry, essential as it is, may well wait for the present upon the settlement of another question which has since arisen to assume priority, viz.: Whether, after the English lodges in Egypt had been merged in the new body and it had been so recognized by the Grand Lodge of England that the English promoters of general recognition assured us that no more English warrants would be granted for lodges in that country, the subsequent appointment by the Grand Lodge of England of Lord Kitchener as district grand master of Egypt, shows an understood lack of that quality of independence which could alone enable the National Grand Lodge of Egypt to treat with sovereign grand lodges upon a footing of equality? Until this question of vassalage, partial or complete, is determined, the wisdom of making haste slowly must be apparent.

In another place our venerable brother copies this last paragraph, perhaps with the idea of replying to it, but just at that moment he conveniently discovers a colored gentleman in the wood-pile and taking refuge there, says:

And yet how easily convinced our eminent brother was concerning the legitimacy of the lineage of the so-called African (Prince Hall) grand lodge!

We may recur to the subject of African lodge later—just to correct one or two errors into which our brother has unwittingly fallen, but just now we are talking of a grand lodge of another color.

We may say here that, as shown by the last paragraph quoted by him, that all our inquiries had been predicated upon the supposition that a considerable portion of the lodges uniting to form the National Grand Lodge of Egypt were of English origin, and we had hoped to find that a majority of them were such.

This hope was but faint after the publication of Brother Hughan's letter (*Ill. Proc.* 1902, *p.* 180,) which showed that not more than three

English lodges could have affiliated with the National Grand Lodge of Egypt and whether these three united with the irregular lodges to form that body, or affiliated with it at a later period did not appear. Their warrants, according to Brother HUGHAM, were not erased from the English register until 1882, six years after the formation of the Egyptian body. We now beg to refer our distinguished brother to the letter of Bro. HENRY C. CROZIER, published in this report (in our notice of Alabama).

He will there find that all the lodges uniting to form the National Grand Lodge of Egypt came out of the "Grand Orient of Egypt Memphis Rite," unless the three English lodges which returned their warrants to London participated in the organization. So far it nowhere appears whether they did this, or whether they affiliated with it at a later date, or whether on relinquishing their English warrants their members affiliated with the lodges already existing under the new body. Nor is it material, because they would only amount to an insignificant minority as shown by Brother HUGAN'S statement (in the letter above referred to) that the four lodges still on the English register were "working side by side with some *twenty of Egyptian origin.*"

As we have before said, we hoped that inquiry might prove that a majority of the lodges uniting to form the new body were of legitimate origin. At that time with us, the question of its recognizability turned chiefly on that point. Brother HUGHAN had informed us that in extending recognition the Grand Lodge of England had dissolved its district grand lodge, and Brother CROZIER (*Ill. Proc.* 1902, *p.* 182) had told us that England would grant no more warrants there. All this looked as if the National Grand Lodge of Egypt *claimed* sovereign jurisdiction within its territory, notwithstanding the Grand Lodge of England did not withdraw its warrants from the four lodges which preferred to remain under English rule, just as the Grand Lodge of Canada claimed it, and on that claim secured general recognition from American grand lodges, although some lodges existing there still retained English warrants. But the subsequent appointment of Lord KITCHENER as district grand master (which meant of course the formation of a new district grand lodge in that territory,) as noted by us in the paragraph which Brother CUNNINGHAM quotes only to change the subject, naturally raised the question of the extent of the reservation with which England had recognized Egypt. A reference to Brother CROZIER'S (*ante*) shows that we were not pursuing any insubstantial figment of the brain; but that whether originally from the English point of view there was a string tied to their recognition of the Egyptian body which the latter did not suspect, or not, the later surrender of the supposed sovereignty and independence of the National Grand Lodge of Egypt, in consenting to the re-establishment of an English district grand lodge, and to the issue of at least one warrant by the Grand Lodge of Eng-

land for a lodge in the Egyptian territory, discloses a most substantial bar to recognition as an equal by independent and sovereign grand lodges.

That this surrender has been fully consummated appears by the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of England at its quarterly communication of June 1, 1904, which show the existence of an English lodge at Khartoum.

Commenting on our report he says:

Under the head of South Dakota, however, he seemingly finds a more serious objection to the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Egypt—although, throughout his reports, year after year, he has without stint expressed his disgust at all grand orients, and his antipathy to all regular organizations of the Scottish Rite, yet he makes a mountain out of a small molehill and quotes the statement that the Grand Orient of Egypt (Rite of Memphis, etc.)—

Created the National Grand Lodge of Egypt on May 8, 1876, by decree and by the concordats of May 25, 1879, and that the Grand Orient of Egypt has against its will been obliged to denounce the national grand lodge, its offspring, in the interest of Egyptian Masonry, because the national grand lodge has changed their primitive and national rite to another of their own accord; because they have withdrawn in their proceedings from the cardinal points and statutes of the craft; because they have created a series of high degrees on their own authority and without any lawful basis; because they have renounced the privilege of a free election of a grand master, and for other causes, the National Grand Orient of Egypt proclaims to all Masonic powers the actual forfeiture from the rolls of the fraternity the National Grand Lodge of Egypt as an irregular body."

He then quotes our comment on the above manifesto—the same which make a mountain out of a molehill—as follows:

"As we have said this is important if true, that is, it derives its importance from its truth and not because the grand orient has a shadow of authority to decide as to the regularity or irregularity of a body claiming to administer Ancient Craft Masonry. If the statements are facts, the irregularity of the National Grand Lodge of Egypt is glaringly apparent."

And thus comments:

As if there could any weight attach to the fulmination of the Rite of Memphis "Grand Orient of Egypt." If, indeed, any of the subordinate bodies of the Grand Lodge of Egypt owed their origin to the Memphis body, their irregularity was cured by their incorporation with regular bodies subordinate to the Grand Lodge of England and their subsequent recognition as a regular grand lodge by the M. W. United Grand Lodge of England itself, with the further indorsement also of other grand lodges.

But, although the Rite of Memphis in Egypt is apparently not held by our eminent brother in the same deferential light he usually accords to so-called Cerencauism, or the African (Prince Hall) Freemasonry, which with the bogus Rite of Memphis in the United States were potent factors and mostly the originators of clandestinism in America; *yet* he deems its *statements* of sufficient importance to warrant setting aside the action of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of England in its official recognition of the National Grand Lodge of Egypt and the official action of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Ireland and other grand lodges in the same connection!

If, indeed, his wits be not slipping, it must have put his ingenuousness to a severe strain to say in the face of our declaration that if the manifesto had any importance at all it did not derive it from fact that it emanated from the grand orient, a body which had not a shadow of authority to decide anything pertaining to Ancient Craft Masonry, that we deemed its statements of sufficient importance to warrant setting aside the action of grand lodges.

"If indeed, any of the subordinate bodies of the Grand Lodge of Egypt owed their origin to the Memphis body," says our subjunctive critic, when the fact is—as we have finally succeeded in digging it out under a constant flank fusillade from those whose chief concern in Masonry seems to be to coddle dissenters from the original plan of the institution—that all of them owed their origin to the Memphis body except a possible three, constituting a small minority. "Their irregularity was cured by their incorporation with regular bodies subordinate to the Grand Lodge of England," he continues, and their subsequent recognition as a regular grand lodge by the M. W. United Grand Lodge of England itself." How cured? "Which does the swallowing, the minority or the majority? Shall the tail "waggle" the dog, or the dog waggle the tail?

When our venerated brother learns that the Grand Lodge of England was not the parent grand lodge in this instance, will he still keep on speaking of it as the Grand Lodge of England "itself." Because our brother has launched an ultimatum at the Grand Lodge Alpina (and a very proper one for a grand lodge that has got itself entangled with such dissenting bodies) shall we say that he is "setting aside the action of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of England ("itself") in its official recognition of the Grand Lodge Alpina? Shall we say that he is setting aside the action of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, because she too recognizes the Grand Lodge Alpina?

No! All this by-talk about the "mother grand lodge of the world" (rarely indulged in unless the "mother" has done something which can be twisted into bolstering up dissent) is intended to give a factitious significance to the recognition of Egypt by England because it carries with it an implied assumption that England was the parent grand lodge. If this were true—as we have the evidence of Brother Crozier that it was not in the case of Egypt—such talk is unworthy of American Masons, not because they do not properly venerate the mother grand lodge, but because the consensus of Masonic opinion in this country is universal, that, given an open autonomous territory and a sufficient number of lawful lodges therein (not less than three) the conditions exist that may warrant the formation of an independent grand lodge; that the determination of whether or when such grand lodge shall be formed rests wholly with the lodges, and that in the settlement of these questions the grand lodges is-

suing the warrants or charters of these lodges can exercise no constraint whatever. The "parent grand lodge" cuts no more figure than any other. When, under these conditions a grand lodge is formed, commanding the allegiance of the majority of the lodges in the political autonomy which it occupies, no grand lodge will, if it finds the proceedings at its organization to have been regular, delay the recognition to which it is entitled for a single hour because any disgruntled "parent" sulks and hangs back.

We promised our brother to recur to the subject of the African lodge. He says that we are doubtless fully aware:

1. But few, if any, writers had disputed the claim that African Lodge of Massachusetts *was* warranted under the authority of the Grand Lodge of England, and therefore to *that* extent only a regular lodge.

2. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has *sufficiently* established its claim that the establishment of African Lodge *was* an invasion of pre-occupied territory.

3. It is also true that the warrant of African Lodge was subsequently *revoked* by the Grand Lodge of England.

Some writers did dispute the claim of African Lodge to the possession of a genuine charter, but a committee of past grand masters from the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts inspected the charter and pronounced it genuine, not long before the parchment was destroyed by fire.

2nd. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has *not* established its claim that the establishment of African Lodge was an invasion of pre-occupied territory, because it was established in *open* territory. At the time the charter of African Lodge was granted, and for eight years thereafter, no body existed in Massachusetts that was in a position to assert, or that did assert its claim to jurisdiction over all the lodges in Massachusetts.

3rd. It is not true that the warrant of African Lodge was subsequently revoked. It was simply *erased* from the register, after the union of 1813 by which the United Grand Lodge of England was formed, in common with many other American warrants and without inquiry as to any of them whether the lodges still maintained a legitimate existence.

This point has no bearing upon the one contention we have ever set up in the matter, viz.: that African Lodge was as legitimate in its origin (and so remained up to the time of the freeze-out) as the other lodges by which it was frozen out when they united to form the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1792, eight years after its warrant was granted and five years after that warrant was received in Boston.

Still, when a Mason of such standing as our esteemed Ohio brother, repeats this bit of stale misinformation, the vindication of the truth of history requires that it be noticed.

Our brother labors through a page of matter to show that we ought (for his convenience) to have set up some more sweeping contention, and that we probably did mean more than that; but inasmuch as the statement of our position in 1898 agreed with that of 1871, and that what we have since said on the subject agrees with both the others, he has his labor for his pains. The one point he makes that has so much of truth in it that we do not feel compelled to criticise it, is that we stood alone—"as now recalled"—among writers on correspondence in the United States, in daring to say what we thought during the Washington storm of 1898-1899.

Eight pages of labored effort to convince himself that because we decline to admit the shadow of authority in Symbolic Masonry of bodies built on the most glaring dissent from the Masonry of that plan, and because we do not hesitate to denounce the claim on the part of bodies so built to the possession of such authority as the climax of impudence, we are given to denunciation of High Riters collective and singular, require little notice beyond thanking him for placing so much sound Masonic doctrine before his readers as he done in his liberal extracts from our report.

Sometimes he gets so eager to discredit us that he says too much, and, as the boys say, "gives the snap away." For instance, he says:

Possessors of these degrees who are, Masonically and as citizens, the peer of our M. W. brother are *charged*—but without a shadow, *or word, of proof* to sustain the charge—with having surreptitiously, unmasonically, or by false pretense, misled their respective grand lodges into the enactment of declarations of sovereignty, supremacy, and control over legitimate Masonic bodies that claim a Masonic foundation, for the *purpose* of giving financial and other aid to recognized high rite bodies to the detriment and scandal of Freemasonry.

This was predicated on the following, which, in another connection he quotes from our criticism of the Massachusetts committee in 1902, in which we are quite contented to let the italics with which he has larded it, stand:

"And this suggests one respect in which the task of the present grand lodge committee was simpler and easier than that of Brother Woodbury, who wrote the *report engineering the legislation now sought to be repealed through the grand lodge in* 1882. *He had to manage it so that the great voting body of the membership of the grand lodge should not know that the action proposed was taken solely in the interest of one of the parties to a dynastic war in the Scottish Rite.* He got through with his job and got his job through without saying a word to indicate to a brother who was not in the secret that there was anything but the most dovelike harmony among all Scotch Riters, by making the Rite of Memphis, about which nobody cared a tinker's continental, the ostensible objective point of his attack."

Now, at the conclusion of the same paragraph in which he speaks of the charge to sustain which "no shadow or word of proof is offered," he prefaces a quotation from our report on another aspect of the subject with

the remark—"as he says in his reply to the report of the Massachusetts committee, *in re* the repeal of enactments against Cerneauism and Rite of Memphis."

So! The cat is out of the bag. It was "Cerneauism *and* the Rite of Memphis" against which the enactments which constituted the "Massachusetts Departure" were aimed; and yet we are held up for saying that the campaign, including the report, which engineered those enactments through the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts—during which no hint of Cerneauism was heard—was one of false pretences!

Our esteemed brother asks:

In regard to the *innocent* (!) and *inconsequential* (!) character of the so-called Rite of Memphis, and for which he claims *no one* cared in the least, it is pertinent to ask the reason for the action of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, but two years later (1884), in its adoption of the well-known and carefully-prepared Gurney resolutions (quoted in full in the report of your committee last year!) in which it was conceded that the Rite of Memphis was an important and obnoxious factor of clandestinism. The language of the resolutions, as shown by your committee, was broad enough to reach the bogus Cerneau degree peddlers who were co-workers with the disseminators of the so-called Egyptian Rite of Memphis, and, as noted, having also claimed the *right* to control and confer the craft degrees were as quoted therein equally.

"Clandestine bodies within the meaning of the fundamental law of Masonry; and, with their constituents, dependents, and individual members, are clearly within the scope of the inhibitions of section 2, Article 10, of the constitution of this grand lodge; and all the Masons within the jurisdiction of the said Grand Lodge of Illinois are hereby warned that any Masonic intercourse with the aforesaid 'Egyptian Masonic Rite of Memphis,' of which Bro. Darius Wilson is 'grand master,' or the 'Ancient and Primitive Rite of Memphis,' of which Bro. Alexander B. Mott is 'Grand Master,' their members and constituent bodies, *or with any other association or persons assuming to have any authority, powers, or privileges in Ancient Craft Masonry, not derived from this grand lodge, within the state of Illinois*, will subject them to the penalty attaching to a violation of their Masonic covenants."

The question is, as he says, a pertinent one to ask, and he would have answered it himself if he had not cut off the preamble to the resolution the latter half of which he quotes above, and which reads as follows:

And whereas, The aforesaid "Egyptian Masonic Rite of Memphis," of which Bro. Darius Wilson is "grand master," together with the "Ancient and Primitive Rite of Memphis," of which Bro. Alexander B. Mott is grand master, declare by both positive avowal and implication, that they and their organizations have an inherent right by charters and otherwise to establish lodges for conferring the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, therefore.

As Brother Cunningham well knows, we were talking of Massachusetts when we said that nobody cared a bawbee about the Rite of Memphis, but it was practically the same elsewhere. It is doubtful if there were a

hundred people in any jurisdiction—probably there was not a score—who knew that anybody was claiming any proprietorship in any so-called Memphis Rite in this country. The Massachusetts attack introduced the rite to the Masons of the United States; it brought out two claimants, each calling his file of degrees by a name slightly differing from that of the other, and both talking loudly about their rights and their authority inhering in them through their respective patents. In 1884, this attracted the attention of Brother GURNEY, then committee on correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and he addressed letters of inquiry to the putative heads of the rite, or rites. The replies were reflected in the preamble which we have reproduced above, when the rest followed of course. To save space our Ohio brother omitted the first half of the resolution which followed that preamble. We here spare room for it:

Resolved, That the said "Egyptian Masonic Rite of Memphis," and *all other associations of persons of whatever degree or name* (other than lodges of Free and Accepted, Symbolic or Craft Masons, and the grand lodges duly constituted by the representatives of such lodges) that shall arrogate to themselves the authority, *under any circumstances or conditions,* to confer the degrees of Symbolic or Craft Masonry, to-wit: Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, or whose charters, constitutions, laws, edicts or decrees shall assume, or permit the powers organized under them to assume, the authority to constitute lodges, or bodies of any other name, for conferring the said three degrees of Symbolic or Craft Masonry, are "clandestine bodies," etc., (as quoted by him above.)

The italics in this initial half of the resolution are ours; and they will serve even more effectually than his own emphasis in the latter half of it, to show that the language was broad enough to reach not only "the bogus Cerneau degree-peddlers," but all other purveyors of the Scottish Rite degrees, whenever any association of such purveyors shall arrogate to themselves the authority which he claims for them, to confer the three degrees of Symbolic Masonry.

Our venerated brother further says (but why he uses the adjective "unfraternal" is not apparent):

Upon every available occasion in his report he reiterates his unfraternal charge of *"dissent from the original plan of Masonry,"* etc., against brethren—who doubtless have at heart as pure a love for unadulterated Masonry as our M. W. brother himself—because, forsooth, *they may* believe and act and write contrary to opinions HE may hold.

These expressions, too, are but mere glittering generalities in that connection, as doubtless our scholarly brother knows full well; for *who* can tell precisely *what* the original plan of Freemasonry was, in its prehistoric organization, or even for centuries perhaps afterwards? In its reorganization by the *four* London lodges in 1717 we know that the grand lodge took the place of general assembly, with doubtless other radical changes, especially in lodge autonomy, in which other lodges in England, and especially the Lodge of York, did not participate. It is well to note in this connection that the claim that the lodge at York did not exercise grand lodge prerogatives or powers has been completely refuted by modern research.

The old manuscripts show that the Freemasonry of *England* prior to 1717 was *strictly Christian* in character, and the handiwork of Romish priests is prominent in most of them. The examination of old records of three centuries since also indicates that, in some instances, women were included in the membership, as shown in the researches of Hughan and other eminent scholars.

Anderson's constitutions of 1723-1738 may therefore be considered the pivotal point about which now clusters all legitimate Freemasonry in England.

To begin with the last proposition here made, the pivotal point is not Anderson's constitutions of 1723-1738, but Anderson's constitutions (The Charges of a Freemason) of 1723. The craft would not stand for the changes of the edition of 1738; they were abandoned and the formulae of 1723 are now agreed to be the fundamental law.

The expression "the original plan of Masonry," is anything but a glittering generality.

No one can tell what variations, aberrations or irregularities prevailed in prehistoric days, (though glimpses of some of them come to us through fragmentary records and surviving manuscripts) nor is it material. What *is* the original plan of Masonry was settled for us and for all time by the Masons of 1717-1723, and *it is the grand lodge plan.* Whatever else it may include it is certain that the organization of the fraternity on the plan of the grand lodge duly constituted by the representatives of the lodges through which Masonry reaches its individual constituents and in which each individual has an equal voice and equal eligibilities, is its most characteristic and indisputable feature.

While this feature is in entire harmony with the antecedent structure and democratic quality of Masonry, it is not so with the religious feature, which, as our brother says, was strongly sectarian and for which the simply theistic basis of the charge Concerning Good and Religion was substituted whereby fellowship instead of dogma is declared to be the "centre of union" for men of every country, sect and opinion, thus furnishing a basis catholic enough to support for Masonry its claim to universality. As to both features the adoption of the charges which circumscribe and define them foreclosed for all time the question as to what was the original plan of Masonry.

As we stated last year (*Rep. Cor.* 1903, *p.* 140) we had never discussed at length the principle underlying all our claims as to what constitutes the original plan, because no one had challenged us to defend it. This was called out by the fact that in his last priceless legacy to the craft —priceless for this feature alone were it not also for other reasons—his report for 1902, Brother DRUMMOND had stated that principle so clearly in so few words that we wished to reproduce it. We again quote it here,

and with it a succeeding paragraph, because the latter bears so directly on our statement that ANDERSON'S constitutions of 1723 (and not 1738) were the "pivotal point" about which clusters all legitimate Freemasonry:

It is sufficient to say that the question as to what the landmark was *was decided by the Grand Lodge of England.* Old manuscripts and all other guesses are of no importance whatever. In 1723 the Grand Lodge of England decided what that landmark then was, and that decision is the one that is binding upon us, precisely the same as that of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin as to what any landmark is, is binding on all the craft in its jurisdiction. This is the ground upon which our statement was based, and, in spite of his thinking that an other expression of ours is arrant nonsense, we again repeat, that any conclusions of historians of the present day as to what the landmark was, are of no consequence whatever. That decision as to what the landmark was is final.

He goes on to argue at some length the validity of the constitution of 1738. We have said all that we desire to say in reply to that already. If that edition was not disapproved by the grand lodge soon after its publication, *it was in* 1754 *by the return of the Grand Lodge of England to the first constitution, and that was the constitution in force when the American provincial grand lodges were established by it,* and that is the constitution that came to this country with the organization of Masonry here and remained the constitution of the Grand Lodge of England.

It would be profitable (to us at least) to tarry longer with our valued brother whose suggestive writing always supplies abundant food for thought, and we would gladly take the space for it if we could take the time, but when we look at the mountain of work before us which must be cleared up within the next eighteen days we are sharply admonished that we must forbear.

OKLAHOMA, 1904.

12TH ANNUAL. GUTHRIE. FEBRUARY 9.

The volume opens with a portrait of the retiring grand master, SHERMAN P. LARSH.

Four past grand masters were present and also the representatives of twenty jurisdictions, Illinois not among them. Regrets were received from Past Grand Masters CHARLES DAY and MORTIMER F. STILLWELL.

The past and present official circle of the grand lodge had not been broken.

All the public work reported by Grand Master LARSH was done while the grand lodge was opened on the first degree.

Thirteen decisions were reported, some of which appear below:

1. At a regular meeting the committee on petition for the degrees reported favorably, and the W. M. would not allow the ballot to be spread, but used a secret objection to prevent further progress. What shall we do to correct the error, if one was made?

Spread the ballot. See section 18 of article VIII, constitution and by-laws.

Is a secret objection valid when placed in the hands of the master before the ballot is spread, the same at though it were given after the ballot was spread?

Yes. See P. G. M. Eagleton's decision No. 2.

3. March 21: McLoud Lodge No. 37, asked if they could receive the petition of a man who was traveling salesman for a wholesale liquor house.

No. See section No. 35, of article VIII, of the constitution.

6. April 27: Kingfisher Lodge No. 8 and Adell Lodge No. 66 asked if they could receive a petition of a candidate who had been so unfortunate as to lose a foot?

Yes, providing he can give all the due signs and summons.

9. Aug. 7: Enid Lodge No. 19 writes that one J. C. Hubbell was suspended five years ago for non-payment of dues, and his present whereabouts are unknown. His daughter, who lives in Webb City, Mo., offers to pay one-half of his dues if the lodge will remit the other half, thereby placing her in a position to petition the Order of the Eastern Star as the daughter of a Master Mason in good standing.

(a) Can a brother's dues be remitted without his request? No.

(b) Can the lodge act without positive knowledge that the brother is living? No.

10. Sept. 22: Arlington Lodge No. 20 asks: Can we prefer charges and try a brother for unmasonic conduct committed in our jurisdiction, who is a member of a lodge U. D.? If so, and found guilty, can we assess the penalty?

Yes, by certifying the findings under the seal of the lodge to the grand master. This was done, and I ordered the name stricken from the petition of the U. D. lodge and a proper record made.

12. Nov. 25: Hobart Lodge No. 85 writes that a brother made application to the lodge for membership by affiliation, and presented therewith a dimit in due form from the jurisdiction of Missouri, which states that it is limited to one year from date issued, and if not presented to some lodge within the year the brother stands suspended. Can the lodge receive and act on his application?

No. Do not receive his application until he heals the defect of suspension as provided by the laws of Missouri.

13. Dec. 9: Jennings Lodge No. 53 asks if they can confer the degrees on a person who has the thumb of his right hand off. Also asks how it would be if the thumb was off at the first joint.

I held that in either case the party was physically disqualified to receive the degrees of Masonry.

Nos. 1 and 2 indicate that the grand master sees clearly that the right of objection does not come into existence until the immemorial method of excluding an objectionable or unwelcome petitioner (by the ballot) has been first exhausted. No. 3 is given for information, reflecting as it does only arbitrary local law. Nos. 6 and 13 should be read together, as without it one gets no idea upon what ground the different views stand, and even then it is not quite clear; No. 6 was disapproved. The opinion of the committee on law and usage on No. 12 is thus recorded: "We disapprove decision No. 12 provided that the dimit was at the time the petition was presented, more than one year old." This was a Chinese puzzle to us until we found on a subsequent page that with the proviso they attached, they *approved* the decision.

We presume the Oklahoma regulations required the negative answers to the first and second queries under decision No. 9. In the absence of such a requirement the pleasure of the body would be the law. Referring to No. 10, the grand master might ask that the findings be certified to him, but manifestly the right of the lodge to try or to assess a penalty could not hinge upon such certification, as the language seems to imply.

It would be interesting to know whether the Oklahoma regulations forbid waiver of territorial jurisdiction. In a case where a lodge in Indian Territory had initiated a resident of the territory of Temple Lodge U. D., Oklahoma.

The grand master of Indian Territory wrote to the invading lodge, among other things the following:

It is unnecessary for me to say that your action was illegal, and without Masonic authority, as this is manifest. Now, I would suggest that you follow the suggestions made by the G. M. of Oklahoma, and act right in this matter, which I feel sure was merely hasty and unthoughted action upon the part of your lodge. He has kindly consented "*to clothe Temple Lodge U. D., by proper dispensation, with authority to waive the jurisdiction as to the candidate.* Ask that lodge to do so, accompanying the request with the fee received, or assurance that it will be sent, suggesting to them that the G. M. of Oklahoma has consented to grant them authority to act upon the waiver. If the waiver is granted, then cure your illegal work by re-obligating the E. A.

The italics are ours. That this was not a case where the regulations required the correspondence to pass through the hands of the grands masters of the respective jurisdictions, is shown by the fact that Grand Master Brewer (Indian Territory) advised the trespassing lodge to apply directly to the aggrieved lodge for a waiver, and this on the suggestion of Grand Master Larsh. In the absence of an Oklahoma regulation forbidding lodges to waive jurisdiction, the action and advise was tantamount to saying that, as a general proposition, territorial jurisdiction was shared be-

tween the lodges and the grand master, or that Temple lodge, being under dispensation, needed for that reason special authority to do what chartered lodges could do of their own right. Which was it?

The following which went to the finance committee was not reported upon:

Believing that our grand jurisdiction is now beyond her infancy and can follow in the footsteps of older jurisdictions, I respectfully recommend that a sum equal to five per cent of the general fund on hand on the first day of July of each year be set aside as a charity fund, to be disbursed by a committee of three, consisting of a grand master, grand secretary and grand treasurer, in such a manner as may hereafter be prescribed by this grand lodge.

But the following bore fruit:

The cipher ritual having, as I am well advised, insinuated itself into our grand jurisdiction, and as I am informed further, having even crept upon the master's station while lodges were at labor, I respectfully recommend that this grand lodge adopt such legislation as will cause the arrest of the charter of any subordinate lodge that permits its officers or members to use this ritual while the lodge is at labor.

The grand lecturer (W. R. Brown) condemned the use of cipher unsparingly as being unmasonic, incorrect and leading to sloth and ignorance wherever they are found, and on the recommendation of the committee on work the constitution was amended to provide:

"Sec. 37. The use of a key or cipher is prohibited, and the use of the same by the officers or member of a subordinate lodge is hereby declared a Masonic offense.

"It shall be duty of the master of the lodge wherein such offense is committed to order charges preferred and trial had as in other cases for Masonic offenses.".

"Sec 38. It shall be the duty of the grand master to arrest the charter of any subordinate lodge whose master permits its officers or members to use a key or cipher while the lodge is at labor."

The grand lodge concurred in the recommendation of the committee on correspondence that no action be taken at present on either the application of the Grand Orient of Brazil or that of the Supreme Council of Brazil for recognition. The former denounces the latter as a spurious body.

The grand lodge chartered twenty-two new lodges; received with thanks two offers of donations of land—one of five and the other of twenty acres—on condition that a Masonic Home be located in certain tracts of which these lots were a part; witnessed the conferring of the third degree with the accessories of the beautiful scenery and dramatic effects of the Masonic Temple, which may have been one of the attractions which helped Guthrie to win in the contest over the meeting place for next year; and adopted the following relative to qualifications:

The qualifications of an applicant are: faith in God, hope in immortality, and charity toward all mankind, and an applicant shall furthermore have attained the full age of twenty-one years, be free born, of good moral character, without maim or any such defect as may incapacitate him to learn the art or give all due signs and salutations, and must have been a resident of the jurisdiction of this grand lodge for at least one year, and of the subordinate lodge in which he applies to become a member for at least six months preceding the filing of his petition or application."

J. Frank Matthews, of Mangum, was elected grand master; James S. Hunt, Stillwater, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (155 pp.) is by the assistant grand secretary, F. C. Hunt, who takes hold of the work like a veteran. Four of his pages are devoted to the Illinois proceedings for 1902.

Grand Master Moulton's address is characterized as "able, comprehensive and complete, and liberal contribution is levied on the address of Grand Orator McFatrich at the laying of the corner-stone of the Masonic Home, at Sullivan, and on his oration before the grand lodge. The report on correspondence is also drawn upon. Referring to our notice of his grand lodge, he says:

Our dignified and impressive opening of grand lodge by having the grand master escorted to the grand east by the grand deacons and there received with the honors which belonged to his high station, is called "one of the frills of adolescence." We like the style, ourselves.

He thinks there may be something in our criticism that in declaring a vacancy in the office of master and ordering an election to fill the same, their grand master had lost sight of the inherent rights of the wardens to the succession, but on another subject he takes issue with us, as follows:

To the decision that a member of a lodge who has never held an office cannot, in the absence of the master and senior warden, be called by the junior warden to preside in the east, the objection is made that "the decision is against a largely preponderant concensus of grand lodges and Masonic jurists, unless a grand lodge regulation exists to that effect." We assure our esteemed brother that the decision was in accordance with the express law of this jurisdiction. But we will have to take issue on the proposition that the decision is against the weight of Masonic authority. We had occasion to investigate this question rather closely a short time ago, and reached a different conclusion from the one held by Brother Robbins.

We can only confess to surprise at the result of his investigation. We do not deny the correctness of his tally, because we have kept none ourselves. We spoke only of the decided impression we had brought from having encountered the subject frequently in our work.

OREGON, 1904.

54TH ANNUAL. PORTLAND. JUNE 15.

A fine photogravure portrait of the retiring grand master, SILAS M. YORAN, is the frontispiece.

Eighteen past grand masters were present and forty-two jurisdictions were in evidence in the diplomatic gallery. Illinois was represented by Past Grand Master WM. T. WRIGHT, of Union.

Death had not invaded the official circle of the grand lodge during the year. Of the two hundred people who lost their lives in the waterspout which destroyed the little city of Heppnor, June 14, 1903, six were Masons and others were wives and children of Masons. The action of Grand Master YORAN in drawing on the grand treasurer for $100 to aid in relieving the distress caused by the calamity, was approved.

The grand master in his address recommended limiting the duration of the jurisdiction vesting in a lodge by the rejection of an applicant, to five years. Heretofore the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction has obtained.

The grand lodge went as far as it could go at one session towards amending the constitution in accord with his views. The proposer of the five-year limit as a compromise, Brother DRUMMOND, has passed over, but his soul goes marching on.

No decisions were reported, none of the many questions submitted to the grand master, raising any really new points of law.

Considerable time and attention was given to changing the laws governing the educational fund now amounting to $34,692.14, so that it may be diverted to the building of a new temple, to which the grand lodge thus committed itself:

The Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Oregon hereby declares its settled purpose to provide for the erection and completion of a building adapted to business purposes and Masonic uses, upon a suitable site in the city of Portland, and to make all necessary appropriations for that purpose.

Offered advice proverbially lacks delicacy of fragrance, and it is probably too late to offer it, but the tribulations we have seen entailed by these enterprises make such dreary reading for the reviewer that we cannot forbear saying—Don't!

We last year chronicled a case in which the Grand Lodge of Oregon ordered a petition for a new lodge which lacked the essential approval of a lodge whose right to refuse was clear under the law, to be again referred to the refusing lodge with instructions to approve the same. This

year it took a shorter cut to set aside its own law, and in a similar case ordered the dispensation to issue without the essential approval.

Like begets like, and having tasted to this extent the freedom of restraint from its own law, it cut still worse antics. In two instances wherein lodges had exercised their conceded right in declining to waive jurisdiction over applicants orders of this kind were made:

That the grand lodge directs and commands the W. M., wardens and brethren of Baker Lodge No. 47, at the next regular communication of Baker Lodge, to vote upon and to grant waiver of jurisdiction over D. W. C. Nelson to Luthersville Lodge No. 236, as requested, and forthwith transmit official notice of the action of the grand master.

And this was reported and recommended by the committee on jurisprudence! By the same token the grand lodge might commend another ballot on a rejected petition for the degrees, with instructions that no blackball should be cast!

The grand lodge chartered four new lodges; listened to an address along orthodox lines and not exceeding the orthodox limit of length, according to the standard of the Pacific slope; exchanged cordial greetings by wire with the Grand Lodges of Washington and Wisconsin; appropriated $1,000 for Masonic purposes incident to the Lewis and Clark Exposition, but declined to take stock in the fraternal building association of the same name; sent a committee to visit the venerable past grand treasurer, Bro. D. C. McKercher, and on their report that they found him failing in strength, made ample provision to insure him abundance and comfort for his remaining days; and directed that notices of petitions, required between lodges having concurrent jurisdiction should contain the age, residence and occupation of the petitioner as well as his name; a good idea.

Thomas Gray, of Portland, was elected grand master; James F. Robinson, Eugene, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (175 pp.) by Past Grand Master J. M. Hodson, is in the author's best and most beguiling vein.

He gives our proceedings for 1903 extended notice, epitomizing the address of Grand Master Moulton quite fully, and ascribes more than average merit to Brother McFatrich's corner-stone address which the grand master preserved for him by incorporating it in his own, but he fails to acknowledge Illinois as the pioneer in putting up the good things in nests. He thinks the dispensations granted were fewer than they would have been but for the fees charged for such accommodations, which he thus schedules: "$20 pays for the privilege of a short-circuit experiment, and $2 pays for an ordinary indulgence like special election, going to church," etc. He comes as near mourning as one of his mercurial temperament may, over the defeat of the proposition to recognize a polyglot

aggregation of dissent, but "chippers up" and takes out his grief in making faces at the author of the adverse report whose adoption left the few who had asked for recognition and the majority who had not, on the outside.

He gives our general report a high and valued blanket compliment, but furnishes a bill of particulars of the things he don't like. He says:

He does not seem to think that there is anything Masonic and sufficiently regular to be recognizable unless it has the full authority of the Grand Lodge of England evolved from King Athelstone down through the ages with a *fac simile* signature of authority and charter blown in the bottle. Hence he opposes successfully the recognition of such grand lodges as Costa Rice, Egypt or Sweden because a part or all of their lodges derived their first authority to organize from Scottish Rite sources. If the recognition of either by the Grand Lodge of Illinois was an essential to its existence or even a necessity to its success we should regard it as unfortunate. But as the situation is, we believing Masonry to be truly universal and the Scottish Rite being the only Masonry of many countries, and it being in all, each any every respect as legal and as truly Masonic as any York lodge on earth, we are in favor of recognition whenever the Ancient Craft degrees are seggregated and formed into grand lodges. That is justice, and more it is the almost unanimous tendency and we hope to live long enough to witness the practical as well as the theoretical universality of the fraternity.

We think we have some idea of the state of mind of a Free and Accepted Mason who accepted his Masonry on the conditions inwrought in the grand lodge plan, and who has bound every master he ever installed, as a condition of such installation, to discountenance all dissenters from that plan, but who yet says he believes Scottish Rite Masonry (which is the very apotheosis of dissent from that plan) to be in each and every respect as legal and as truly Masonic as any York lodge on earth; but what we cannot understand is why he should require the Ancient Craft degrees to be seggregated into grand lodges, as a condition of recognition, when they are already, while still conferred under the authority of a supreme council, just as legal as they can be!

He says we go after Wyoming for simply defining which of the various organizations it would recognize as legitimate, and which it would not, and samples our criticism as follows:

But the milk in that particular cocoanut is the fact that the Shrine builds on the intermediate consistory, just as the commandery builds on the chapter, and if Wyoming had endowed the Shrine with the same Masonic legitimacy that the others, with no better or different claims to it are recognized as possessing, then the thirty-third ceases to be the *last* degree, and the prospect of a grand orient in Wyoming with the sovereign grand inspector general, as its logical, numerically-highest head, while now seems reasonably probable, would vanish into thin air, and the bottled-shaped dome of the Champagne Rite become the summit of the dizzy structure.

Of this he says:

Which we consider the "most unkindest cut of all," for no Shriner lays any claim, as such to being Masonic, and his covert sneer at the thirty-third shadows a want not filled and a hope which "died a bornin."

We object! Nobody has a right to undertake to measure *his* beans in our half-bushel.

PENNSYLVANIA, 1903.

118TH ANNUAL. PHILADELPHIA. DECEMBER 28.

This sumptuously printed volume with its customary heavy paper, large, clear type, wealth of capitals, generous margins and luxurious abundance of "fat," is embellished with two fine portraits on steel—EDGAR A. TENNIS (now out of the game by declining a re-election to the grand east,) and JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, whose administration as grand master in 1841-1842, left an ever-widening and deepening impression of his strong will on Pennsylvania Masonry.

The volume contains the proceedings of four quarterly and the annual communications, and, alas!—of two special communications of especially mournful interest. The first special was for the burial service of Past Grand Master MICHAEL ARNOLD, held April 27, 1903; and the other (July 27, 1903,) for the obsequies of the senior past grand master, SAMUEL C. PERKINS.

Brother ARNOLD had reached his 63rd, and Brother PERKINS his 75th year. Brother ARNOLD was a lawyer, and one of his eloquent eulogists says of him professionally:

As an attorney he had no specialty, but filled the full measure of a great lawyer in all the courts. In the mazes of special pleading; in the conduct of trial; in the appeal to court and jury in civil or criminal cause, his opponent ever felt that under his magic power a poor cause became strong, and his client felt assured that every legal right had been asserted in his behalf. Twenty years of active service as a law judge furnished a wide field for his fertile mind, and he has written himself into the literature of the profession as one of the ablest jurists of the commonwealth. His universal fairness, his sagacity, diligence, determination, honesty, and his freedom from all improper influences conjoined to make him an ideal judge, in whom all suitors, whether rich or poor, friend or stranger, had full confidence that justice as administered under his direction was never bought, sold, nor delayed.

All his eulogists dwell upon his lovable personality, which seems to have bound his brethren to him with an unusually tender tie. He succeeded the lamented VAUX as chairman of the committee on correspond-

ence and retained the position until he died. His work in this department impressed all his *confreres* with his exceeding courtesy and fraternal spirit.

Past Grand Master PERKINS was also a lawyer, great in his profession, but even greater in the facility with which he handled all aspects of great business enterprises. He was the head of the building committee which constructed the Masonic Temple, as he was also the head and dominating spirit of the public buildings commission which gave to his city some of the finest public buildings in the land. He is best remembered in Illinois as the chairman of the committee selected by Grand Master CREGIER which met in Chicago in 1872 to audit the accounts of the Masonic relief committee charged with dispensing the world's bounty to the sufferers by the great fire, when he impressed all those who came in contact with him, with his great dignity and courtesy, and his powerful grasp of all business details.

The death of another grand officer, JOHN S. J. MCCONNELL, D. D., for many years grand chaplain, was announced at the September quarterly.

In our report of last year we noted the fact that Grand Master TENNIS favored the establishment of a Masonic home on a larger scale than the present home, and unlike that to be supported in part at least by taxation. At the quarterly communication of March 4, 1903, this recommendation budded into a provision for a committee to consult the lodges "upon the subject of establishing in central and western Pennsylvania, homes for the care of indigent brethren, their aged wives, widows, and their orphan children, on the following lines:

Admission to these homes to be absolutely free, as in other jurisdictions, no entrance or admission fee of any character whatever to be exacted or charged.

Homes in fact and deed, "where husband, wife, and child, victims of misfortune, might together enjoy the helpfulness, liberality, and broadening charity for which our institution stands pre-eminent."

The management to be absolutely under the control and jurisdiction of this grand lodge, as similar homes are now conducted in other jurisdictions of this fraternity.

Their establishment and maintenance to be provided for as recommended by the right worshipful grand master on St. John's Day, December 27, 1902, and the district deputy grand masters shall cause this part of the grand master's address, as on page 7, to be read in each of the several lodges, and have taken a vote upon the subject, to be at once transcribed and forwarded to the chairman of the committee, for report to this grand lodge as herein specified.

At the quarterly of June 3, 1903, the committee reported:

Your committee, appointed at the quarterly communication of grand lodge held March 4, A. D. 1903, A. L. 5903, to confer with the subordinate lodges of this jurisdiction upon the subject of establishing in central and western Pennsylvania homes for the care of our indigent brethren, their

aged wives, widows, and their orphan children, respectfully report that they have received reports from three hundred and twenty-four lodges, of which two hundred and eighty-one are in favor of the establishment of such homes; and we offer the following:

WHEREAS, A large majority of lodges have acted favorably on the subject; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the report of the committee be received, and the grand officers and five brethren, to be appointed by the right worshipful grand master, be added to the committee, and the committee as thus constituted make further report as to details and financial plans at the quarterly communication of September next.

The preamble and resolution were adopted.

At the quarterly of December 2, 1903, the grand lodge again committed itself to the policy of a home or homes for the support and maintenance of "Master Masons, their wives, widows, and their orphan children" and arranged for a committee who shall—

Make a report of a plan of procedure to secure the title to property, to prescribe the requisite qualifications for admission to said home or homes, and provide for the immediate organization, maintenance, control, and management thereof to effect the purpose of these resolutions, which report shall be submitted at the quarterly communication to be held in March next.

The minutes of the December quarterly contain the correspondence between the secretary of the sesqui-centennial anniversary committee (JAMES M. LAMBERTON) and President ROOSEVELT, incident to the presentation of a specially-bound memorial volume of the celebration, from which we reproduce the president's acknowledgment:

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., September 10, 1903.

MY DEAR BROTHER LAMBERTON:—My secretary has just called my attention to the specially bound Memorial Volume of the celebration of the Masonic Temple in Philadelphia ,of the sesqui-centennial anniversary of the initiation of Bro. George Washington into the brotherhood of Freemasons. which you have so kindly sent me. Pray accept my sincere thanks for your courtesy. I shall keep it with the other souvenirs of that occasion, always remembering the pleasure it gave me to be present with the brethren.

With fraternal regards, believe me,

Faithfully yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Other Washingtoniana was an invitation (which was accepted) to join with Franklin Lodge No. 134, in attending divine service at Christ Church on the morning of the coming St. John's Day (Dec. 27), the occasion being thus explained:

It will be just one hundred and twenty-five years (A. D. 1778) since George Washington attended morning service at Christ Church on St. John's Day, three hundred members of the fraternity of F. and A. M. assembling on that occasion, so history records.

The annual election was held at the December quarterly:

James W. Brown was elected grand master; William A. Sinn re-elected grand secretary. The address of both is Masonic Temple, Philadelphia.

The annual communication was held December 28, 1903. At the outset of his annual address Grand Master Tennis thus philosophizes:

The concluding words of a grand master attract but little attention in comparison with those announcing his purposes, hopes, and ambition when assuming this high station. Duties performed, promises fulfilled, expectations realized, or the reverse of those conditions, are running through your minds, and it is not the purpose of this address to add color to victory or excuse to defeat, each having been meet with a conscientious desire to do good and not evil.

He is greatly impressed with the duty of the grand lodge to do what it has just resolved upon—establish under its own auspices homes for the indigent Mason and his dependents, and in this connection, says:

Let us do what we can to assist grand lodge in the furtherance of this resolution with all possible speed, that mockery may be silenced and our heads be no longer bowed in shame, while orators declare us a great benevolent institution, founded on the principles of brotherly love, relief, and truth, and point to charity as the chief round in our ladder which extends from earth to heaven; for while we are entitled to some credit in a charitable way, yet compared with our ability we are lamentably deficient. The responsibility is upon us, who profess to rule and govern, to see that the avenues are opened for a broader charity and a more generous exercise of the virtues upon which our superstructure is built.

Freemasonry is like religion; it must begin in the heart, and no man or set of men should be delegated authority to direct our charities whose sympathies are not broad enough to embrace all men as brothers and whose charitable instinct banishes from his soul all personal and selfish glorification; that this grand lodge has ever been free from just criticism in this regard is a part of our unwritten history, and we may reasonably hope to see, in the control of our Masonic homes, that same broad spirit of helpfulness which has characterized it in the silent ministrations of our munificent charity.

My faith in the charitable personnel of this grand lodge and its constituent membership prompts a prediction that within ten years from the time our proposed home or homes are opened to receive inmates, the donations and bequests both from within and without the fraternity will be sufficiently large to maintain the charity without cost to this grand lodge.

I feel constrained to pen a line upon a subject that must be apparent to every grand master or official brother whose duties bring him in touch with the ambition and personal characteristics of our brethren, and that is the inconsistency of friendship as taught by all the lessons in Freemasonry.

We protest against this prevalent disposition to narrow the Masonic definition of charity to mere alms-giving. Least of all our great jurisdictions has Pennsylvania reason to hang her head in shame when orators declare us a great benevolent institution founded on Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth, for even on the grand lodge side her great relief funds

have long been noted; while we doubt not the more pervading, far-reaching and effective ministries of the lodge and the individual, of which the world at large knows nothing, reach as high a mark in that jurisdiction as in any other; and we do not hesitate to say that the youngest and poorest jurisdiction, wherein the scantily-furnished apartments like the Lodge Room over Simpkins' Store are the rule, need not bow its head in shame, even when the benevolent, the relief, the mere alms-giving side is magnified unduly by orators who have never got deep enough into the significance of this great fellowship to catch at a tithe of what charity is in a Masonic sense.

But it has become so much of a fashion to magnify the monumental, spectacular side of Masonic beneficience that even one like Brother TENNIS —who has thought deeply enough on the subject to have caught the broader significance of Masonry—falls into the habit. That he has thought deeply of other aspects of the institution, the following is witness:

Too often our prejudices rule our passions for ill, and we forget that one of the lessons Masonry teaches is to think better of the world in which we live, and especially of our brethren, and so to value the one as to think it worth while to try and make it nobler and better, and the other as to never be willing to have the bonds of friendship broken. One good friend, or one true Masonic brother, is not to be weighed against the jewels of earth. If there comes coolness or unkindness between you and a brother, do not revile him behind his back, but come face to face and have an explanation. Come together quickly before love grows cold; clasp hands and let the past be forgotten, for a friend or brother is too precious to be lightly thrown aside.

That he has been thinking to some purpose on other aspects of Masonry the following is in evidence:

Masonry needs nothing new, for her ritual is simple, impressive, unique, and sublime; her inculcations are truths—immortal truths—with an adaptability to our race that must exist until wrong is banished from the world and virtue reinstated on her ancient throne—until suffering has no want to relieve and sorrow no tear to dry.

Let no humble brother of the blue lodge distrust the fact that all of Masonry is contained in the three ancient degrees with the instructions of the Royal Arch, nor let him become envious of those who claim to be his superiors in Masonic knowledge, because they have affixed to their names the appellation of some presiding officer in the so-called "higher bodies;" when these titles appear in public print they are only calculated to make the vulgar stare, and with the right-feeling, sensible Mason or man of the world, excite unfavorable comment.

Among his decisions—and in Pennsylvania his decisions are law until he or some future grand master reverses them—are the following, which we have numbered for convenience in referring to them:

4. A lodge in this jurisdiction cannot confer the degrees upon a petitioner to another jurisdiction. (See Ahiman Rezon, Section 28, page 52.)

5. Moneys belonging to the lodge should be kept by the treasurer separate and apart from other funds, and if the lodge designates a particular banking institution in which the funds of the lodge shall be deposited, the lodge, and not the treasurer or his bondsman, is responsible for the safety of the funds while in the banking institution designated by the lodge.

6. Where a rejected petitioner for initiation and membership has removed from the vicinity of the rejecting lodge, and established a residence elsewhere, and thereafter presents a petition to the rejecting lodge, such lodge must inquire of the lodge nearest his then present place of residence whether there is Masonic objection to its acting on said petition as required by the Ahiman Rezon, article 21, section 8, page 64, provided the petitioner has resided in the new location a sufficient time to establish a residence.

7. Grand lodge holds no restriction over lodge funds, except that they shall not be used for other than Masonic purposes.

8. Objection made privately to a worshipful master, or by letter addressed to him, is not sufficient to prevent the initiation of an approved petitioner, unless the master is willing to make the objection his own, makes it in open lodge, and causes it to be entered upon the minutes.

11. It is within the power of the worshipful master to call any brother to the chair whom he deems competent to perform the work of that station.

12. It is entirely in the pleasure and judgment of the worshipful master whether or not he resigns his station temporarily to a district deputy grand master.

17. A petitioner, after being approved and before he has received his first degree, losing the sight in one eye, is physically disqualified and cannot be initiated.

18. A lodge-room cannot be sublet to a lodge of Eastern Star.

20. Refused to sanction a society the membership of which was to be confined entirely to Master Masons.

22. No Masonic burial service can be performed at a cremation.

28. Although a lodge may hold two meetings on the same day, it is an evasion of the Ahiman Rezon to make more than five Freemasons thereon.

We learn from another source that the inhibition of No. 4 also holds good as between lodges within the jurisdiction.

We copy No. 5 because it is something which every lodge should know. No. 6 is in accord with an approved Illinois decision. No. 7 we think is good law, but not all jurisdictions agree with us—notably California. No. 8 is not in accord with our law; all that is required of the Illinois master is that he shall announce the bare fact of objection in open lodge, and have it entered on the minutes. No. 11 reflects long-time undisputed usage in Illinois, and No. 12 is good law unless the deputy comes clad with special powers from the executive.

Referring to No. 17, we recall no period in the history of this jurisdiction when the loss of sight in one eye, the other being good, would

have been held to disqualify for initiation. We have had no decisions on the subject of No. 18, but from random conversation among the male members of the androgynous order, we have sometimes wondered how long it would be before the Masons would be turned out of their own domicils. It is a leap in the dark to say that we approve of No. 20, but the chances are as ten to one that the grand master is right. May his tribe increase. No. 22 is a survival, probably soon to be itself incinerated, if we may judge by the reversal of similar decisions in other jurisdictions. No. 28 is for information, contributing as it does towards the general answer to the question of how many brethren may be made in one day.

The grand master in speaking of beautifying the temple regretted his inability to announce a museum department in connection with the library, to the collection for which the librarian is daily adding. Two curios from among the grand master's edicts, seem to us, at this distance to be worthy of a place therein; we submit them for inspection:

Letter "G."—The letter "G" forms no part of our ceremony, is not a proper lodge decoration, and must not appear on lodge notices.

October 20.—Set aside the action of Lodge No. 521 in admitting to membership Brother W. W. I. without inquiry of the right worshipful grand secretary if there was anything upon the records against him.

Another edict (if not of general interest) of special interest to the recipients of non-conforming honorariums, is the following:

Past Masters' Jewels.—Nothwithstanding the plain law on the subject that the jewels of the officers of subordinate lodges are of silver, and that the past masters' jewel is of silver, we find many lodges presenting past masters with gold jewels, or part gold and part silver, and some even decorated with precious stones, all of which is contrary to our usages and customs; a nd henceforth no jewels except of silver may be purchased by lodge funds, nor will a worshipful master permit a past master to attend meetings of the lodge wearing other than the regulation jewel as described in the Ahiman Rezon.

Seven new lodges had been constituted during the year.

After the installation of the elective grand officers, the retiring grand master was presented with a past grand master's jewel.

Grand Master W. Holt Apgar and Past Grand Master Josiah W. Ewan, of New Jersey, were received as visitors; $500 was appropriated for the relief of the typhoid fever sufferers at Butler, Pa.; and a series of amendments to the Ahiman Rezon offered, reducing the rate of taxation fifty per cent, which go over to the December quarterly of 1904, for action.

The report on correspondence (242 pp.) is again by Bro. James M. Lamberton, whose promotion to the chairmanship of the committee we noted in our last report. He has been doing the work of the committee since 1900, and we are glad to see him wear the honors and more than glad to see that his grand lodge appreciated his work so highly that they appropriated $500 in part payment therefor.

Brother LAMBERTON's notice of Illinois is very full; with a non-committal notice of the pleasing innovation of the musical opening, he passes on to the address of Grand Master MOULTON, which shows "a vigilant and faithful officer." The business of the session, the finances, the oration, the home legislation all receive notice, and he chronicles with great satisfaction the final adoption, without amendment, of our special report on the proposed recognition of certain foreign grand bodies, of which he is kind enough to say that it fully justifies our adverse recommendation.

As we have generally transferred the uncomplimentary comments on the "red tape" which deprived a deceased brother of Masonic burial, we let Brother TENNIS give the story from his point of view, omitting only the brief reference to it which we took from his report of last year, and for which, in the following, the stars do vicarious duty:

In our report last year, referring to an earnest, indeed, we may say strenuous, letter of the grand master of Illinois to our grand master, with regard to the case of a brother who had failed to receive a Masonic burial, we said, without knowing the circumstances of the case:

* * * * * * * *

As we have noticed that our most worshipful brother's letter has occasioned some comment, we have taken the trouble to investigate the facts in the case mentioned, and find that the responsibility for the failure of the brother to receive a Masonic burial rests with the grand master of Illinois, who, although advised in time, did nothing except telegraph the Illinois lodge that he "knew of no law or usage requiring that permission be given to any lodge to bury any deceased Master Mason."

The facts are as follows: Late on the afternon of Thursday, June 19, 1902, the secretary of Lodge No. 43, at Lancaster, received a request for Masonic burial from the sisters of Brother S., who had died in Denver, and who, as the secretary found out after some trouble, was a member of Lodge No. 102, at Rockford, Illinois. He at once wired the Rockford lodge: "Brother S.'s sisters desire a Masonic funeral for their brother. Have your grand master telegraph the grand master of Pennsylvania to request Lodge No. 43 to attend to it."

The funeral was fixed for four p. m. Sunday, the 22d.

Friday morning, at 10:50, a reply was received: "Such permission of grand master not necessary." The secretary at once telegraphed: "Our grand master must direct us to conduct funeral, or we cannot do it. Your grand master will have to ask him."

This message, as appears from a letter of Grand Master Moulton's, was telegraphed by the master of Rockford lodge to his grand master.

Our Lancaster brethren went ahead with their preparations for the funeral, and not till about 2:30 on Sunday afternoon did a telegram arrive from the master of the Rockford lodge, saying, "Our grand master telegraphs, knows no law requiring such permission."

Under the circumstances, our brother could do nothing at all. It is not to be expected that our "usages" (for which we have good and sufficient reasons,) should be known to Brother Moulton, but, having been

informed of them, even if they did not meet his approval, he should have complied, and afterwards, had he felt so disposed, he could have, at his leisure, taken the matter up with our grand master.

Upon receipt of a letter from Brother Moulton, dated June 23, Grand Master Tennis, who had known nothing of the case, at once granted the necessary permission, but too late, as it turned out.

Our most worshipful brother need have no anxiety with regard to such cases, as his imagination suggests; when they arise, they will be treated by the grand master of Pennsylvania in the way that true Masonic charity dictates.

This account shows, what we have never doubted, that the Lancaster brethren were anxious to do their whole duty in the matter; and that they did not—in view of their knowledge of Grand Master Moulton's excusable ignorance of the existence of such a regulation in Pennsylvania, and the improbability of its existence anywhere in a form to touch Masonic funerals—that they did not take the responsibility of disregarding the letter of the mere formality, rather than miss the substance of a higher obligation which they were solicitous to fulfill, and face the small chance that their action would not be condoned (if not gratefully forgiven), argues a degree of repression which we cannot believe exists elsewhere than in Pennsylvania. We feel quite sure that had a knowledge of the situation come accidentally to the ears of Grand Master Tennis, no reason for the existence of the regulation would have been good enough or sufficient enough to have restrained him from telegraphing to No. 43 the request which the brethren of that lodge thought essential, and that without waiting for the desire of the family of the deceased to come to him through Grand Master Moulton. And yet, as it seems to us, the office of grand master has been so magnified on the one hand, and the lodges held so closely in leading strings on the other, that it might never occur to a Pennsylvania lodge that a regulation may be only a means, not an end.

When, only a few years ago, this requirement that all correspondence between lodges in different jurisdictions should pass through the hands of the respective grand masters first cropped out—for during a period of nearly 170 years after a plurality of grand lodges had existed, the craft got along comfortably without any such restriction—we protested against it as the beginning of a process of nibbling away the rights of the lodges, for we hold that it is as much the birth-right of each and every lodge to correspond with any other regular lodge as it is the birth-right of every Mason to correspond with any other regular Mason, the world over, on any subject of common interest growing out of their Masonic character, withut let, hindrance or censorship. But we did not succeed in interesting the members of the guild to any considerable extent. The fad spread because as each new grand master run up against the existence of the restriction in some other in his reading or his official correspondence, as a rule he forthwith determined that no other jurisdiction should have any

frills that his own did not possess, and so he, too, made a decision to the same effect. It is an unwarrantable interference with the rights of lodges; submission to it unprotesting invites further encroachments upon the independence of the craft, and the subject ought to have now the consideration which it did not have in its inception.

Brother LAMBERTON quotes, with agreement, our dissent from the proposition that attending divine service as a lodge is a Masonic occasion; confesses to having had doubts as to the wisdom or correctness of their action in recognizing the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica, but disagrees with the following:

"We have never thought it probable that the words 'descended of honest parents,' referred to the question of legitimate birth; and we know of nothing else to hang this decision on."

Of this he says:

We wish our brother had stated what he thinks the words "descended of honest parents" do refer to, for upon this provision of the Charges of a Freemason, as given in the constitutions of 1723, this decision hangs. When it is recalled that the word "*honest* comes to us, through "*honestus*," from the Latin word "*honor*," honor, we are at a loss to understand how illegitimate children can be said to be "descended of honest parents."

We have thought that the expression was something of a glittering generally, *i. e.*, that it must have meant descended from families of the generally reputable class, and did not reflect the perhaps more obvious view which he takes, for the reason that at that nascent period of Masonry, the escutcheons of royalty and the nobility, a class which the fraternity courted to a considerable extent, were so often marked with the bar sinister, without affecting their standing in the community, that such use of the expression was unlikely.

We quoted to criticize, a decision that "No lodge can pass a resolution instructing the representative of the lodge to grand lodge to cast his representative vote for any particular candidate. The representative of a lodge in the matter of annual elections is what his name implies, a representative of the absent past masters," etc.

Whereat we said:

"Just how the name 'representative of a lodge' implies that he is only the mouthpiece of the absent past masters we presume we shall never know. We presume it is somehow wrapped up in the awful sanctities of the Ahiman Rezon, whose awe-inspiring title always makes us shiver at the thought of questioning its mysteries."

We said, moreover, that we were at loss, from the language used, to know whither the inhibition extended to all subjects, and went off at half-cock, as Brother LAMBERTON shows, to discuss the general proposition that a lodge has the right to instruct its representatives. He says:

We must confess that we, too, "are at a loss" to know what clearer language could be used to express just what was intended. The matter for decision was as to the right to instruct upon the single point of voting for grand officers at the annual election. For the benefit of our brother we quote from the Ahiman Rezon, whose title seems to move him strangely, the following:

"Art. IX. Sec. 17. On all questions before the grand lodge, when a vote by lodges is requested by the representatives of five lodges, and in the election of the grand officers, each representative shall be entitled to cast one vote for each member of his lodge who is a member of the grand lodge, and who is not present.

"Sec. 18. A lodge when duly assembled may, by vote of a majority of the members present, instruct its master, wardens, and representative, on any subject to be considered in the grand lodge, and such instructions, recorded on the minutes of the lodge, shall be binding upon such officers and representative, except that any past master may direct the representative to vote specially for him.

We are glad to know that Pennsylvania agrees to the general principle that a lodge has a right to instruct its representatives, and it is a crumb of comfort to know that our presumption that the mystery was wrapped up in the sanctities of the Ahiman Rezon was correct. Our brother will understand how much easier it is for one whose habit of thought has been formed under the influence of the constitutions of 1723 (and the regulations thereunto annexed,) which define the grand lodge as consisting of the masters and wardens of all the regular particular lodges on record, in which the past masters have no weight as a class, to go wide of the mark when dealing in the dark with the conditions disclosed by his quotations from the Ahiman Rezon.

We did the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania injustice, too, in jumping to the conclusion that it possibly did not claim for itself and exercise the power to wholly undo, on appeal, any wrong done by a lodge, a condition of affairs which exists in one or two jurisdictions in the United States.

In the case by which we were misled, he explains that the point upon which our criticism was made was not properly before the committee for decision, and says:

If Brother Robbins were not a layman, he would realize the danger of doing injustice in passing upon questions not properly before one for decision. We are sure that in Masonry, as in civil life, the regular, orderly method of proceeding is the best. Further, for the benefit of our brother, we may say that hardly a year goes by without application to the grand lodge for the remission or reduction of penalties imposed by lodges on their members; that these applications have always been acted upon by the grand lodge, sometimes granted and sometimes refused; but the power of the grand lodge in the premises has never, so far as we are informed, been questioned.

There are many things in this very able and judicial-minded report which we should be glad to take up for the benefit of our readers, but we have already been beguiled into using time that we haven't got.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1904.

29TH ANNUAL. CHARLOTTETOWN. JUNE 24.

The frontispiece of this volume is a standing portrait of Grand Master BENJAMIN ROGERS, Sr., in full regalia.

Eight past grand masters and the representatives of twenty-five jurisdictions graced the insular court, the envoy from Illinois, WILLIAM H. AITKEN, being one of the diplomatic corps.

Grand Master ROGERS referred with gratitude to the fact that the official chain of the grand lodge remained unbroken, but the hand of the Reaper had fallen with unusual weight among the past masters, of whose number JAMES MUIRHEAD, JAMES R. DAVISON, BENJAMIN CHAMPION, DANIEL ROSS and ARTHUR MCEWEN had been taken.

The grand master reports a generally prosperous condition of the craft throughout the jurisdiction, all of whose lodges save one he had visited.

The grand lecturer reported a fair degree of progress in disseminating the work, but they were handicapped by the fact that neither he nor any one else was quite sure of having all of the ritual.

The routine business of the grand lodge was well dispatched, but apart from the chartering of one new lodge and selecting Souris as the next place of meeting, were of only local interest.

BENJAMIN ROGERS, Sr., of Charlottetown, grand master; NEIL MACKELVIE, Summerside, grand secretary, were re-elected.

There is no report on correspondence.

QUEBEC, 1904.

34TH ANNUAL. MONTREAL. JANUARY 27.

This volume opens with a fine half-tone standing portrait of Grand Master JOHN B. TRESIDDER, in full regalia.

Six past grand masters and the representatives of thirty jurisdictions were present, among the latter the envoy from Illinois, E. J. J. ROTHWELL, of Montreal.

The necrology of the year includes the names of MATTHEW BURNIE, past grand junior warden; THOMAS RYAN, past grand registrar; Rev. H. J. PETRY, past district grand chaplain; C. R. T. GARRIOCH, past district deputy grand master, and Past Masters D. ANDERSON, JOHN ALEXANDER, E. B. GUSTIN, CHARLES MARSHALL, THOS. SOUNE, LASTIN SNYDER, A. G. ISAACSON and J. T. LESUEUR.

A notable event of the year was the centennial celebration of Golden Rule Lodge No. 5, at Stanstead, the public side of which seems to have been participated in by nearly the whole population of Stanstead and the neighboring villages of Rock Island and Derby Line, the latter just over the border in Vermont. Over eight hundred Masons were in the procession:

Referring to his refusal to grant a dispensation for a new lodge, the grand master says:

I also declined an application made through grand secretary of New York for waiver of jurisdiction over a resident of this province in favor of a lodge across the border owing to the lodge near the applicant's residence having recently rejected him and who were not inclined to agree to a waiver.

It would be interesting to know how long, if at all before this, the doctrine has obtained in Quebec, that the grand master shares with the lodges their territorial and personal jurisdiction. We would also be pleased if Brother CHAMBERS will inform us whether in the case of trespass on the jurisdictional rights of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, the order of the grand master to the Quebec lodge to delete the name of the brother from their register of membership was held to deprive him of his Masonic rights.

The grand master thus reports the only decision he records:

During the year I was asked for a ruling as to whether or not nonpayment of dues was to be treated as a Masonic offence, and if suspension followed, whether a new ballot for reinstatement would be necessary, and also if the brother so suspended would be required to pay lodge dues during the interim.

After giving the matter careful thought and consulting authorities, I gave the following ruling: "That it was not a Masonic offence, and would not require a ballot for reinstatement, that the moment the brother paid the amount owing at the time of his suspension, he became by that act a member in good standing, and that in view of the fact that his lodge was not required to pay grand lodge dues for a suspended brother and that he was not in the enjoyment of any Masonic privileges during his suspension, he should not be required to pay dues during such time."

This is interesting, apart from its manifest equity and good sense, as disclosing the fact that in a jurisdiction thirty-three years old the questions involved should not be specifically covered by enactments.

In Illinois no dues accrue during suspension, but we regret to say that the Illinois law declares the non-payment of dues (except for good cause) to be "an infraction of Masonic law and a violation of a Masonic covenant," which we do not believe to be true; and that hence a law based thereon, which deprives a Mason of rights for which he has paid an adequate equivalent in fees, because he does not choose to pay an additional sum for lodge privileges is unjust and unmasonic.

What most grand masters euphemistically call attending divine service, Grand Master TRESIDDER with refreshing *naivete* calls "Church Parades," under which heading he says:

Church parades have been frequent during the year, and, as a rule, well attended; this latter was notably the case in this city on Sunday, the 27th December last, the anniversary of our Patron Saint, St. John the Evangelist, when upwards of one thousand brethren marched in line from the Masonic Temple to Christ Church Cathedral, where a beautiful and specially prepared form of service was rendered; the sermon on this occasion, which was a very impressive one, being delivered by our much esteemed grand chaplain, Wor. Bro. Rev. J. H. Jekill. His Grace Archbishop Bond and eight or nine other clergymen, all members of our order, being present and taking part in the ceremony. The offering, which was a very liberal one, was devoted to the permanent benevolent fund of grand lodge.

He thinks these joint advertisements have an excellent effect on the fraternity and should be encouraged; and here we differ.

The report of the grand secretary (WILL H. WHYTE) shows this to have been a record year in all the things which indicate a healthy prosperity. Of the permanent benevolent funds he says:

I am pleased to report that every lodge save one has contributed to the permanent benevolent fund, and we can confidently expect that in a few years Masonic beds in hospitals, assistance to aged and decrepit brethren and the education of orphan children of departed brethren will prove to everyone that we are not unmindful of our obligations. There has been some little misunderstanding over this fund in a few quarters, but in accompanying the M. W. the grand master in his visits we endeavored to explain the many reasons for this fund and the help it would be in the future as soon as the income enabled it to be availed of. I also have had considerable correspondence on this subject and am also pleased to report how unanimously the various lodges have responded.

The grand lodge concurred in the following recommendations of the committee on foreign relations:

1. That fraternal recognition be extended to the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica.

2. That the request of the Grand Lodge of Western Australia for recognition and an exchange of representatives be granted by this grand lodge.

3. That the applications of the Grand Orients of Hayti, Lusitano and Brazil for a renewal of the exchange of representatives be held over for further inquiry.

The committee thus refer to the Grand Lodge of Western Australia, and therein reflect what we think is the universal consensus as to the untenable position of the Grand Lodge of Scotland:

Its rights are only apparently questioned by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, which continues, despite the protests of the new grand lodge, to charter new lodges within its territory, on the very untenable ground that it was not sufficient that a majority of all the lodges in the jurisdiction should have united in its formation, but that it was necessary that a majority of the lodges under each separate jurisdiction should have agreed to the proposal.

In his remarks on Costa Rica, the chairman says that "careful examination shows that the grand lodge constitution has been framed with a due regard to the original plan and the ancient landmarks and practices of the fraternity."

Some things seem to have escaped his observation which caught the eye of Brother DRUMMOND, which in the judgment of that very conservative authority, violated the original plan, reversed the practices and repudiated the landmarks. After pointing out how the Costa Rican code practically annuls the voting power in grand lodge of the master and wardens (who with the grand master at their head *are* the grand lodge according to the original plan,) Brother DRUMMOND says:

We regret that the old usage is departed from. The master and wardens have so long been the representatives of the lodge that we regret that the new grand lodge should, *without so far as we know a single precedent,* introduce this innovation.

We have italicized a few words to emphasize the departure from the practices of Freemasonry both ancient and modern.

Brother DRUMMOND's examination disclosed something more. He says:

Another thing is greatly to be regretted. The code not only does not recognize the ancient landmarks, but really repudiates them. The usages and customs of the craft are "subject always to the limits imposed by this constitution and to the special requirements of this jurisdiction as expressed in its laws." The conservative grand lodges in the United States will hesitate to recognize this grand lodge if it persists in maintaining this doctrine."

The committee on address thus report on the grand master's ruling touching non-payment of dues, and their report was adopted:

The members of your committee are pleased to notice the ruling of the M. W. the grand master as to the signification of "Suspension for non-payment of dues." It is true that article 240 of the constitution seems to allow lodges to treat such non-payment as "a Masonic offence," but certainly, unless specially so constituted, a default to pay, though punishable, should not be termed an "offence," in the light of a crime against Masonry.

The effect of this was modified by an amendment of the written law, the following being offered to take the place of the section of the constitution governing the matter:

"Any brother (able to fulfill his obligation in that respect) who shall neglect or refuse to pay his lodge dues when called upon for such payment shall be liable to suspension by the lodge, as provided for in section 241, but if so suspended he shall be immediately restored by the lodge, without ballot, on payment of all arrears owing at the time of his suspension. No lodge shall carry a member on its books more than two years in arrears of dues without taking action thereon."

This was amended by the addition of the following, and the whole then adopted:

"Nevertheless, any lodge may provide by its by-laws that such suspended brother can only be restored upon a two-thirds open vote of the members present at a regular meeting.—Carried.

An appropriation of $350 was made towards the erection of a monument to Past Grand Master JOHN HAMILTON GRAHAM, who piloted the grand lodge through the first stormy years of its existence.

JOHN B. TRESIDDER, grand master, and WILL. H. WHYTE, grand secretary, both of Montreal, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (108 pp.) is from the practiced hand of Past Grand Master E. T. D. CHAMBERS, and is up to its customary mark of ability and courtesy. We regret that the Illinois proceedings failed to find a place in his review.

SCOTLAND.

168TH ANUAL. EDINBURGH. NOVEMBER 30.

Our last notice of the proceedings of this grand lodge was of the quarterly communication of May 3, 1903, and of the minutes of the grand committee down to July 27.

At the quarterly communication of August 6, 1903, J. D. DALRYMPLE, of Woodhead, substitute grand master, presided, and announced the continued illness of the grand Master Mason, Sir JAMES HOZIER, but that he was very much better, and looked forward to early restoration to health.

The representative of Illinois, W. Bro. MILES MCINNES, of Dumfries, grand director of ceremonies, was at his post, as he was also at all the communications during the year.

Five charters were granted, four of which were for lodges in Transvaal, and one at Blantyre, British Central Africa.

At a meeting of the grand committee held September 17, 1903, the resignation of Lord NORTHCOTE, grand master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, was read, and it was agreed that the lodges in India be asked to recommend a brother for appointment as his successor.

The master of Lodge Eastern Scotia No. 923, at Kowloon, China, was granted a power of dispensation, to shorten the interval between degrees in emergent cases to not less than one week instead of two weeks.

Pending a motion to adopt a submitted sketch of a proposed Master Mason diploma of grand lodge, an amendment that the sketch be not adopted inasmuch as it did not contain the figure of St. Andrew, was beaten by a vote of 13 to 6, and the original motion carried.

Lord SALTOUN, presiding, suggested that in view of the regrettable fact that Grand Master HOZIER had decided that he could not accept a nomination for another year, the committee should nominate the Hon. CHARLES MANLE RAMSAY as his successor, which was agreed to with acclamation.

At the grand committee meeting of October 22, 1903, Grand Master HOZIER was sufficiently restored to preside.

The minutes of more than local interest are those of the foreign and colonial (sub) committee relating to Western Australia, Queensland and New Zealand.

Touching the first-named jurisdiction it seems that a *modus vivendi* had been reached whereby without recognition fraternal intercourse was maintained between the members of the Scottish lodges and the brethren of the obedience of the Grand Lodge of Western Australia, which continued until the Grand Lodge of Scotland chartered new lodges in the jurisdiction, when, as will be seen by the following, the natural result followed:

Overtures passed between the district grand master and the representatives of the so-called grand lodge, with a view to an amicable arrangement. The district grand master, at the quarterly communication of the district grand lodge, in August last, recommended it to recommend the Grand Lodge of Scotland to recognize the so-called Grand Lodge of Western Australia, on condition of its withdrawing its resolution, and recognizing the new lodges recently chartered by the Grand Lodge of Scotland; but the district grand master's proposal was rejected by a majority of 68 votes to 16, and the strongest expressions of loyalty, on the part of Scottish brethren to the Grand Lodge of Scotland, were passed, and it very strongly urged grand lodge to adhere to its resolution not to recognize the so-called Grand Lodge of Western Australia.

We find no report of further negotiations in the proceedings of the grand lodge or the minutes of the grand committee, but we regret to find

that a new lodge was chartered in Western Australia as late as May, 1904, by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, which gives no promise of near agreement.

Referring to Queensland, the committee had under consideration a request received by the grand secretary from certain leading members of the District Grand Lodge (Scottish) of Queensland, for a commission "to visit the colony and inquire into disputes and misunderstandings and disagreements which had arisen between the district grand master and certain of the members of the district grand lodge," which we presume to be the foreshadowings of the birth of an independent grand lodge. At all events we find the following in the minutes of the foreign and colonial committee of July 21, 1904:

Queensland.—A letter was submitted from Bro. Charles H. Harley, Brisbane, Queensland, professing to act as secretary of a pretended body designating itself "The Grand Lodge of Queensland."

A communication was read from the district grand master of Queensland, intimating that the following brethren, viz:—A. M. Hertzberg, P. M. No. 842; E. E. Denny Day, P. M. No. 842; James Hipwood, P. M. No. 805; James H. Henzell, P. M. No. 805; H. G. Skyrme, P. M. No. 680; John Lang, P. M. No. 435; W. Lewis, master No. 504; Robert Lee Bryce, P. M. No. 455, and P. D. G. secretary; W. J. Smont, M. M. No. 897; Evan Reis, M. M. No. 897; C. R. Miles, M. M. No. 897; F. Watts, M. M. No. 897—had been suspended by him. The committee recommend grand lodge to approve of and confirm the suspensions, during the pleasure of grand lodge, with the exception of that of Bro. Robert Lee Bryce, past district grand secretary, and while continuing the suspension as against him, in respect that serious and additional charges had been brought against him, the committee recommend that he be cited to appear before grand committee, either personally or by mandatory, at Edinburgh on the 24th day of November, 1904, to answer these charges and to show cause why he should not be expelled from Masonry.

Representations having been made to grand lodge that certain brethren in Queensland had seceded from their lodges, and had carried away the charters, books, jewels, papers, clothing, and paraphernalia of their respective lodges, the committee recommend grand committee to authorize the district grand master of Queensland to institute at the proper instance, actions in the civil courts of Queensland, and to carry them to a conclusion, whereby the charters and other articles, the property of lodges there, may be recovered, and that grand lodge undertakes to bear the expense incurred in such actions, and to pay any expenses for which the pursuers in these actions may be found liable.

The committee had under consideration correspondence which had passed between the Scottish and New Zealand Masonic authorities, which we infer proved to be fruitful, as we find the following in the minutes of the committee for July 21, 1904:

New Zealand.—Communications were submitted to the meeting from the three district grand masters of New Zealand, containing observations and suggestions in reference to the adjustment of the articles of recognition of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand by the Grand Lodge of Scot-

land. The articles of recognition were adjusted, and the committee recommend grand committee to authorize grand secretary to communicate them to the Grand Lodge of New Zealand.

The minutes of this last named meeting foreshadow the appointment, on the recommendation of the lodges in India, of Lord LAMINGTON, the governor of Bombay, as grand master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India.

The quarterly communication of November 5, 1903, at which Grand Master HOZIER presided, was largely given to the consideration of the effect of the Licensing (Scotland) Act of 1903, prescribing the conditions on which exciseable liquor may be sold, upon Masonic lodges. It was the opinon of eminent legal counsel consulted that it would be necessary that lodges should register as clubs (or—and this was not suggested—cease to look upon the wine when it is red).

The provincial grand master of the Western Province of Cape Colony (JOHN ANDREWS) was welcomed as a visitor; Lord NORTHCOTE was made an honorary member of the grand lodge, and the officers for the ensuing year were nominated.

The annual communication was held November 30, 1903, The Hon. JAMES HOZIER, M. P., on the throne.

Four lodges were chartered, one in Western Australia and four in South Africa.

The election was "a short horse, soon curried:"

The grand master declared the elective offices vacant, and in accordance with the unanimous resolution of grand lodge of 5th of November moved that The Honourable Charles Maule Ramsay be elected grand master mason for the ensuing year, and that the other office-bearers as recommended by grand lodge be elected.

This was carried unanimously and with acclamation.

The grand master having been installed and proclaimed, appointed J. D. G. DALRYMPLE grand master depute, and Col. R. KING STEWART substitute grand master, whom, with the other office-bearers he then proceeded to install.

The grand lodge closed and about 370 brethren with the grand master at their head proceeded to celebrate the Festival of St. Andrew, which proved to be an unlimited banquet served by a "limited" firm whose style tells a tale of two cities, followed by lots of good speaking, good singing and good fellowship, until "about ten o'clock," when the proceedings were terminated with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and the National Anthem.

At the December (24th) meeting of the grand committee, the grand master depute, presiding announced the death of Sir MICHAEL SHAW-

Stewart, who was grand master mason from 1873 to 1881, and of whom he says:

It would be difficult to overestimate the services Sir Michael rendered to the grand lodge at a very critical and trying period of its history, and no one but a man of exceptional force of character could have contended —and contended successfully—with the difficulties in which the grand lodge at that time was plunged.

For eight years he presided over the deliberations of grand lodge with eminent ability and dignity, and with, occasionally, a quaint humour all his own.

I never knew anyone who had a higher view of the importance and value of Freemasonry than Sir Michael, and there never was a more devoted craftsman. Apart from his services to grand lodge he, for a period of nearly half a century, efficiently discharged the duties of provincial grand master of Renfrewshire West, an office which had been held by his father before him, and in which he was succeeded by his son, the present distinguished and worthy head of the Ardgowan family, Sir Hugh Shaw-Stewart.

We are glad to have in our possession as a souvenir of our first appointment as representative of the Grand Lodge of Scotland near the Grand Lodge of Illinois, a commission bearing the autograph of the deceased.

At the quarterly communication of February 4, 1904, our representative, who has been promoted to the office of grand Bible-bearer, was present. Grand Master Ramsey presided. Referring to the death of Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart, he said it was only a short time since grand lodge had offered him their congratulations on having attained the occasion of his golden wedding, and moved an expression of condolence with the bereaved family, which was carried unanimously.

Receipt of the Illinois proceedings was acknowledged with thanks.

Distinguished visitors were the Rev. Andrew Chisholm, deputy grand master of Manitoba; H. F. Pistorius, district grand master, and James Owen James, district grand bard of the Transvaal.

Six lodges were chartered, including one in the Transvaal, one in Cape Colony, one at Malta, and one in North Queensland; and a new district grand lodge (North Queensland) was established.

The work of revising the constitution and laws of the grand lodge which had occupied the attention of the grand committee for a long time was reported to the grand lodge at a special communication held April 14, 1904, and adopted. The grand master (C. M. Ramsay) presided.

Under the code as adopted, the charter of a lodge must be present at every meeting, "in view of and open for the inspection of the brethren;" the minimum fee for the degrees is three pounds three shillings, which shall entitle him to receive the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft

(including the mark), and Master Mason (including registration and diploma), all payable at initiation, and before receiving the mark two shillings and six-pence for registration and diploma. The rule covering petitions, ballot, etc., is as follows:

No candidate for initiation into Freemasonry, or affiliation to a lodge, shall be admitted a member thereof until he produces an application stating his name, age, profession, residence, and a declaration that he has never been refused by any other lodge, or if so, when and where. Such application shall be subscribed by two Master Masons of the lodge in good standing, the character and qualifications of the applicant fully inquired into, and his fees paid, when, if the brethren express themselves satisfied by ballot in open lodge, he may be admitted. Three blackballs shall exclude a candidate. Lodges in the colonies and in foreign parts may enact that two blackballs shall exclude. None but Master Masons of the lodge, in good standing, shall be entitled to vote."

It will be seen by the following that "work by courtesy" is permitted:

A brother about to be passed or raised must, previous to the ceremonial, if not already a member of the lodge officiating, be affiliated as a member in the degree preceeding that to be conferred. But it shall be competent for a lodge under the Scottish constitution as a favour, without affiliation, and always in conformity with rule 162, to pass or raise a member of a Scottish-holding lodge, at the request of the master and wardens thereof; and this shall have the same effect as if the said member had been passed or raised in the lodge requesting the favour.

The rule covering contributions (dues) distinctly admits that they are levied for the enjoyment of lodge privileges and not for the enjoyment of the general rights of Masonry, Apprentices and Fellow Crafts being "excepted as having neither voice nor vote."

At the quarterly communication of May 5, 1904, the grand master depute, J. D. G. Dalrymple, presided.

Among the apologies for absence was one from the representative from Illinois.

The following minutes precede the taking up of business matters:

The acting grand master said that before proceeding to the business on the billet, he was sure it would be the unanimous feeling of the members of grand lodge, that they should express to the grand master their deep and sincere sympathy with him in the bereavement he has sustained by the death of his mother, the Countess Dowager of Dalhousie.

The proposal was seconded by Bro. Lieut-Colonel John Campbell, acting substitute grand master, and unanimously agreed to, and grand secretary was instructed to forward an excerpt of the minute to the most worshipful the grand master.

On petition of the lodges in Hong Kong, "The District Grand Lodge of Hong Kong and South China was authorized, with Bro. Dr. Gregory Paul Jordan as district grand master, the same to be erected and Brother Jordan installed by the district grand master of the English district grand lodge at Hong Kong, Sir C. P. Chater.

Of the six new lodges chartered, one is located in North Queensland, one in Western Australia, two in the Transvaal, and one in Natal.

A rule was adopted that no more than seven candidates shall have any degree (except the mark) conferred upon them at one meeting.

At a meeting of the grand committee held July 21, 1904, the substitute grand master, R. KING STEWART, in the chair, announced a second sad bereavement of the grand master in the death of his wife. The sympathy expressed for him in this multiplication of sorrows will strike an answering chord in the hearts of craftsmen on this side of the sea that divides and unites us.

The address of the grand master, The Rt. Hon. CHARLES M. RAMSAY, and the grand secretary, DAVID REID, is Freemason's Hall, Edinburgh.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1904.

20TH ANNUAL. ADELAIDE. APRIL 20.

The twenty jurisdictions represented at the half-yearly communication of October 21, 1903, did not include Illinois. THE RT. HON. SIR SAMUEL JAMES WAY, grand master, presided.

He announced the death of Bro. M. SALOM, past senior grand warden, who had served the craft faithfully for thirty-five years. His rank was acquired in the district grand lodge.

Touching the centennial celebrations:

Unfortunately he was unable to be present at the centennial celebration, held in Sydney, on July 20. He considered this an historic event of great interest to all Freemasons of Australia. He had instructed the grand secretary to represent this grand lodge. He had been informed that the ceremony was a great success. Brethren from all parts of the states attended, and very great enthusiasm was shown. The grand lodge of New South Wales have issued a very compact volume of the proceedings, being as complete a history of Freemasonry in Australia, from the years 1803 to 1903, as it is possible to compile. This valuable addition to Masonic literature is deposited in the grand lodge library.

Ill health and other circumstances compelled the grand treasurer (PHILIP SAUSOM) to retire from the position he had held for many years. His successor, Past Senior Grand Warden R. MCMICHEN, was elected at this communication. The grand master says of Brother SAUSOM that he had given of his best to the craft in all the offices he had held, especially as deputy grand master he had shown great zeal and ability.

At the annual communication the grand master presided. Twenty-six

grand jurisdictions were represented in the diplomatic corps, Illinois by Past Senior Grand Warden J. T. McLean.

We regret to learn of the illness of Grand Secretary Cunningham, necessitating his absence. The grand master thus refers to it:

The M. W. grand master, in apologizing for the absence of the V. W. grand secretary, stated this was the first time he had been absent from grand lodge. His assiduous attention to his duties had undermined his health. It was necessary he should have a well-earned holiday. He had therefore been granted three months' leave of absence. A bonus had been granted to enable him to take a trip to New Zealand. He trusted that he would shortly return in perfect health, and be able to serve grand lodge for many more happy years.

The grand lodge provided for an exchange of representatives with the Grand Lodges of Missouri, Virginia, Brazil and Costa Rica. We can only presume that the regularity of the two last named bodies was canvassed in the board of general purposes, from which source the recommendation for such an exchange came, although the report is silent as to their origin and composition.

The grand inspector of lodges reports that the lodge of instruction is not attended nearly as well as it should be.

At the half-yearly communication the board of general purposes reported that His Excellency Sir George R. LeHunte, was, upon his arrival, to assume the government of the state, presented with an address of welcome by the grand master and grand officers representing the craft. The governor, who is a member of the craft in making acknowledgment expressed his great admiration for Freemasonry. It now appears that he thinks enough of it to be willing to work in a subordinate position. At the annual communication, he being present, the grand master accorded him a hearty welcome, saying:

As the representative of His Most Gracious Majesty the King in South Australia, he had endeared himself to, and was greatly respected and esteemed by all classes of society; we who could claim a stronger tie had learned to love and respect him as a man and a brother. His Excellency had first made his acquaintance with freemasonry in the West Indies, and in that district grand lodge had held office. He was now a working member of this jurisdiction, occupying the position of senior warden of Lodge St. Alban. He would ask the members of grand lodge to give His Excellency a loyal and fraternal welcome; this was accordingly done by an enthusiastic outburst of applause from the brethren.

Bro. His Excellency Sir George R. LeHunte acknowledged the compliment.

The grand master, Samuel J. Way (lieutenant-governor and chief justice of South Australia, chancellor of the University of Adelaide,) was re-elected, and Eustace Beardoe Grundy (proposed by the deputy grand master, T. J. C. Hantke as his successor) was elected deputy grand master. J. H. Cunningham remains grand secretary. The address of the grand officers is Freemasons' Hall, Flinders street, Adelaide.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1903.

127TH ANNUAL. CHARLESTON. DECEMBER 8.

The South Carolina volume is richly embellished, containing successful half-tone portraits of Grand Master JOHN R. BELLINGER (whose apt and fluent speech and charming manner quite captivated the members of our grand lodge on the occasion of his visit four years ago); WALTER M. WHITEHEAD, the retiring grand master, and Grand Secretary CHARLES INGLESBY, whose silvery hair and white moustache recall to us the flight of years since he sent us, at our solicitation, the photograph which we keep among our most prized possessions.

Four past grand masters and the representatives of twenty-nine jurisdictions were present, the envoy from Illinois, JOHN F. FICKEN, among them.

After an eloquent exordium, Grand Master WHITEHEAAD announced the untimely death of WILLIAM K. JAY, junior grand deacon, who, at the noon of life, was assassinated at his home under circumstances peculiarly shocking; and of Past Grand Masters ANDREW HUTCHISON WHITE and WILLIAM TULLY BRANCH, aged sixty and fifty-eight respectively. Both were prominent citizens and both greatly beloved by the fraternity.

Fifteen decisions are reported, a portion of which we copy:

1. May an Entered Apprentice apply for admission by examination at the door of a lodge? I ruled that he could not.

3. Can a lodge ballot for more than one candidate at a time and if no blackball appear, declare all elected? No, the ballot must be spread separately for each candidate, the W. M. declaring the result in each and every case.

6. Is it not requisite under the regulation in regard to examination in open lodge that the newly made M. M. should stand an examination on the third degree just as he is examined as to his proficiency in the preceding degrees? There is no such rule. Paragraph 2 of section 103 of the code prescribes only that no candidate can receive a higher decree, unless he is, before receiving it, unanimously elected, nor until by open examination in the lodge he shall have exhibited suitable proficiency. There is no degree higher than the Master's degree, therefore no examination is necessary and none contemplated by the law. The proper kind of candidate will inform himself for his own benefit and instruction.

7. A man was born and reared in South Carolina, but for years, in following his occupation he traveled through Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. He has never resided twelve months in any one place. Can the lodge entertain his petition? I ruled that it could not.

13. When an officer has been duly elected, will the objection of a member stay the proceedings and prevent the installing officer from pro-

ceeding with the ceremony? I answered yes, otherwise there would be no meaning in the formula: "If any of you has any objection to urge why he should not be installed, you will make it known now." This question implies the right of any member to object and necessarily the objection would stay any further proceedings, but the objector must prefer charges against the officer, and, in my judgment, the officer so challenged would have the Masonic right to demand that charges should be preferred.

14. Can a member of a lodge in this jurisdiction, who has previously served as warden and master in a foreign jurisdiction be elected W. M. without having served as warden in this state? I answered yes. Article 6 of the constitution reads: "Any past master who removes into this from any other jurisdiction shall on his becoming affiliated with a lodge herein, be entitled to all the rights and privileges of a past master in the said lodge.

15. Can a rented hall be dedicated according to our ritual? No, the hall must be the property of the lodge in order to be consecrated and dedicated Masonically.

Number 1 involves a question new to us. We think it was answered correctly, but where the brother is *known* to be an Entered Aprentice we know of no reason why he should not be permitted to sit in a lodge other than his own while it is open on that degree. That No. 3 is correctly decided should go without saying; we note it here, as we have where the same question has arisen in other jurisdictions, as showing the extent to which the notion of a collective ballot has spread. The statement in No. 6 that no such examination is contemplated under the law is susceptible of a wider application of the term law than any merely local regulation. When one is made a Master Mason he possesses the same general rights as does any other brother, and we question the authority of his equals, individually or collectively, to impose upon him the conditions as to when or how, or to what extent, he shall study the ritual. If he fails to master it sufficiently he has to suffer the limitations which his want of knowledge entails. No. 7 was disapproved by the jurisprudence committee on the ground that the residence of twelve months which is required means twelve months in the state, and that having once had a residence therein he did not lose it by temporary absence in the pursuit of his ordinary occupation or business. No. 12 we think is correctly answered, and that in the absence of any prescribed course of procedure the only remedy open to the officer objected to would be the one indicated. No. 14 is answered by reference to the written law, but in the absence of such we think the the answer should be the same. No. 15 was approved, modified by adding "when the occupation is merely temporary," and we think we would go no further than that in approval.

Relative to the Order of the Eastern Star the grand master says:

In March last I received a communication from a member of one of the constituent lodges asking what steps were necessary and how to proceed to establish a chapter or lodge of Eastern Star Masons. I replied that

it was impossible for me to give any information in regard to this order since the M. W. Grand Lodge of South Carolina had no knowledge of its existence nor did it exercise any control over its officers or members in this jurisdiction. The order seems to flourish in some states and is regarded as a valuable aid in bringing together the wives and daughters of Masons in some sort of social intercourse, and I am told in a relation also which enables them to become known to Master Masons in times of distress or peril. If this is the case, it might be considered a valuable adjunct to our institution. Still it is no part of Ancient Craft Masonry, and we have no cognizance of its purposes, aims, or ritual.

The grand lodge followed the committee on address in approving these remarks.

The grand master favored the adoption of the following amendment which came over from last year under the rule:

Amend article III of the constitution by adding thereto the following:

"Provided, That the grand master, deputy grand master and senior grand warden shall constitute a board to whom all applications for a modification of this article shall be referred, and upon the approval of a majority of said board, the grand master shall grant his dispensation to receive such candidates as in their judgment can literally comply with all the requirements of the ritual; the right of dispensation being restricted to such cases."

As will be seen by the language this refers to the question of physical fitness, and with its purpose to relax the iron-clad interpretation unwarrantably given to the landmark by the South Carolina regulations (which we presume is a legacy from the predominating influence of the "Ancient" or schismatic element in the early history of the jurisdiction—we are in full sympathy, believing as we do that the Illinois regulation interpreting the charge as the grand master does in the following to be correct:

The only objection that has been urged against its adoption, other than a sentimental one, is that it violates one of the landmarks, and therefore, that it is not in the power of any men or body of men to make such change. As I explained in my last address to this grand body, I cannot take this view of the matter. In the "Ancient Charges" we find the following as to physical requirements:

"No master should take an apprentice . . . unless he be a perfect youth, having no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of learing the art, of serving his master's Lord, and of being made a brother and then a fellowcraft in due time."

It has been observed, and with much truth, that "those who insist upon absolute physical perfection in a candidate base their contention upon that part of the above quotation that required him "to be a perfect youth, having no maim or defect in his body," but ignore, probably through lack of information, the qualifying words that immediately follow, viz.: *that may render him incapable of learning the art, of serving his master's Lord, and of being made a brother and then a fellowcraft in due time.*"

The grand lodge had a field day over it when it came up for action. After a long and lively discussion it was lost by a vote 242 ayes to 197 nays, a two-thirds majority being necessary to carry it.

We do not regret its defeat in the form in which it was proposed, because it was open to a serious objection which the grand master did not mention, and we presume no one else did. It questioned the legitimacy of its own object by providing for a dispensation in the cases whereto it was applicable. There is no occasion for a dispensation for whatever is lawful; but a dispensation may be worse than merely superfluous. Whatever is conceded to be landmark is beyond reach of dispensation, because the obligation of the grand master—the dispenser—to obey the prescriptions of a landmark is just as great and as irrevocable as that of any and all other members of the fraternity. To provide for a dispensation to set aside a law is a confession that what stands in the way of action without it, really is law. Here the obstacle is not the law and ought not to be treated as law. It is simply the erroneous interpretation of the law. Not dispensation, but interpretation is the requisite, and this can be had without impairing the sanctions of the law itself. We know of no simpler or more effective way than it is accomplished in Illinois, where the section defining the qualifications of candidates closes thus—

* * * And possessing no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of conforming *literally* to what the several degrees respectively require of him.

The question will come up again next year in the following form:

Strike out article III and insert in lieu thereof, the following:

Article III. Every candidate for initiation in this jurisdiction, must be upright in body and not so deformed or dismembered as that he cannot literally comply with all the requirements of the ritual.

The committee on correspondence report on foreign relations (with grand lodge approval):

A letter couched in fraternal and courteous terms from the Grand Orient and Supreme Council of Brazil requests that we appoint as our representative one of their members.

While we appreciate the honor and reciprocate the fraternal feelings embodied in this letter, we advise non-compliance with the request, since this grand lodge has never exchanged representatives with "Grand Orients" or "Supreme Councils."

A very interesting copy of the procedings of the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica is laid before us. Accompanying it is a request addressed to the grand lodges which are not in fraternal relations with it that they acquaint that body with the reasons for not having taken final action on the petition for recognition.

As we declined last year to recognize and exchange representatives with this body, and as the reasons for this action still exist, we are compelled to occupy the same position now.

The same committee had the approval of the grand lodge in the following:

We learn from the review of foreign correspondence and from the grand master's address that our relations with other jurisdictions are of the most friendly and harmonious character, with one exception, the Grand Lodge of Washington.

The grand lodge holds views on the subject of exclusive territorial grand lodge jurisdiction and of the respect and consideration due from one grand lodge to others which are at variance with ours, and which, in our judgment, are calculated to disturb that peace and harmony which ought ever to prevail amongst Masons. M. W. Bro. W. H. Upton, who has charge of the foreign correspondence of that grand lodge, has seen fit to use his high office to advance his peculiar views on Negro Masonry and the like, and to be bitterly sarcastic and offensive to all who presume to differ with him on this subject. The Grand Lodge of Washington, with Brother Upton as its spokesman, stands alone in this matter among the grand lodges of the United States, and we should not insist upon closer fraternal relations until more temperate counsels prevail in that jurisdiction.

Outside of South Carolina, where alone the review of other grand lodges is itself reviewed by the committee on foreign corespondence, and sometimes—if we remember correctly—has been formally approved, or adopted, it is well known that the reviewer is in no sense the spokesman of his grand lodge. Upon several matters we hold convictions quite opposed to the opinons of a majority of our grand lodge, as reflected in the conduct of its business and as reflected in its laws.

Brother Upton is no more the spokesman of the Grand Lodge of Washington than was Brother Chadwick, holding diametrically opposite views on the subjects referred to.

For the reasons given below by the grand master the grand lodge followed his suggestion, and the returns appear in the volume under review:

About ten or twelve years ago, at the suggestion of the grand secretary, the grand lodge authorized the publishing of the returns of the subordinate lodges, showing the name of every Mason in the jurisdiction. It is a most valuable record for preservation in the archives of the grand lodge and makes a permanent register of all those connected with the institution at a given time. In case of the destruction of the original returns by fire, it will readily be seen of what inestimable worth this record would be. I have thought that it would be advisable that these returns be printed every five years as an appendix to the proceedings.

The grand lodge chartered three new lodges and continued three under dispensation; accepted an invitation from the Charleston lodges to a steamboat excursion and an oyster roast, a sort of wages received without any recorded murmuring; accepted a fine oil portrait of Past Grand Master Furman Divver; and in assisting Grand Master Whitehead to lay the corner-stone of the Globes Memorial Art Building, was opened on the first degree, as it was also when the grand officers were installed.

John R. Bellinger, of Bamberg, was elected grand master; Charles Inglesby, Charleston, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (180 pp.) is the twenty-seventh from the hand of Grand Secretary CHARLES INGLESBY, and is as full of interesting matter as an egg is full of meat.

Referring to a comment on the South Carolina practice of closing the grand lodge on the third degree and opening it on the first degree (both in "short form,") for the installation of grand officers, he assures the critic that he is quite mistaken in thinking the custom would soon be changed:

It has been the South Carolina way for more than a hundred years past. Our Ahiman Rezon explains that the grand lodge is opened in the first degree of Masonry, "so that all the craft may be permitted to be present."

Long practice enables Brother INGLESBY to say a great deal in a little space, so that he gives a very comprehensive epitome of the proceedings of our grand lodge for 1902 in less than four of his closely-printed pages. He thinks the wise and prudent warning words of Grand Master MOULTON relative to undue publicity of Masonic matters, should be well received and acted upon everywhere; that they apply in every jurisdiction. He concurs with the Illinois committee on jurisprudence in denying the right of the grand master to order the expulsion of a member found guilty and sentenced by his lodge to definite suspension.

His kind words of reference to the Illinois report on correspondence, merit our grateful acknowledgments.

SOUTH DAKOTA, 1903.

29TH ANNUAL. DEADWOOD. JUNE 9.

This volume has portraits of the retiring grand master, FRANK A. BROWN, and (on memorial tablets) of MELVIN R. YOUNGS, past grand master of Wisconsin, and honorary member of the Grand Lodge of South Dakota, and EDWARD G. BENKE, past grand treasurer. It is further embellished with a picture of the Masonic temple at Chamberlain.

An address of welcome was delivered immediately upon the opening by SOL. STARR, past grand master of Montana, whom we lost sight of in that jurisdiction years ago, and whom we are glad to meet again among the Black Hills.

Six past grand masters were present and twenty-six grand jurisdictions contributed to the diplomatic corps. Illinois was represented.

The grand master reported the death of EDWARD G. BENKE, aged fifty-four, who was buried with Masonic honors by the grand lodge.

In submitting his decisions the grand master said:

Since the adoption of the by-laws at the last session of the grand lodge decisions of grand masters lose much of their dignity and standing as a law of this jurisdiction. Formerly such a decision, approved by the grand lodge, had much the same force and effect of a formal law. Now, it governs *only* in the case wherein it is rendered and is no sure guide to follow in subsequent similar cases. This may be a wise provision, but it surely adds an element of uncertainty to the administration of our laws. Under it no grand master will feel bound by former approved decisions when they do not accord with his own interpretation.

In view of this fact it may hardly be worth while to encumber the records with a report of decisions rendered, as all of them have outlived their usefulness and in every instance it is wholly immaterial whether they are approved or not. They have already accomplished their work in the cases involved and this cannot be undone. If they are no guide for the future, then why permit them to consume the time and attention of the grand lodge.

We copy in part, numbering them for our convenience:

1. A profane who has removed from the jurisdiction of a lodge cannot petition that lodge for the degrees. From the day of such removal, the lodge has no jurisdiction, and therefore cannot waive jurisdiction in favor of a lodge into whose territorial sphere the candidate has removed. Such a candidate cannot apply for initiation until he has resided the statutory time within the jurisdiction of the lodge to which his application is made.

2. The fact that a man has been rejected by a Masonic lodge does not make him incompetent as a witness in a Masonic trial, though it might affect his credibility.

3. An atheist has no place in Masonry, and one who admits himself an atheist, should not be permitted to testify in a Masonic trial.

4. An Indian of full or part blood, if otherwise qualified, is eligible to receive the degrees of Masonry.

5. A proposed by-law of a lodge, fixing the fees for degrees at $40, and providing that a clergyman may receive the degrees for $25, is opposed to the spirit of the laws of this grand lodge and was therefore disapproved by the grand master.

6. A dispensation from the grand master is not necessary for a lodge to change its place of meeting to another hall in the same town.

7. On spreading the ballot on a candidate one blackball appeared and another ballot was ordered. The worshipful master, overeaching his power, refusing to a member present the right to vote on the second ballot, which appeared clear, and at a later meeting the candidate was initated. Held, that as the member who was unjustly deprived of his right to vote made no objection or remonstrance, the candidate now stands as a regularly initiated Entered Apprentice.

8. The tyler of a lodge has the right to vote on any question before the lodge, but he need not be called from his station to exercise that right unless he so desires. Voting is optional with him.

There are a good many heads into which it seems almost impossible to get the ideas so correctly stated in No. 1, without a surgical operation. The last half of No. 2 should have been left unsaid; the fact of rejection should not prejudice his credibility unless supplemented by the further fact that he was rejected for being a liar. The first statement of No. 3 is correct. When we get beyond that we think anyone who is a competent witness under the laws of the land should not be barred out in a Masonic trial. No. 4 is also true of any other race, or the South Dakotan regulations are sadly out of joint. Nos. 5 and 6 are in accord with Illinois law and our personal views, and we doubt not that No. 7 would pass muster in our grand lodge, and that No. 8 would is of recent demonstration.

All his decisions were approved, and what must have been still more gratifying to him, the by-laws were amended as follows:

Decision of grand master. A decision of the grand master is the highest official investigation of the law of this grand jurisdiction, and its approval by the grand lodge is a confirmation of such interpretation."

The law of objection as applicable to advancement was amended and now reads as follows:

Objection to the advancement of a brother. Any member of the lodge may object to the advancement of a brother. Such objection, with the reason therefor, must be stated to the worshipful master, who may entertain it or not at his discretion, or he may lay the objection before the lodge. If the objection is laid before the lodge by the worshipful master, and the same shall receive two votes in favor therefor, such objection shall be declared sustained, and the candidate shall not be entitled to advancement until the expiration of six months from the date of taking such vote.

The grand lodges of Costa Rica and Valle de Mexico were recognized on the recommendation of the committee on corespondence (Bro. SAMUEL A. BROWN) who submitted separate reports on each.

In his report on the latter, the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico figures —as it does in most of the reports seeking an excuse for its recognition— as the Good Little Boy, while the other alleged governing bodies there are the "bad kids." He says:

There has been much scandal raised about the heads of the Masons of Mexico, relative to the making of Masons out of women, and on account of holding lodge meetings without the presence of the Holy Scriptures, customs imported from the Grand Lodge of France. Brother Seamon of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico, who is recognized generally as being extremely well-informed on the subject of Mexican Masonry, declares that these irregular practices were never found to exist anywhere in the republic outside of the Grand Orient and Gran Dieta of Mexico, both of which bodies are now extinct. The Masons principally responsible for those things have been dead some years. *There are now no irregularities countenanced in Mexico.*

The italics are ours. We have discussed the Valley of Mexico grand lodge so fully elsewhere in this report that might be content to let this pass;

but since Brother Brown cites the authority of Brother Seamon, we beg to refer him to the report of the latter submitted to his grand lodge last October in which he says that Brother Young, of the Grand Lodge V.de M.—who is now managing the campaign for recognition by English-speaking grand lodges, urged Dr. Swayne, the master of a York lodge in Chihuahua, to persuade his lodge to give up its charter from the Grand Lodge Cosmos and accept one from Valle de Mexico, saying that "if the York lodges in Chihuahua and Parrel came into Valley of Mexico, the York lodges would be in control and they could easily drop *nearly all the Mexican Scottish lodges for non-compliance with the laws of the grand lodge,* thereby making the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico a York Rite grand lodge in fact." So it seems that the irregularities which do not exist are to be made pretext for freezing out the lodges guilty of them. Verily the trail of the old duplicity seems to get itself over all who get within the atmosphere of this other self of the gran dieta.

Brother Brown will also find in Brother Seamon's report the following:

It is only necessary to add that Valley of Mexico is a member of the congress or bureau organized by Swiss Alpina Lodge and is thereby in *quasi* fraternal relations with all of the Godless grand orients and several negro grand lodges of the United States.

The grand lodge chartered no new lodges but continued one under dispensation; appointed a committee to prepare a new burial service; extended "fraternal" greetings to the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star then in session; wired sympathy and encouragement to Past Grand Master Albert W. Coe, himself sick at home, and to Grand Tiler Frank Kunerth, detained at home by the illness of a beloved daughter, and decided to meet next year at Yankton.

Byron P. Dague, of Deadwood, was elected grand master; George A. Pettigrew, Sioux Falls, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (166 pp.) is again the work of Bro. Samuel A. Brown, and in ability and interest is up to the mark of his previous reports. Something over five pages are given to our proceedings for 1902.

His observant eye notes and his logical brain correlates as cause and effect, the two facts that dispensations for conferring degrees out of time are expensive luxuries and that only two were issued during the year.

In view of the new ruling relative to waiver of concurrent jurisdiction, he commiserates the senior lodges and more particularly the secretaries thereof, and gives us the following, calling attention to a new aspect of the waiver question:

But, in point of fact, why waive jurisdiction at all upon a candidate who has never subjected himself to your jurisdiction by petitioning? Waiving jurisdiction over a man whose petition you have not received is in our opinion a very poor business. So also is it to receive an application from a man who resides outside your own geographical jurisdiction, whether by consent of some other lodge or not. Why should the grand lodge forbid you from receiving the petition of a man who has not resided twelve months within your jurisdiction and in the next paragraph say that if he has not resided in your jurisdiction at all you can receive his petition if the lodge where he resides or one of them will give him up? Why this anxiety to initiate strangers?

Generous attention is given to the grand master's address, the business of the session, and to the report on correspondence.

SOUTH DAKOTA, 1904.

30TH ANNUAL. YANKTON. JUNE 14.

The volume is embellished with a fine half-tone portrait of the retiring grand master (BYRON P. DAGUE) and with interior views of the grand secretary's office at Sioux Falls (whither he has moved his residence,) which warrant us in congratulating Brother PETTIGREW on having his lines cast in such convenient and attractive working quarters.

Nine past grand masters were present, one of whom, OSCAR S. GIFFORD, the representative of Illinois, helped to make up the twenty-six who occupied the diplomatic gallery.

Grand Master DAGUE announced the death of Past Deputy Grand Master ROBERT CROSSETT HAWKINS, in his eightieth year, one of the pioneers of the jurisdiction. A captain of cavalry (Wisconsin) during the civil war, he came to Sioux Falls in 1872. He was police justice of Sioux Falls for twenty, and county judge of Minnehaha county for eight years. His memorial tablet is a sitting portrait of a strong face and figure such as befit the sturdy pioneers who lay the foundation of states.

We observe by his list of dispensations granted, that, as in other jurisdictions, the December moon sometimes fails to full during the month when elections are generally held, and that lodges whose meeting dates are contingent on its phases have to be helped out. However ,the brethren in those far northern latitudes have during a portion of the year the refuge of the twilight which lingers to almost meet the coming dawn.

Among the dispensations commendably refused was one asked to enable a lodge to appear in public to attend church on an ordinary occa-

sion, and another to hold a "lodge of sorrow" on the anniversary of the death of a brother whose family objected to a Masonic burial at his funeral. "Lodge of Sorrow" is a term which has no place in Craft Masonry, but whether this had any weight with the grand master does not appear. Our hope that it did is based upon the fact that in order to hold a simple memorial service in the lodge, upon that anniversary or on any other date, would have required no dispensation.

Nineteen decisions were reported, of which we take a part:

1. An officer who has been appointed to, and installed in office, can not be granted a dimit until his term of office has expired.

2. A petition for affiliation may be received, even though it is accompanied by a dimit "more than one year old."

4. A lodge in this grand jurisdiction has the right to waive its jurisdiction over profane material in favor of a lodge in another grand jurisdiction. The question whether the lodge receiving the waiver would have the right under it to confer degrees on such material, would be decided by the law of the grand jurisdiction to which the lodge receiving the waiver belonged.

5. The past master's degree is not a prerequisite to the office of worshipful master.

7. The meeting place of a lodge may be removed from one building to another in the same town, without a dispensation from the grand master.

9. A lodge loses jurisdiction over profane material after it has removed to, and resided in another jurisdiction for "nine months," notwithstanding the fact that a petition had been presented to the secretary "six months prior to removal," and that the petition had not been presented to, or received by the lodge during said six months, by reason of the lodge having failed during that time to secure a quorum.

The rule is, that a lodge loses its jurisdiction over profane material the moment that residence is changed to another territorial jurisdiction.

10. Refused to pass upon the physical qualifications of a petitioner for degrees, holding that the lodge, and not the grand master, was the proper judge, being responsible to the grand lodge, and referred the solicitor to "Mackey's Jurisprudence" and the "Ancient Charges" published with our by-laws, for information on the subject.

11. A lodge holds jurisdiction over its Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft, so long as he resides within this grand jurisdiction, provided that it may waive its jurisdiction to another lodge to whose jurisdiction the brother may have removed.

It is not necessary that the lodge holding original jurisdiction should have a dispensation to confer the remaining degree or degrees, while the candidate still resides within this grand jurisdiction.

13. A lodge holds jurisdiction over a rejected candidate so long as he resides within this state, and a petition should not be received by another lodge without a waiver granted by a unanimous vote.

19. The laws do not prescribe the manner in which a ballot on petition shall be taken, except that it must be secret. The custom is, however, to ballot on each petition separately; and in my opinion, this is much the better way, since, in case of a ballot on two or more petitions at the same time, if a blackball should appear, it would then be necessary to ballot again, and on each petition separately.

Number 1 is not, we think, justified by general usage, but it may be by the local law. Usually—we judge from general recollection—the prohibition to resign or dimit includes only the master and wardens, as in Illinois; and rarely is it carried beyond the elective officers. No. 2 shows that South Dakota has not joined the crusade against non-affiliates to the extent that many of the younger, and some of the older jurisdictions have. No. 4 shows that the new-fangled idea that territorial jurisdiction resides in the grand master, or that he shares it with the lodges, had not yet got into the executive head although it cropped out later. Nos. 5 and 7 are in accord with Illinois law. The jurisprudence committee shortened No. 9 by retaining the last clause, which fully states the rule. The implication, however, in the case out of which the decision grew, that had the petition got into the hands of the lodge and been referred before the applicant had removed from the territory of the lodge, it would have had jurisdiction in the case, is correct. The committee added to No. 10, a proviso that when the grand "master is appealed to and the facts presented, it is his duty to pass upon them;" notwithstanding which we think it would be his duty to say that he could not by such passing relieve the lodge of the responsibility of deciding, upon its own conscience. No. 11 was amended by the insertion of the word "perpetual;" and No. 13 by inserting the words "secret ballot" in place of the terminal word *vote*. No. 19—which is the first instance, we think, in which a grand master has failed to speak positively of the inadmissibility of a collective ballot—was righted by shortening it to include only the first sentence, with the added words "and upon each petition separately."

The outcropping of the idea that the grand master might under some circumstances share with a lodge in the territorial jurisdiction which in the nature of things is vested in the lodges alone, occurred in recommendation of the grand master that inter-lodge and inter-jurisdictional reciprocity might be established in order to evade—in desirable cases—the law requiring an applicant for the degrees to have resided for one year last past within the jurisdiction of the lodge petitioned, by adding to that law a proviso substantially as follows:

"Providing, that lodges may receive petitions for degrees from one who is a resident within the territorial jurisdiction of another lodge, upon the lodge holding such jurisdiction waiving the same by a unanimous vote; and providing further, that when the lodge holding such jurisdiction is located within the territorial limits of another grand lodge, such waiver by the subordinate lodge *shall be indorsed with the consent of the grand lodge, or grand master, holding jurisdiction.*"

The grand master had overlooked the fact that this course is open to applicants now without additional legislation under the law or usage which recognizes the right of a lodge to waive jurisdiction. The subject went to the committee on jurisprudence, but was ignored. We are glad that the provision we have italicized received no countenance.

It is a pleasure to note by the report of the grand secretary (Geo. A. Pettigrew) that upon leaving the old home at Flandreau, after a connection of nearly twenty-one years with the fraternity there, himself and wife were remembered at a good-bye reception by the presentation of a solid silver loving-cup, appropriately inscribed as coming from the three Masonic organizations and the chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star. Such things are doubly gratifying when given like this under circumstances to preclude any suspicion of an element in the appreciation of the donors akin to the gratitude which Sydney Smith describes as "a lively sense of favors to come."

The following strikes at all phases of an evil that in some of its aspects is getting to be a nuisance as well as an offence the law in its broadest sense:

In regard to the matter of advertising which was referred to this committee, we most emphatically declare that the printing of Masonic emblems, words or anything of a Masonic nature, or the listing of Masonic bodies to which a party belongs, on a business card, or any other sign which might be used for advertising purposes is un-Masonic conduct, and the offender should be dealt with according to our grand lodge by-laws. (Adopted.)

The grand lodge chartered four new lodges, the name of one of which (Radium) suggests a quality whose presence or absence will make or mar its usefulness, and continued one under dispensation; accepted the work of the committee appointed to revise the burial service; took the initiative in tossing bouquets, fragrant with appreciative words, with a body identifying itself as its "Sister" Order of the Eastern Star; exchanged greetings with the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin; received greeting and regrets from Past Grand Masters William C. Allen and Geo. V. Ayers, and extended messages of sympathy, regret and condolence to Past Grand Master Geo. A. Johnston, sick at his home, and Senior Grand Warden Edgar D. Brookman, recently bereaved of a daughter; and selected Aberdeen as its next place of meeting.

Ivan W. Goodner, of Pierre, was elected grand master; George A. Pettigrew, Sioux Falls, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (188 pp.), including so much of Brother Frankel's review as relates to continental European grand bodies, from the New York report, was again presented by Bro. Samuel A. Brown.

Illinois for 1903 receives full and very fraternal notice. He sizes up Grand Master Moulton as an enthusiastic Mason, full and running over with the exhuberance of fraternal feeilng.

TASMANIA, 1904.

13TH ANNUAL. HOBART. FEBRUARY 25.

The grand master, The Hon. C. E. DAVIES, M. L. C., presided. One past grand master and the representatives of eighteen lodges were present.

Among the rulings reported by the board of general purposes, we find the following:

Amongst the rulings forwarded by the grand secretary, with the approval of the board, are several that may be of service to members of country lodges. To an inquiry whether an E. A. or F. C. had the right to propose a candidate for initiation, the grand secretary replied that E. A.'s and F. C.'s have all the rights of membership as regards voting upon any ballot or resolution, etc., brought before their lodge, yet it was most undesirable for such brethren of the order to propose candidates for admission into principles and secrets with which the proposers were not fully acquainted. It was decidedly preferable to submit the names of such candidates through the M. W. or some other officer of the lodge.

The following case of irregularity discloses the fact that the English usage of election by acclamation or proclamation where only one candidate is proposed, although still obtaining in the grand lodge does not prevail in the lodges:

In another lodge a P. M. who was presiding through the absence of the W. M. at the regular meeting for the election of officers, declared the only brother proposed as W. M. to be duly elected, though Reg. 108 provides that the election of this officer must be by ballot. Fortunately the matter was promptly reported by the W. M., and under the circumstances the board recommended the G. M. to issue a dispensation making the election valid, which was done. The lodge was, however, warned that this must not be regarded as a precedent.

The reports of the grand inspectors of workings show that some progress was being made towards uniformity on the basis of the "Emulation Workings" prescribed by the grand lodge, but to some extent through misapprehension the South Australian working prevailed in some localities. This misapprehension involved an opinion erroneously supposed to have been expressed by the grand master, who explained:

The M. W. grand master said there was evidently a misconception. What he said was that personally he preferred the South Australian Working (which was very similar to "Emulation," but until they adopted a Tasmanian working, grand lodge had decided the "Emulation" Working should be followed.

The grand secretary (JOHN HAMILTON) reported a growth of active membership during the year of 12 per cent.

The matter of attempting to secure a better representation of the lodges at the annual communications, by paying mileage to those living outside

of a radius of fifty miles from the seat of the grand lodge was brought up, but was withdrawn in order that it might first be brought up and discussed in the lodges.

Among other grand lodges Illinois was reported as having asked for an exchange of representatives, and the grand master appointed (with grand lodge approval) W. Bro. Roswell T. Spencer as their representative near the Grand Lodge of Illinois. Our jurisdiction was among those the receipt of whose proceedings was acknowledged.

The Hon. C. E. Davis was re-elected grand master, and having been installed, proclaimed and saluted, he re-appointed R. J. Sadler and J. G. Davies as pro grand master and deputy grand master respectively. John Hamilton, of Hobart, remains grand secretary.

The grand master delivered an interesting address, largely retrospective, but dealing also with present conditions and future prospects, during which he referred to the gratification of the Masons of Australia at the appointment of Lord Northcote as governor general, he having been distinguished for his Masonic services in England prior to his appointment to the governor-generalship of Bombay.

They have no committee on corespondence.

TENNESSEE, 1904.

90th Annual. Nashville. January 27.

The frontispiece of the Tennessee volume is a portrait of the incoming grand master, James L. Sloan, a half-tone of unusual effectiveness.

Nine past grand masters were present, among them, Americus V. Warr, the representative of Illinois.

The grand master (Edmund P. McQueen) announced the death of Past Grand Master Bernard Francis Price, almost universally known as Bun F. Price, and one of the best known Masons in the south, in his fifty-eighth year. In recent years he founded *Shibboleth*, a Masonic journal of wide influence in the Lower Mississippi Valley, and conducted until his death. His eulogist, Past Grand Master Ingersoll, paid a most eloquent tribute to his character and personality. We did not know Brother Price personally, but we are persuaded that no praise can be too extravagant of the courage and devotion of the little band who made up the Memphis relief committee during the terrible epidemic season of the summer and fall of 1873, of which he was one.

Tennessee is another of the jurisdictions where a lodge requires a dispensation to move from one hall to another in the same town or village. The grand master reports one to remove place of meting one block east; another to move immediately arocss the street to new hall, and another to move twenty feet south. It would be interesting to know whether this was to meet the requirement of enacted, or traditional law. The grand master reported thirteen decisons, in part as follows:

1. Can Masonic bodies join in procession with other fraternal bodies and participate in burial ceremonies.

They may join in procession, but cannot participate in the burial ceremonies of other orders, nor can other orders be allowed to participate in the Masonic burial ceremonies.

2. Can a lodge, at a regular meeting, be called off from time to time? If so, when called, is it in regular meeting, and for the transaction of regular business?

Subordinate lodges may be called off from time to time, but must be closed before the next stated meting. When called on it is a continuation of the stated meeting, for the transaction of such business as may properly come before the stated meeting, except such business as the edicts require to be transacted on the first day of the stated meeting.

3. What is the Masonic status of a brother who has been suspended for twelve months, when his lodge appeals to the grand lodge, and the twelve months expire before the question is determined by the grand lodge, the grand lodge having referred the case to a special committee?

Pending the appeal, the brother found guilty must submit to the award of his brethren, so far as the exercise of any of his Masonic rights, save that of appeal, is concerned.

4. Can a lodge which has had no meetings for four or five years, and made no returns to the grand lodge during those years, and paid no grand lodge dues, meet and dimit one of its members?

Yes. Its right as a lodge continues until action has been taken against it for non-payment of dues, as required by the constitution.

5. Can a senior warden continue to fill his office while charges against him are pending in his lodge?

Yes. The fact that charges are pending does not effect the rights of any member.

6. Can the junior warden act as counsel for the accused in a Masonic trial in his lodge?

No. It is his official duty to prefer charges against a Mason, and prosecute the same when ordered by the lodge.

7. I have received quite a number of inquiries from subordinate lodges, touching, in various ways, the question of conferring the degrees of Masonry upon men having physical defects. To each and all of these inquiries I have responded by calling the attention of the inquirers to the recommendation made by the committee on Masonic jurisprudence in

their report to the grand lodge in 1900, found on page 72, of the Grand Lodge Proceedings for that year, from which it will be seen that it is intended to leave all such questions for the determination of the subordinate lodges in which they arise.

8. I have received a great many requests for a construction of Edict No. 61, both from lodges and from individuals, some of which I hereinafter quote, but I have declined to give any construction of same except when the question came from a lodge in a matter involving a construction of said edict. Said edict is as follows:

61. *Intoxicating Liquors.*—All Master Masons engaged in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, after January 1, 1903, shall be deemed unworthy of membership in any subordinate lodge of Tennessee, and charges shall be preferred against all so engaged, by the junior warden in whose jurisdiction said manufacturer or dealer shall be residing.

Does edict 61 apply to barkeepers and bartenders only, or does it include wholesale dealers, such as sell by the barrel or by the five gallon keg?

It applies to those who sell by wholesale as well as to those who sell at retail.

This lodge preferred charges against three of its members for violating edict 61, and it wants to know what punishment should be inflicted.

The trial lodge has the right to fix the punishment upon any brother who has been by it declared guilty of a Masonic offence, and it is not within the province of the grand master to declare the punishment to be inflicted upon a brother for violating edict 61, or for any other offence.

One of our members has money invested in the saloon business, a one-half interest. He does not manufacture or sell intoxicating liquors himself. Is he guilty of violating edict 61?

If he has his money invested in intoxicating liquors, and he sells it by himself, by another, or if his partner sells it, he is guilty.

Number 2 discloses a condition of affairs unknown in Illinois where the lodges are forbidden to call from labor over night but are required to close on the stated day. The decision was disapproved, the law committee saying:

The committee cannot concur in the ruling that any business that may properly come before a stated meeting may be transacted on a day subsequent to the day fixed for the stated meting. This is limited as follows by edict No. 25:

"Balloting upon petitions for degrees, affiliation or restoration must take place on the first day or night of stated meting." The committee, therefore, recommends that this decision do not have the approval of the grand lodge.

Number 6 was modified by the jurisprudence committee, who say:

The committee also recommends that the grand master's ruling that a junior warden cannot act as counsel for the accused be understood as subject to exception in cases wherein he may be of kin or counsel to the

accused, when elected to the office. In such cases your committee is of opinion that it is not unlawful for one holding the office of junior warden to act as counsel for the accused on the trial, the lodges of course appointing some other brother to prosecute the charges. Otherwise it is recommended that the ruling be approved.

Referring to No. 2, a lodge may not join in a funeral procession in Illinois unless the burial service is in its hands; otherwise the law is as stated by the grand master. No. 3 appears to us to be answered correctly, and No. 4 certainly is so answered. The view taken of No. 6 by the committee on jurisprudence is in accord with our own. No. 7 is to be commended because it enforces the idea that no act of the grand master changes the essence of the situation when a landmark is at stake, although if his opinion as to what the landmark requires is followed it will save the lodge trouble so far as he is concerned. Still the lodge, or its individual members are under the same obligation that he is to judge of themselves what is right. No. 8 and what follows is given for information chiefly. The jurisprudence committee divided on it (17 to 1), Past Master INGERSOLL bringing in a separate report dissenting from the majority view that wholesale dealers or those who sell only in quantities of five gallons and upwards, are engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage," and therefore come within the terms of the edict. The majority view prevailed.

The board of control of the widows and orphans' home report the average number of inmates for the year 11,475; the *per capita* cost of maintenance, $91.87. They bewail the lack of means and evidently justly so; they say:

This board of control will consider that it has been derelict in the discharge of its duty unless it calls to the attention of this most worshipful grand lodge that with the means at its disposal it is barely able to provide the inmates of the home with the absolute necessities of life. The result has been so far (and we can see no hope of improvement with the present conditions) that the children that come to us are taken care of until they reach the age of sixteen years, receiving in the meantime merely the rudiments of an education, and are turned loose illy prepared to fight the battle of life. They go out from us fit for not much beyond being "hewers of wood and drawers of water."

We believe there is a way to help them, however, and that is by preparing both boys and girls, when they leave the home, to earn a living by giving them some useful trade or occupation. With an income that will justify the employment of competent teachers, these wards can be sent out into the world fully competent to care for themselves and make valuable men and women in the localites where they make their homes.

Of this situation the committee on ways and means say:

Your committee has had before it an appeal from the board of control, asking for more funds for the widows and orphans' home, in order to enable them to give the inmates an education fitting them to successfully battle with the world for a livelihood. We confess that of the means sug-

gested by the board to accomplish this much desired end, the committee cannot see its way clear to recommend any one of them. It is impossible, we believe, to raise the per capita tax. It will be also impossible to lower the per diem; that the money must be forthcoming cannot be denied by any one who wishes well for the future of our orphans. Therefore we recommend that edict No. 1 of the grand lodge be so amended as to read: "Each subordinate lodge in this jurisdiction shall annually pay into the grand lodge treasury the sum of $2.50 for each degree conferred, fifty cents of this amount to be for the exclusive use of the widows and orphans' home," etc.

And the tax was so levied.

A volunteer effort to help out in the same direction was the following:

WHEREAS, There are a number of voluntary non-affiliated Masons in the state of Tennessee, Masons in good standing, who pay nothing toward supporting the grand lodge, the subordinate lodge or the widows' and orphans' home; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That each voluntary non-affiliated Mason within the state of Tennessee be required to pay the sum of two dollars per year, to be collected by the lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides; and that this sum must be paid before he can visit any lodge in this jurisdiction.

The money thus collected shall be applied to the endowment fund of the widows' and orphans' home.

But the following adverse report of the committee on jurisprudence killed it:

That the proposed rule against voluntary non-affiliates is objectionable because it punishes a brother summarily and without due trial, and besides present regulations against this class of brethren are sufficiently strenuous.

The report of the grand secretary (JOHN B. GARRETT) shows that in addition to the duties of his office, he visited, inspected and instructed no fewer than seventy-eight lodges. We had observed that in many of the visitations of the grand master, he encountered Brother GARRETT who usually conferred the third degree. The climax was reached at Nashville, his home city, when the grand master visited Phoenix Lodge No. 131, and thus tells the story:

This was a called meeting of this lodge for the purpose of this visitation, and a special programme was arranged therefor. The third degree was exemplified by Bro. John B. Garrett, with the other officers of said lodge, in the hall of the grand lodge, this degree being conferred upon Bro. Jos. W. Byrns, ex-speaker of the House of Representatives. The first section was conferred by brethren in full evening dress, and the second in Oriental costumes. There were present upon this occasion five hundred and forty brethren, including sixty-three members of the state legislature, Hon. James B. Frazier, governor of Tennessee, and Hon. James D. Richardson, member of congress, and P. G. M. The work of the "twelve" could not be excelled. They were so well trained and proficient in their parts that they moved intelligently in the performance of their duties, more like well-regulated machinery than like men.

I take great pleasure in stating that I have never witnessed a more complete exemplification of the work in all its parts.

Only those who have had the good fortune to meet Brother GARRETT personally can adequately imagine how effective he would be when clad in royal Oriental robes, as the personification of Semitic majesty.

Two new lodges were chartered, one dispensation continued and one taken up. Four petitions for dispensations (for new lodges) were favorably acted upon, and four refused.

The committee appointed last year to prepare a burial and memorial service reported their completed work, which was adopted and ordered to be printed and distributed to the lodges. It embraces no less than five ceremonies, as follows:

First—Masonic Burial Service—A revised form of ceremonies to be used at the grave at the time of burial.

Second—Memorial Service—A form of service on memorial occasions to be used at the lodge room.

Third—Memorial Service—A form of service on memorial occasions to be used at church or other public edifices.

Fourth—Memorial Service—A form of service on memorial occasions to be used at the grave at any apointed time subsequent to the burial.

Fifth—Dedication—A form of service to be used in dedication of a monument to the memory of a deceased brother.

The fourth form reported indicates that "funeralizing the dead (and buried)" which had obtained quite a foothold in the South, has not, as we had thought, fallen wholly into innocuous desuetude, and more's the pity.

One afternoon was given to an entertainment by the children of the Home at the Masonic Theatre.

JAMES L. SLOAN, of Linden, was elected grand master; JOHN B. GARRETT, Nashville, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (119 pp.) is the first by its author, Past Grand Master HENRY A. CHAMBERS, who credits Brother WALTON, of the committee (whose work we have heretofore had occasion to commend so highly) with having prepared the reviews of the Grand Lodges of Great Britain and its dependencies. Another member of the committee, familiar with the languages of continental Europe, took, on his own offer, the continental proceedings for review, and up to date had returned neither.

The report of Brother CHAMBERS is uncontroversial and very largely a paper of statistics and percentages which must have entailed a great amount of labor to work out. To give our readers an idea of the solid substratum upon which he builds up his notices of the various jurisdictions, we copy the opening lines and figures of his notice of Illinois:

64TH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION. CHICAGO, OCTOBER 6-8, 1903.

Population: White, 4,734,873; colored, etc., 86,677; total.....4,821,550
Males, 2,472,782; white, about ninety-eight and one-fifth per cent..2,428,271
White males of voting age.....1,370,209
Members of lodges, about one and one-fourth per cent of population, or 66,621

This is about two and three-fourths per cent, or nearly three out of every one hundred white males of all ages and conditions; and nearly five per cent or five out of every one hundred white males of voting age.

He quotes briefly from the address of Grand Master MOULTON touching physical fitness.

TEXAS.

68TH ANNUAL. WACO. DECEMBER 1.

Two portraits adorn the Texas volume—J. D. SAYERS, who was grand master in 1875, and WILLIAM JAMES, who was invested with the purple at the session under review.

Fifteen past grand masters were present, headed by R. M. ELGIN, the senior survivor of his rank. Thirty grand jurisdictions were represented in the diplomatic corps, Illinois not of the number.

Death had taken no one from the official circle during the year. The grand master (W. M. FLY), stating this fact, recurred to the death of JAMES F. MILLER, past grand master, whose death was announced a year ago, to say that he had asked Past Grand Master W. S. FLY to present a memorial of the deceased. The memorial is a noble paper, disclosing in the lamented dead a personality of great power and influence to have so impressed his friends.

The address of the grand master is long, necessarily, but not redundant, and handles the multiform questions arising in so vast a jurisdiction with great ability.

He refused dispensations to authorize a lodge to perform a post burial service over the grave of a deceased brother; to permit a joint public installation of officers with the Knights of Pythias, and recalled one that had authorized a public celebration and installation, after learning that it was arranged to hold it jointly with Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World. Such requests as these emphasize the danger that Masonry may be honeycombed to the loss of its distinctive character by its environment. Refused

also was a dispensation to appear in public on Sunday to hear a Masonic address, and also to authorize the making of candidates of recognized physical ineligibility, in which connection he says:

I fear, too much leniency in the reception of candidates and unquestionably a vast amount of unnecessary labor to the grand master in the examination of diagrams of the various members of the human anatomy, and making reply to inquiries almost without number. Let it be understood that these are questions calling for the sound judgment and discretion of the worshipful masters of lodges, who should be able to apply the doctrine of this grand lodge to the existing conditions and decide intelligently such questions, rather than ask for the hypothetical ruling of the grand master.

In several instances he declined to permit the laying of corner-stones of churches whose superstructure was to be of wood, thus throwing a novel element into the discussion of when such ceremonies are proper. In doing this he says he is aware that he has ignored a custom almost if not quite universally practiced in Texas. It should be observed that the structures put under the ban are "frame buildings," so that the market for cedar from Lebanon and other and more accessible points may not be wholly shut off.

The following shows how cheaply dispensations to set aside the law are held by some of the brethren:

Wills Point Lodge, No. 422, asked that I grant dispensation authorizing the balloting on the same night of the presenting of the petition for affiliation of a certain brother who had resided within their jurisdiction for twelve months, procured his dimit from his former lodge in December, 1902, that he might affiliate with Wills Point lodge in January, on the night of the presentation of his petition, in order that he be in position to become one of a team to petition the chapter on the following Monday night. The dispensation was refused.

The grand master reports the following:

On August 21, R. W. Bro. S. W. Scott, D. D. G. M. Fifty-Fifth District, informed me that on his official visit to Gunsight Lodge No. 838, it was found that said lodge had, during the months of April, May and June last, conferred the degrees in Masonry on one J. W. S., who some eight years ago "lost all four fingers off the left hand, and about half the body of the hand. This was done deliberately, and after counting, as they thought, the cost, which they believed would at most be to receive a reprimand. So great was their interest in the candidate that they proceeded to elect him while yet only a Fellow Craft to office in their lodge. Their violation of the plain law for their government was so flagrant and willful, I at once directed R. W. Bro. S. W. Scott to arrest their charter, take charge of their books, jewels, furniture and other effects, and to proceed under provisions of the law to wind up the affairs of this lodge, making proper returns. This order was promptly obeyed.

The action of the grand master in arresting the charter of the lodge is to be commended. But we are led to inquire whether there is any constitutional provision in that jurisdiction whereby his *ipsic dixit* may "wind

up," *i. e.*, practically revoke the charter of a lodge. In the absence of such a provision (and no constitution ought to have such) we question the right of a grand master to wipe out a lodge, or to place it under such disabilities as will prevent its representation on the floor of the grand lodge of which under the law of Masonry it is an integral part.

The grand master makes a part of his address, a proclamation properly denouncing as clandestine certain alleged lodges of Mexican origin, of which proclamation we copy that portion essential for information:

Early in the year, I was furnished with the printed proceedings of the "Grand Lodge of the Federal District of Mexico," for 1900, in which I find among its list of lodges, "Riva Palacio No. 19," and "Mentana, B. D.," both of San Antonio, Texas; "Degallado No. 22," Del Rio, Texas. In March last I was furnished with a "copy" of a dispensation issued November 28, 1902, signed by "Y. A. de la Pena, grand master of the Grand Lodge of the Federal District of Mexico," authorizing the forming of a lodge at Sanderson, Texas. Investigation reveals the existence of this lodge. I am informed that a like lodge is at work at Del Rio, Texas, claiming to have derived its authority from the "Grand Lodge of the Federal District of Mexico." I have just received information of the existence of a similar organization at Barston, Texas, and also an attempt by one "Rev. Ygnacio Quintero, pastor of Christian Church, S. Santa Rosa, 421 and 425, San Antonio, Texas," to organize a lodge at San Marcos, Texas. As yet it has not been learned by what authority he claimed to act. Rumors of other like organizations have come to me, but for want of definite information I do not here designate.

This is supplemented by the following which is self-explanatory:

On January 16, I received a communication from R. W. Bro. F. Werner, D. D. G. M. Forty-Ninth District, enclosing an application, duly signed by twenty-one "Scottish Master Masons," asking for dispensation to organize a "Scottish Symbolic Lodge," at Laredo, Texas, and permission to work in the Spanish language. From the petition itself, and the accompanying letter from Brother Werner, I was led to believe that the petitioners had at least that degree of true Masonic zeal, deserving a courteous reply. I promptly called attention to the many fixed and immovable barriers which would forever render impossible compliance with their prayer, assuring them that the Grand Lodge of Texas, holding exclusive jurisdiction over Symbolic Masonry in this state, could never permit the working of other than the York Rite; and that in the English language, according to the authorized work adopted by the grand lodge.

To my surprise, on March 3, I received a communication direct from these petitioners, signed by "Nemesio Garcia, W. M.," and "Juan C. Herrera, Secretary," declaring that they had, on September 26, 1902, organized in Laredo, Texas, and insisted upon the granting of dispensation, according to their former petition, on the ground that they were regular Masons, made in the Scottish Rite, and spoke only the Spanish language. I, of course, refused to continue the correspondence, and promptly warned the craft at Laredo of their clandestine neighbor. This organization was not mentioned in the grand master's proclamation issued October 3, for the reason the officers thereof disclaimed any willful intent, professed great sorrow, promised a discontinuance, and pleaded that they be not declared clandestine.

Texas may rely upon having the prompt support of every grand lodge in this country in maintaining the integrity of her jurisdiction.

The grand master reports no less than forty-nine decisions, for some of which we make room:

4. Held that an application for affiliation, accompanied with a dimit from Toltec Lodge No. 214, A. F. and A. M., city of Mexico, issued April 22, 1901, might be received, since at the time said dimit was issued the Gran Dieta Simbolica of the United States of Mexico, by whose authority Toltec lodge then worked, was in existence and recognized by this grand lodge as a sister grand jurisdiction.

8. That a lodge cannot receive the petition of a candidatee before he is twenty-one years of age.

9. That an appointive officer cannot dimit during his term of office.

12. "J. C. P." received the three symbolic degrees in Masonry in Madison lodge, Madison, Ga., in 1865. In 1866 he dimitted and affiliated with No. 58, New Orleans, La., from which lodge he dimitted and affiliated with Ionic lodge No. 90, Seattle, Wash., in 1897. He now holds his dimit under date of February 11, 1903, from Ionic lodge, jurisdiction of Washington, and desires to affiliate with Anchor Lodge No. 424, San Antonio, Texas.

Can Anchor lodge accept his application?

Held the exact language of the resolution dissolving intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Washington is as follows:

"Resolved, That this grand lodge hereby suspends all intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Washington, A. F. and A. M., and forbids its subordinates and members from having any Masonic communication or intercourse with lodges or Masons owing allegiance to the said Grand Lodge of Washington."

Said "J. C. P." having taken his dimit and moved into the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Texas, owes no allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Washington, and as to him the edict is not operative. In his case, it sufficiently appears that he had received the degrees in a regular lodge in Georgia, and his status is therefore defined as a non-affiliated craftsman in good standing. Anchor lodge may, therefore, receive and affiliate the brother if it desires to do so.

16. Some years ago "C" petitioned Marshall Lodge No. 22, for initiation and was rejected. Two or three years thereafter he moved to Yazoo City, Miss., where after two or three years, he was made a Master Mason without waiver of jurisdiction from Marshall Lodge. He then moved back to Marshall, and the question is raised, "Is he a clandestine Mason, and can he visit Marshall Lodge as a regular Mason in good standing?"

"C" is not a clandestine made Mason, since he was made in a regular lodge, recognized as the peer of our own lodges. The lodge at Yazoo City, Miss., may or may not have intentionally disregarded the personal jurisdiction of Marshall lodge over the party. This is, or would be, a matter for consideration between the two grand lodge jurisdictions, and with which "C" has no concern, provided he has been guilty of no misrepresentation in the premises. If "C" is in good standing otherwise, he may be admitted as a visitor to Marshall Lodge.

20. That the worshipful master may cause the ballot to be repassed as often as he has reason to believe a mistake has been made, provided, of course, he does not announce the result before the repassing.

22. That the right of the worshipful master of a lodge to represent his lodge in grand lodge cannot be abrogated by a vote of the lodge.

25. Held that the fact of the worshipful master ordering at the time he announced the unfavorable ballot on an application for a dimit, that "in the absence of charges being preferred by the next stated communication of the lodge, the secretary will issue the dimit," did not deprive the applicant of his right to withdraw his application.

36. That when a brother suicides, it is the duty of the worshipful master to make investigation, and if he finds the act was dictated by an unsound mind, he should bury; if not, he should not. Such cases must be left to the sound discretion of the worshipful master.

42. Held that an applicant for affiliation, hailing from the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, may be affiliated, but must prove himself according to the same tests as though he had received the degrees in a lodge of the York or American Rite.

48. That a candidate whose hearing is so defective as to require a view of the person with whom he converses to be able to understand, is physically ineligible for the Entered Apprentice degree.

We give Number 4 for information and also because we welcome evidence that Texas is beginning to be solicitous about the parentage of lodges and Masons it is called upon to recognize. No. 8 is in accord with Illinois written law. No. 12 gives the grand master something of a tustle, but he wins by a close shave. We should never look a gift horse in the mouth, and personally we don't feel like scrutinizing too close anything that tends to bring Texas and Washington back to their normal relations. The grand master struck bed rock in No. 16; Illinois formally conceded that point years ago, and on precisely the same ground—"made in a regular lodge recognized as the peer of our own lodges." No. 22 is manifestly right; Illinois goes further and says that so long as he remains master no one else can abrogate it. No. 25, also, is in accord with our local law. No. 35 was modified by letting only the last line thereof stand, which left the law as heretofore. No. 42 looks as though the grand master had confounded the work of lodges in Scotland with the "Scottish Rite" work. Probably Scotland knows less about the latter than almost any other jurisdiction. In No. 48 the grand master succeeds in making the best statement of a general rule covering that class of cases, that we have seen. Another decision holds the brethren of the obedience of the alleged grand lodge at Vera Cruz to be clandestine, a remark that might be correctly made of most if not all the lodges in that country.

The grand master makes a strong appeal for the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, of which he says:

More nearly than your fondest dreams could picture, is to be found in this home, a gigantic family; happy in the enjoyment of the restraints and

blessings of an ideal home, and educational advantages far excelling in many respects the best public schools of our school-fostering state.

The directors of the home have had in contemplation the erection of other buildings, notably an infirmary, with sick wards, rooms for nurses, dispensary, etc., which would add greatly to the efficiency of the institution; but they seem apprehensive that the Temple-building project with its possible (if not inevitable) debt may so curtail their income that they cannot make the needed improvements.

The per capita cost of maintenance during the year at the home had been $134.60.

The Houston temple has been sold for $100,000; and it is designed to push the construction of Waco building as rapidly as possible.

Twelve new lodges were chartered.

William James, of Fort Worth, was elected grand master; John Watson, Waco, re-elected grand treasurer.

The report on correspondence (135 pp.) is from the old reliable workshop of Past Grand Master Thomas M. Matthews, who in his final survey, says:

There are but few disturbing elements, of which may be named as the chief, "Cipher Rituals," "Non-affiliation" and "Jurisdictional Rights." In time these will all adjust themselves.

We were last year compelled to regret the absence of the Illinois proceedings from his table when he wrote his review of 1902. Fortunately our proceedings reached him in season last year, and we have his generous notices of both years all at once and he is again up to date (but he is always that).

In his notice of the grand master's address at the session of 1902, he says:

He reports what seems to us one very strange decision, and to which we demur. A lodge had suspended a brother. The grand master set aside the verdict, and ordered the lodge to expel him. This we cannot agree that, under the general law, the grand master had the right to do. On appeal, the grand lodge may set aside the verdict of a lodge, and, assuming original jurisdiction, try the case and affix the penalty. This, however, is a power not vested in the grand master. Only the lodge or the grand lodge can try an offending brother and fix a penalty. And we find that, later, when passing upon the decisons of the grand master, the grand lodge so decided.

Of the action had relative to the Home at Sullivan he says:

Thus our Illinois brethren have taken the first advance step, and its "home" becomes an established fact. The hand has been put to the plow, the motto seems to be 'Onward," and there will be no looking or turning back. It is evident that the craft is in real, dead earnest.

We are glad to find that he is in accord with us as to what constitutes Masonic bodies. Referring to our review of Massachusetts, he says:

With much more than ordinary interest, we have read the comments of our brother upon the report of the special committee of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, appointed to consider the petition of thirty-one past masters and one present master, asking the repeal of sections 21 and 22 of the grand lodge constitution, wherein the so-called higher Masonic bodies are recognized as Masonic. It is a manly, forceful and, to our mind, an unanswerable presentation of the subject, with which we fully agree. As will be seen in our review of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Wyoming, which adopted like resolutions, we hold views similar to those of Brother Robbins. We have always, since we were made a Mason, held them, and contended that grand lodges might ignore such bodies, because composed entirely of Masons, and because they build upon grand lodge foundation, or material. But recognize them as sister Masonic bodies? *Never.* A grand lodge, as such, knows nothing of these so-called higher degrees, and should not therefore assume to have anything to do with, or knowledge of, them. Besides, there are thousands of Master Masons who know no more of or about Capitular, Templar and Scottish Rite Masonry (?) than they do of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Red Men, etc.

How, then, can they know whether or not they are Masonic, and if not, how can they recognize them as such?

We wish every Mason in the land had the opportunity to, and would, read Brother Robbins' article. Could they do so, we are sure we would have less of such bosh.

Coming to our annual communication of 1903, which he has the temerity—born perhaps of recent cyclones in Texas—to say was held in the "Windy City," after giving the make-up of the 975 persons participating, he says:

What an assembly! And we guarantee there was not the least disorder. Can the same be said of any other body of equal size? We much doubt it.

Nothing better, he thinks, could be said for the harmony of the craft, than that the grand master, who, he says, "proved himself, beyond all question, to be an earnest, wide-awake and intelligent officer, and well deserves, as he received, the commendation of the brethren," reported but two decisions.

He notices the address of Grand Orator McFatrich, the legislation anent the organized charities newly taken over, and the memorial services held for our dead. His generous appreciation of our work in this department is gratefully acknowledged. We value his regret and his conclusion in the following:

We regret that the "resume" to which he refers in his preface failed to reach the printer in time to be incorporated into his report. Give it to us next year, brother. We, for one, would much like to have it. It treats of a matter upon which we are pretty nearly agreed, though *we,* perhaps, are not quite so strenuous, and probably do not go quite so far as he. But he cannot be firmer or more persistent than we are in his opposition to all

"supreme councils, sovereign sanctuaries, or other powers, however named, wherever situated, of whatever rite—excepting (regular) Grand Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons—*assuming to erect lodges with authority to confer the three degrees of Symbolic Masonry.*"

We wish we could follow his advice to give it this year, because it was written with unusual care and as we remember it, it satisfied us better than any presentation of the subjects of which it treated—or some of them, than any we had previously made. But perhaps this is only because it was lost. It is always the biggest fish that gets away. The trouble is, it not only did not reach the printer, but it never reached anywhere. A tracer sent out immediately by the postal authorities proved to be a misnomer. Nothing has been heard of it.

We last year printed his special report on the question (referred to him) asked by Grand Master KENNON, of Washington: "Will you kindly inform me what further action by us is desired by your grand lodge before resuming fraternal relations?" Expressing our regret at the action of the Grand Lodge of Texas, we said:

While the self-confessed suspicion of the action of Washington still exists, we do not see how any further declaration could be of any value to them (Texas). If the further demand is made simply as a matter of punctilio, perhaps it is just as well that the jurisdictions should remain apart until the healing influence of time brings about a reapproachment without conscious effort on the part of either body.

Crediting us with dealing fairly by copying his report entire, he says:

No, brother, the "demand," as you term it, was not "made simply as a matter of *punctilio,*" but because we did not think that the resolutions of Washington repealed its former action, nor do we think so now. Does not the refusal to adopt the resolution submitted by Brother Chadwick, which in our reply we quoted, and which you reproduce, as to the meaning of which there could not possibly be a doubt, virtually say that the grand lodge still assumes to herself the right to declare legitimate and regular, if she so choose, those whom the Grand Lodge of Illinois or Texas have already said were illegitimate, irregular, or clandestine? It does seem so to us. We would be glad to see it differently, but in sincerity we cannot We regret as much and as sincerely as any one the status of affairs as they exist, and would willingly change it if we could conscientiously and honestly do so. Washington, and she alone, can, if she will, at a word brush away all doubt and uncertainty. It rests alone with her. Will she do it? But we will not discuss the question further.

We are satisfied that in this, as in most matters, much depends—in fact we might say everything depends—on the point of view. Brother MATTHEWS thinks the failure of the Grand Lodge of Washington to pass the last resolution recommended by Brother CHADWICK was significant of some reservation. That resolution was as follows:

And further, that all lodges are forbidden to hold Masonic intercourse with those determined to be clandestine by edict or decree, of any sovereign grand lodge falling within the terms of this resolution.

Reading this as we do, far enough in point of time from the late unpleasantness to do so entirely dispassionately—and as Brother MATTHEWS ought to be able to do by this time—we see in it no such significance as he attaches to it. As it looks to us Brother CHADWICK in his solictude to go far enough, proposed a resolution more sweeping than he was aware of, one that he would not probably propose since it has been widely discussed. If lodges of reputed questionable legitimacy existed in Illinois and the question of holding Masonic intercourse with them became a concrete one through the action of our grand lodge in declaring them irregular and clandestine, we doubt not that Texas would be among the first to remind the Masons of her obedience of their duty under the law of Masonry. Yet as an abstract proposition Texas would not adopt the resolution proposed by Brother CHADWICK. She could not do it without self-stultification, because she authorizes the Masons of her obedience to hold Masonic intercourse with lodges (in Mexico, and perhaps elsewhere) which a sovereign grand lodge (Illinois) has determined by formal action to be clandestine, lacking any lawful Masonic status.

We do not know that this illustration will make the idea plain to him as it lies in our own mind, but we shall be glad if it helps him to catch on to it, even dimly, for we have such confidence in his sincerity that we should then hope that good might come out of it—that is, good from our point of view.

We do not deny the soft impeachment of the following:

Brother Robbins pronounces the Texas law on the "Perfect Youth" doctrine "absurd." Well, we won't argue the correctness of the law now. As is well known, we are not a very strict constructionist of the doctrine. We believe that there are extremists on both sides, and we cannot, nor will we, defend what we do not believe is perfectly right.

Yet such is the law of our grand lodge, and, as in duty bound, we bow to its behests.

Yes, we all have to do that. In our own jurisdiction we have to bow to laws which we do not believe to be right, but we don't have to say that we believe in them, and we do not.

UTAH, 1904.

33RD ANNUAL. SALT LAKE CITY. JANUARY 19.

Two excellent portraits of fine looking men—Grand Master RICHARD LOUIS CONELY and Past Grand Master WILLIAM THOMAS DALBY, adorn the attractive Utah volume.

Nine past grand masters were present, one of whom, ARVIS SCOTT CHAPMAN, the representative of Illinois, helped to swell the diplomatic corps to thirty-nine.

The grand master (WALTER SCOTT) announced the passing of WILLIAM THOMAS DALBY, who was elected to the grand east in 1896, at the untimely age of forty-four, sincerely loved and deeply mourned. His virtues, with those of others dead, were commemorated by a "lodge of sorrow," at which a beautiful oration was delivered by Bro. CHARLES STETSON VARIAN. The lodge of sorrow is not described, but we judge from the language of the orator that the sable trappings and the candles were all there. Neither these nor the term itself belong to the simplicity or the vocabulary of Ancient Craft Masonry. The occasion was under the auspices of the grand lodge warranted by a recommendation of the grand lodge in 1879, "that the grand master call a lodge of sorrow some time during his term of office," and promises to be perpetuated by the adoption of the following at the session under review:

Resolved, That hereafter each grand master is required to arrange for and hold a "lodge of sorrow" during the latter part of his term of office and to extend an invitation to all the lodges in the jurisdiction to participate in the solemn ceremonies.

Referring to the spread of clandestine Masonry, the grand master recommended that the grand secretary be instructed to purchase a sufficient number of copies of the year book proposed to be issued by the *American Tyler*, containing the name, number, location, membership and names of the principal officers of every regular lodge in the United States, to furnish each lodge with two copies; but the grand lodge wisely concurred in the following, reported by the jurisprudence committee:

We further recommend that no action be taken on the recommendation of our grand master for purchasing the proposed work of the *American Tyler* at Ann Arbor, Mich. On the contrary we doubt the wisdom of circulating or publishing any such information.

The following, from the same committee, was also adopted:

Your committee on jurisprudence beg leave to recommend that the action of the M. W. Grand Master of Texas in declaring that lodges in that state working under pretended authority of the "Grand Lodge of the Federal District of Mexico" are "spurious and clandestine," is upheld and sustained by this grand body.

One lodge was temporarily put on wheels by the dispensing power:

On July 27, 1903, I granted a special dispensation to Damascus No. 10, to open a lodge at Sunnyside on August 15, and then and there to confer the E. A. Degree on candidates, whose petitions had been presented and duly considered at regular meetings of Damascus lodge. On September 11, I granted the same lodge a dispensation to open a lodge at Helper on September 25 and 26, and then and there to pass the entered apprentices made under the former dispensation and confer the E. A. Degree upon petitioners duly accepted by them at their regular meetings.

I may here mention, that both of the places mentioned are within the jurisdiction of Damascus lodge, and that the brethren of Damascus lodge were required to have present its charter and seven members of the lodge, one of which should be the master or one of the wardens.

The information which turned the scale in favor of granting these dispensations, is not given:

These two dispensations were granted only after long and careful consideration and consultation with members of the grand lodge, and with the facts and statements set before me, I found it my plain duty to grant them, as being for the best interest of the craft in this jurisdiction. Among other facts brought to my attention was the frequent request from other lodges presented to Damascus lodge for waiver of jurisdiction over material located in the territory, where the proposed meetings were to be held, no less than eight such requests being presented at one meeting, while hardly a meeting was held by Damascus lodge without one or more requests being presented to them. Information received upon my inquiry, as to the reasons for these requests had a great deal to do with the granting of these dispensations.

His action was approved, as was also his one decision reported—a double header—as follows:

An expelled Mason can only be restored to the rights and privileges of Masonry by action of the grand lodge.

When so restored, his standing is that of an unaffiliated Mason. The grand master has no authority to restore an expelled Mason during recess of the grand lodge.

The committee referred to in the following, was on motion of one of its members, discharged—a wise conclusion:

At our last communication, by order of the grand lodge, I appointed a committee on physical disabilities. I fear, my brethren, that you have given this committee a task too hard to perform, especially since the loss of one of their number, on whose knowledge of men a great deal depended. The formulation of a list of disabilities, which should disqualify a man from being made a Mason, is a task well nigh impossible, if it should be a safe and sure guide for the craft, as there is so many degrees of each disability that the construction of such disqualifications would lead to endless confusion and misunderstanding. I would recommend that this question be left to be decided, as each case comes up, by the grand master at the time, feeling sure, that he, with the assistance of counsel from his brethren, will be fully able to decide it to the satisfaction of the craft.

The following, offered and signed by thirteen past masters went to the committee on jurisprudence to be reported on next year:

Resolved, That the by-laws of the Grand Lodge of F. and A. M. of Utah be so amended as to allow the past masters of each lodge in the jurisdiction one vote in the grand lodge.

We trust that the movement will come to naught, as its success would tend to impair the representative character of the grand lodge.

The grand lodge chartered one new lodge; ordered that the grand orator be required to deliver an oration at each annual communication; voted to meet next year at Ogden; accepted an invitation (which with characteristic hospitality included also the visiting brethren) to become the guests of the local fraternity at the banquet table immediately after closing; decorated the retiring grand master with a jewel of his rank, and received with interest the following report from the grand master:

The past grand master's jewel voted to M. W. Bro. A. D. Gash was at my request presented to him by Bro. Charles M. Harvey, worshipful master of Columbian Lodge No. 819, of Chicago, Ill., at a special meeting of that lodge held February 20, 1903, and I am informed that as a special Masonic occasion the presentation of the jewel and the response by Past Grand Master Gash was a highly successful affair, making a page in the history of Columbian Lodge No. 819 devoted to Utah Masons. I am also informed by the grand secretary that the jewel for Bro. A. M. Grant, P. G. M., has been duly delivered him.

Richard Louis Conely was elected grand master; Christopher Diehl, re-elected grand secretary, both of Salt Lake City.

The report on correspondence (118 pp.) is by the grand secretary, Chris. Diehl (he signs his name in full now, but he will always be "Chris." to us) and is the twenty-eighth from his hand. It reflects the garnered wisdom of many years of reading and reflection.

His notice of Illinois is of the communication of 1903, and the last year of Grand Master Moulton's administration, which he praises as efficient, firm, but kind. The oration of Brother McFatrich (who has, he says, many friends in that neck of woods) impresses him as most eloquent and loyal, and he gives samples to account for the faith that is in him.

One of our lodges under dispensation arrests his attention, and he says of it:

One lodge U. D. named Argenta made so many blunders in its reports and records that it was thought best to continue it another year U. D. The brethren should take lessons from our Argenta Lodge No. 3, which is one of the best lodges in Utah. But what wonders us is that name! The name of our Argenta lodge was chosen on account of the mines in Utah producing piles of silver (argentum), but we never heard of an Emma, or Ontario, or Silver King mine in Illinois.

He shares our fears that in attempting to formulate a list of physical disabilities which would debar a candidate from receiving the degrees, his grand lodge had started out on an unwise chase and expresses the hope that a report of that kind will never be adopted—we are glad to be able to congratulate him that something better, even, happened; the committee, as we have seen, appointed to chase and capture the jack-o'-lantern, having given up the quest and asked to be discharged.

Brother DIEHL supplements his report with a critical examination of the report of the New Jersey committee on landmarks, republished from the *Shibboleth* (Memphis). It is by Past Grand Master FREDERIC SPEED, the representative of Illinois near the Grand Lodge of Mississippi and is a paper of such value that we are glad to call attention to it.

VERMONT, 1904.

111TH ANNUAL. BURLINGTON. JUNE 15.

It did not need the high lights of the photographer to make the finely cut face of MYRON J. HORTON, whose portrait adorns this volume, a striking one.

Among the nine past grand masters present, all helping to swell the diplomatic corps to thirty-three, was DELOS M. BACON, the representative of Illinois. Past Grand Master GEORGE W. TYLER, of Quebec, was a visitor.

The grand master, OLIN W. DALEY, announced the death of MYRON J. HORTON, grand junior warden, in his sixty-fifth year. He was buried with Masonic honors by the grand lodge. Dead also was DAN. P. WEBSTER, past deputy grand master, aged fifty-seven. Their memories, with those of Past Grand Master LAVANT M. READ, Grand Steward DANIEL C. BARBER, and Past Grand Senior Deacon HIRAM A. SMITH, whose passing had been previously reported, were recalled with appreciative tributes at a lodge of sorrow held on the evening of the first day's session.

All the many questions submitted to the grand master for decision had been answered by reference to recorded precedents.

In his report of fraternal courtesies received, the grand master refers to the conferring of the third degree in St. John's Lodge, Boston, by members of Fitzroy Lodge, London, England, according to the English ritual, on which occasion he was a guest, as noted in our review of Massachusetts.

His information as to the personnel of the visiting lodge is of general interest:

The membership of Fitzroy Lodge is composed entirely of members of the Honorable Artillery Company of London. It was organized in 1849, and is named for the lieutenant-colonel of the company, who was senior grand warden of the Grand Lodge of England in 1842. It was organized entirely within the regiment and has been maintained exclusively ever since.

Of the eighty-one members of Fitzroy Lodge, thirty-three were guests of St. John's Lodge on this occasion. Although the work of our English brethren was unique in character as compared with our own, yet their work on this occasion was one of the best symbolic exemplifications that it had ever been my privilege to witness.

His report of waivers of jurisdiction asked for, and requests for work by courtesy, or proxy, as between Vermont lodges and those of other states, would indicate that in New Jersey, Canada, Connecticut, New York and Colorado, the grand master is supposed to share with the lodges the personal and territorial jurisdiction until recently held to be vested in the latter.

Of a portion of the grand lodge literature he says:

The editions of Pocket Hand Books and Rituals having been exhausted and there being a demand for additional copies, on the 22nd day of July I directed the grand secretary to have a new edition of one thousand copies of each printed.

By the report of the finance committee the cost of printing these editions was $410. The sales were:

382 Rituals	$382 00
296 Monitors (Hand books?)	296 00
3 P. M. Rituals	3 00

Notwithstanding the slump in sales of the P. M. variety (7 were sold last year), the business yielded a margin of profit that must be a great temptation to the Chicago and New York dealers in contraband goods.

In chronicling the events incident to the constituting of Valley Lodge No. 106, and dedication of its new hall, at Barton's Landing, the grand master says:

One of the pleasant features of this meeting was the presence of M.W. Bro. Nathan P. Bowman, the oldest living past grand master of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, and one of the oldest Masons in the state. He was introduced by the grand master, and received by the brethren with the public grand honors.

At the session under review the old veteran was not forgotten. At the very opening of the grand lodge the following was adopted and wired to Grand Senior Warden CALDERWOOD:

Learning with deep sorrow of the death of the beloved wife of Past Grand Master Nathan P. Bowman and of his own enfeebled condition;

Resolved, That the grand lodge convey to him through our grand senior warden, R. W. Charles A. Calderwood, who is now with him, our warmest love and most profound sympathy, praying that He who is the source of every Mason's hope may bless him and give to him consolation and peace.

The grand lodge chartered one new lodge; ordered the codifying, editing and printing of a new digest of decisions; added fifty per cent to the compensation of the chairman of the committee on correspondence, making it $150 for a report that would be a bargain at twice the money; received from Past Grand Master PARK DAVIS, now a resident of Sioux Falls, S. D., a letter of grateful acknowledgment for the gift of an elegant past grand master's apron; has pending an amendment to the by-laws threatening with loss of mileage the representative of lodges delinquent or tardy with returns, dues and assessments; and indulged in so much of quiet humor in adopting the following, as turns upon the dual role of Brother DALEY as both retiring and incoming grand master:

Resolved, That the incoming grand master is hereby authorized to procure a suitable past grand master's jewel for the retiring grand master, and see that the same is presented at an opportune time.

OLIN W. DALEY, of White River Junction, grand master; HENRY H. ROSS, Burlington, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (178 pp.) by Past Grand Master MARSH O. PERKINS, is another of those inimitable papers whose sparkling points only light up their more solid qualities.

His notice of Illinois is of the communication of 1903, and the concluding year of Grand Master MOULTON'S administration.

At the outset he runs up against the word "innovation" as applied to the musical exercises incident to the opening of the grand lodge, to say that the thing itself is far from being an innovation in Vermont. Perhaps the descriptive word was not happily chosen. We have had singing by a quartet, off and on—mostly on—for a good many years, but it cracked the opening-wedge precedents a little when a single lodge—St. Cecelia—furnished a large and highly-trained orchestra as well.

(St. Cecelia No. 865, whose name bespeaks particular attention to the sixth science, is long also on the first, second and seventh—the fifth goes without saying—it being composed largely of professional musicians and others more or less allied to the dramatic profession, whence stars of greater or less magnitude, lay and otherwise, and a residium of unresolved nebula.)

Turning to the grand master's address, he says:

The annual address of the grand master is a model, business-like, Masonic state paper, and easily ranks among the very best of the year. His official acts are presented with a clearness and directness rarely excelled;

his decisions are tersely stated, and his words of counsel and admonition apply directly to the actual, rather than fancied, exigencies of the brethren of the Prairie State.

He commends his suppression of the "Singing Section," projected bibulous Sunday picnic; his prompt and energetic measures to meet the threatened PINNEY invasion, and copies to commend his remarks as to the beneficent effects of ritualistic correctness and impressiveness on the harmony, prosperity and law-abiding character of a lodge.

He refers to the "masterly address" of Grand Orator MCFATRICH at the laying of the corner-stone of the new Masonic Home, and reproduces the concluding words of his oration before the grand lodge.

He calls us down with dignified and courteous sharpness in his notice of the brief introduction of our last year's report:

To his mind, the great event of the current Masonic year was the publication of the long-promised Concise History of Freemasonry, by that eminent Masonic historian, Robert Freke Gould, "whose great history published about sixteen years ago in England, and *pirated* and republished in this country in 1889, was the first general history of Masonry worthy of the name"—italics ours. Having renewed this charge of piracy, so ably refuted by the late, illustrious Brother Drummond in 1900, it becomes Brother Robbins to prove the assertion, or modify at least his statement. We concur heartily in the estimate of Brother Gould's labors, but must confess to surprise that Brother Robbins should in his unbounded admiration of the same permit his reason and sense of justice to be swayed apparently by prejudice, to say the least.

We made the statement that the work of the English historian was pirated in this country with no doubt of its correctness; hence we infer that we can never have seen Brother DRUMMOND'S refutation of the same charge previously made. Brother DRUMMOND'S statement is not, at this late hour, accessible to us. As we live so near Missouri—only the river between us—we "have to be shown," and so the nearest we can come to modifying our statement now, is to let Brother PERKIN'S statement of its refutation stand over against it. We have not time to look up the evidence on which we made it, and must let the other alternative pass for the present.

Of our notice of Vermont he says:

Somehow he finds "it's a far cry from Nashville to Burlington," and says: "Somewhere on the weary way the Tennessee resolution against cipher rituals seems to have gotten lost." Not at all, Bro. R. Its receipt was courteously acknowledged. What further attention did it require? Vermont openly acknowledges the existence, and provides an authorized recognition of a standard which Tennessee and some others profess to disclaim, and yet utter grievous complaint each year because of some unauthorized substitute. Furthermore Vermont is not compelled to take up the line of departure to the Kansas "Plats," wherever that may be, or advertise on the floor of grand lodge each year, through her grand master and committees, Chicago and New York dealers in forbidden ritualistic fruit.

We can only beg pardon for not having found the acknowledgment of the receipt of the Tennessee resolution. When we get down to V in our alphabetical review we are almost inevitably in the pinch between time and the printer, and if, as is more than possible, we overlooked what we should have found, we want to emulate Vermont in the open acknowledgment which is said to be good for the soul, and by which she prudently keeps that side of her account white. We judge from his doubtful reference to the whereabouts of the Kansas plats that like ourselves he has never seen them. It is inevitable, however, that a Yankee should guess, and having thus in spite of ourselves invested them with substance as a diagrammatic entity, we keep on guessing whether the Vermont "'Floor Work"—apart from its existence as a "copy," is like them, a condition and not a theory.

From his notice of Western Australia we take the following, with which we are in accord, and from which we are glad to find that so far as expressed his views are in accord with what we have elsewhere in this report, said of the bouquet-tossing of the brevet rank business, in its existing form:

The meetings of grand lodge are held quarterly, and accompanying the published proceedings of the same is found a fine page-portrait of the grand master, M. W. John Winthrop Hackett, whose return from a visit to England during the year was celebrated by the craft with great rejoicings. While abroad he was invested with "the exalted dignity of past grand warden" of the mother grand lodge—a questionable honor in our opinion to be accepted by the accredited head of a sovereign grand body. The grand master of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, or any other independent, sovereign grand lodge, is the peer officially of the grand master of the Grand Lodge of England. What dignity can be gained then in the acceptance of an honorarium of lower rank. To our mind, such acceptance is but an acknowledgment of subservience to the Grand Lodge of England. We would bow in honor and reverence to the mother grand lodge, but maintain that the honors in her hands to bestow should be equal in importance and dignity of those already held Masonically by the recipient.

Referring to the report of the Kansas committee on the grand honors, which they decide to be three—private, public and funeral—he says:

The first and last, as we understand it, are the same as are accepted in Vermont, but the public grand honors are to be given by striking the palms of the hands together "three times three." In Vermont the public honors the same as the funeral honors, with the accompanying words omitted.

Touching the conditional recognition of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico by Missouri, he advises the latter not to let go of that string before she is dead sure what she is doing, and adds: "It has already been pretty thoroughly demonstrated that the professions of these so-called Mexican Masons must be accepted, not with a grain but with a whole cargo of salt."

We had noted other points for reference, but for reasons already more than hinted at we must forbear.

VICTORIA, 1903.

13TH ANNUAL. MELBOURNE. MARCH 18.

Quarterly communications were held March 18, June 17, September 16, and December 16. The grand anniversary meeting of May 20, was for the installation of the grand master and the investiture of the grand lodge officers. The Hon. ALEXANDER JAMES PEACOCK, who was elected at the March quarterly, having been duly proclaimed grand master, appointed Bro. Dr. W. BALLS-HEADLEY to be his own successor, and he was accordingly proclaimed deputy grand master. Past Senior Grand Warden JOHN BRAIM remains grand secretary, (P. O. address, Melbourne.)

Congratulations were received by wire from Grand Master REMINGTON, of New South Wales; and those of twenty-four other grand lodges were tendered by their representatives present, Illinois not of the number.

At the March quarterly the deputy grand master presiding extended a formal welcome to the Rt. Rev. H. LOWTHER CLARKE, bishop of Melbourne, past provincial grand chaplain of the West Riding, Yorkshire, England, and assured him "that not only there but all through the country districts, the right hand of Masonic fellowship would be extended to him."

The minutes continue:

Bro. Dr. Clarke said that he wished to say a few words of reply to the very hearty welcome which had been accorded to him on this, the occasion of his first visit to the Grand Lodge of Victoria. He had been a Mason for something like twenty years, and if the duties of his sacred office had prevented him from accepting office in lodges at home, he had had many opportunities of judging of the advantages of Freemasonry. He had been induced to join Masonry by language used with respect to it by his valued friend the present Dean of York, who was, at the present time one of the grand chaplains of the Grand Lodge of England. He knew of no brotherhood in the world which was so real as the brotherhood of Masonry, and he considered it a remarkable thing that whilst they were separated from each other in religious and political life, it should be possible to combine with each other in Masonry on the simple idea of the brotherhood of man and man. He feared from what he already saw before him that the work in connection with his sacred office would prevent his doing much in Masonry, but he hoped to come among them occasionally to enjoy a Masonic evening, and make himself acquainted with them. He hoped it would be made known by those present that the Bishop of Melbourne was a Mason, and delighted in being one, and had no intention to hide his Masonry under his episcopal apron.

One hundred pounds was appropriated for the relief of the drought sufferers in the north.

At the June quarterly Grand Master PEACOCK was on the throne. Thirty-four jurisdictions were represented in the diplomatic corps, Illinois by EDWARD EDWARDS.

The grant of £100 for the drought relief fund was confirmed.

The death of THOMAS HARDING, past senior grand warden, was announced, "an old and esteemed brother," said the grand master, "who had taken an active part in Freemasonry in this territory, and whom they could "ill spare." For a long time and until his death he was a member of the board of general purposes.

The new rule adopted by the Grand Lodge of England, which we chronicled as growing out of the Regent Park Lodge appeal case, in our review of England in 1902, was adopted by the Grand Lodge of Victoria. In the case referred to a brother twice elected senior warden of Regent Park Lodge, was in neither year installed until some months after his election, being absent with his militia regiment. Although he had served sixteen or more months as warden, he was held to be ineligible to the master's station. This position was taken by the board of general purposes on the advice of the law officer of the grand lodge, the grand registrar. In his appeal to the grand lodge the appellant contended that the service of more than twelve months, although not continuous, satisfied the law, and carried the grand lodge with him. The grand registrar, however, succeeded in getting through a new rule which requires a dispensation to render a warden eligible to the chair, whose twelve months' service has not been continuous, and it is this rule which the Grand Lodge of Victoria has adopted.

Inasmuch as there is no constraint of the law in the case—there being no such landmark—it seems a pity that the young grand lodge should tie itself up by a rule that has no foundation in practical wisdom. It would have been just as easy to have dispensed with the red tape by making the rule reflect the view of the appellant in the Regent Park Lodge case.

Another new rule borrowed from recent English legislation, is that any brother whose dues shall be three years in arrears to any lodge shall thereupon cease to be a member of the lodge and can only become a member again by regular proposition and ballot, and that while excluded under this rule shall have the same status as if he had been excluded by vote.

The adoption of this rule is greatly to be regretted. A law by whose automatic operation a brother is deprived of any of his rights without a hearing, is so bad as to be indefensible; but one which deprives the lodge of the right to determine at what time it will institute proceedings for delinquency for dues, is still worse. The rule was forcibly opposed on this latter ground when it came up for final action, as shown by the following minutes, but without avail:

R. W. Bro. H. Bannister, D.D.G.M., said he wished to oppose the confirmation of the rule as he considered the constitutions provided ample means for dealing with members who allowed themselves to get into arrears. He thought it was not for grand lodge to decide how long the fees of a member of a private lodge should be allowed to remain unpaid. The matter of deciding when a member should pay, and how long he should go before proceedings were taken against him, was a matter which a lodge should have in its own hands.

W. Bro. H. J. D' Helin, W. M. No. 5, said that he agreed with all that had been said by R. W. Bro. Bannister, and thought this was not a matter to be decided by grand lodge.

At the September quarterly the new rules were confirmed; £50 was appropriated for the relief of the sufferers by cyclone at Townsville; and one lodge, dormant for over a year, was erased from the register with the tacit consent of its members.

At the December quarterly appropriate action was taken on the death of W. H. Robins, grand herald; the formation of two new lodges was reported; the grand master was nominated for re-election, and the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica was recognized.

VIRGINIA, 1903.

126th Annual. Richmond. December 1.

Virginia gives us this year a half-tone portrait of Thomas N. Davis, the incoming grand master.

Five past grand masters were present, headed by Beverley W. Wellford, Jr., the representative of Illinois; thirty-two other jurisdictions were represented.

After a brief exordium reflecting genuine appreciation of the privilege of standing for a year among the rulers of men; filled with state pride, and overflowing with gratitude for the loyalty, devotion and long-suffering patience of the craft, which had been so much to him through a year of trouble, disappointments, sickness and bereavement, the grand master (Ed. N. Eubank) announced the death of three district deputy grand masters—J. I. Galloway, James O'Keefe and James B. Sener (the latter chairman of the committee on jurisprudence), and Lewis G. Bell, member of the committee on work.

Among the grand representatives he reported as having appointed, is Amos Pettibone, near the Grand Lodge of Illinois, to succeed the lamented Browning.

He had declined to issue a majority of the dispensations asked for, and in this connection says:

I desire to sound a note of warning for my brethren. I invariably declined to grant dispensations where the purpose was stated, or I had reason to believe it was to enable a candidate to take the degrees so as to qualify him to petition a so-called higher body a little sooner than he otherwise could. My brethren, I stand before you as a Knight Templar and a 32d of the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite, and I am proud of it; but after all is said and done, there is nothing higher or nobler than Blue Lodge Masonry, the corner-stone and foundation of all Masonry, by whatever name known. I have been advised that sometimes a candidate is solicited to sign a petition for a body beyond the Blue Lodge even before he is raised, thus making our lodges mere stepping-stones to something else, and lowering Blue Masonry from its rightful position in the eyes, not only of candidates, but of brethren who should be better informed. I call your attention to this, not out of antagonism to any other branch of Masonry, but because it is an evil which it is in your power to correct.

Calling attention to a resolution changing the date of meeting of the grand lodge to the first Tuesday in January, reported upon adversely last year, but the further consideration of which had been postponed until this communication, he says:

I recommend to the grand lodge that this resolution be adopted, with the change from the first to the second Tuesday in January. The month of December was originally chosen, because that was the time the legislature assembled, and it was an advantage for lodges at a distance to send proxies to brethren who were in Richmond on official business, and who could attend the grand lodge conveniently. If the same reasoning prevails, the resolution should be adopted, as under the new constitution the legislature will assemble hereafter in January. The change of date will be more convenient to the grand secretary, who now finds his business arrangements with the printers interfered with by Christmas and New Year holidays.

The date was finally changed from the first Tuesday in December to the second Tuesday in February.

He manifested his accord with his predecessors in their opposition to life membership, by disapproving by-laws providing for exemption from dues for members over fifty-five years of age who have been members for fifteen years.

Virginia, like Illinois, does not permit alleged Masons not made in lodges of Ancient Craft Masons, to visit her lodges. The grand master properly decided that this law did not apply to brethren from Louisiana lodges permitted to work in the Scottish Rite by the grand lodge of that state. He says:

That grand jurisdiction allows certain lodges holding charters from it to work in that Rite, and they are under its jurisdiction and control, and as this grand lodge exchanges representatives with the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, what is legal in that grand jurisdiction cannot be illegal in this; so I made the decision referred to above.

The committee on grand master's address (consisting of all the past grand masters) took issue with this, saying:

We regret that we cannot concur with the grand master in his view of section 252, thus allowing brethren from Louisiana whose lodges are allowed to work in Scottish Rite, in that state, to visit our lodges. We are not sufficiently informed by our grand master of the condition of affairs in Louisiana, but we deem it our duty to enter our solemn protest against allowing any person to visit our lodges who was not entered, passed and raised under the Ancient York Rite. As York Rite Masons, we recognize no other ritual, and we believe that any qualification or abatement of this fundamental law of the grand lodge would be productive of mischief.

So long as Louisiana is recognized as a sovereign grand lodge and the peer of other grand lodges, all grand lodges and Masons so recognizing her are bound to give full faith and credit to all her Masonic acts as those of the ultimate source of all Masonic authority in that jurisdiction. All lodges chartered by the Grand Lodge of Louisiana must be conceded to be regular lodges, and the product of their work regular Masons, regardless of the fact that she may tolerate in some of them the practice of a ritual other than that almost universally prevailing within her jurisdiction. In other words, the Grand Lodge of Louisiana is universally recognized as a regular grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and to the outside world of Masonry all lodges holding charters therefrom are lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, and all Masons of its obedience belong in the same category.

The grand master found that apart from cases of trespass, which were susceptible of easy settlement by the application of the principles of the law and common sense, the chief causes of trouble between brethren within the lodges were due to attempts to smoke out those who cast rejecting ballots and to petty politics, and he has some sound remarks on these subjects.

In 1898 the Virginia law respecting appeals was so amended as to enable the grand lodge to restore a brother erroneously or unjustly convicted and sentenced to suspension or expulsion, on appeal therefrom, to all the rights of which he had been thus deprived. The grand master recommended the abrogation of this beneficent statute and a return to the older law which forbade the grand lodge to restore a brother to membership in his lodge; but although he was supported in this by both the committee on address and the committee on jurisprudence, the proposition was rejected.

We judge that the chief factor in causing the grand master to bring forward this proposition was the Tuck case, decided by the grand lodge last year in favor of Brother Tuck, who appealed from the action of his lodge and a committee of past masters expelling him from Masonry. The grand master says:

This action of the grand lodge caused great dissatisfaction among the brethren of South Boston Lodge and its vicinity, and strong pressure was brought to bear on me to exercise my prerogative and set aside the action of the grand lodge. This I declined to do, not because I doubted my right or power so to act, but because I doubted its expediency, and I finally agreed with the brethren interested, that I would call attention to the matter in my address. I now do so, and further say that it is the opinion of many brethren that the action of the grand lodge resulted in a miscarriage of justice. Should the grand lodge decide to reopen this case, I purpose to refer it to a special committee on appeals, not composed of any who were on last year's committee, or who have, to my knowledge, expressed an opinion on the subject.

Of this extraordinary deliverance the committee on address say (with grand lodge concurrence):

We are constrained to differ with our grand master as to the recommendation of the reopening of the Tuck case. An end to all litigation is always earnestly desired, especially in a Masonic household, and from this well-known maxim of common law and common sense, in the judgment of your committee, when an appeal has been taken to the grand lodge and the accused acquitted, it is not only inexpedient but unjust to reopen the case and practically retry the accused. Not only would it be reopening old sores and give rise to angry litigation, but it would subject the man a second time to expense, suffering, and probably injustice. All lodges should cheerfully and willingly accept as final the solemn decision of the grand lodge, and, where the party has been acquitted, promptly bury the whole matter in oblivion. We have no doubt that the expressions of our grand master in regard to his right to overrule the action of the grand lodge were made without due consideration. In the judgment of your committee, when the Grand Lodge of Virginia has passed upon a question of this nature, and the result has been the acquittal of the accused, the grand master has no more right to interfere with the decision than he has to alter the ancient landmarks of Masonry; and no subsequent grand lodge has the right to reopen or reverse the solemn verdict of acquittal of the grand lodge. The grand master, during recess, has certain powers, and is the grand lodge *ad interim,* but he has no right to reverse the solemn decision of the grand lodge.

Twenty-one decisions were reported; we copy in part:

5. Soldiers in the army of the United States are subject to the laws of residence like other profanes.

6. A brother holding a dimit can petition for affiliation at pleasure, and does not have to live under the jurisdiction of the lodge any specified time.

9. That the mere fact that a man was a dwarf was not a bar to his petitioning for initiation, if he could physically conform to the ritual.

10. That a master could set aside a verdict of his lodge, and a lodge could reconsider its vote expelling a brother, where any irregularity existed, or where one or more members claimed to have voted in error, thus reopening the case *de novo*.

11. That a Fellow Craft initiated and passed in an extinct lodge, who then petitioned a lodge near him for advancement and was rejected, and then moved into the jurisdiction of another lodge, could petition the second lodge for advancement, provided he has been in its jurisdiction twelve months.

12. A candidate for initiation must be twenty-one years of age when he signs his petition, not when he is balloted upon. The only exception is in the case of a "Lewis," and then it requires a dispensation from the grand master.

13. Where the tiler is a member of a lodge he cannot be prevented from voting on all questions before the lodge, should he desire to do and has so notified the master. This decision was given to clarify a doubtful point raised under section 199 of the Methodical Digest.

18. That the length of time a Mason has been holding his dimit is no bar to his being received by a lodge as a member. He can petition when he pleases, without regard to the date of his dimit.

19. That it is not unlawful to use black *cubes* in the ballot box in the place of black *balls*.

20. The jurisdiction of a chartered lodge, located in an incorporated city or town, commences from the corporate limits of such city or town and extends over adjacent territory until its meets concurrent jurisdiction or the half-way limit of the next lodge or lodges. The jurisdiction of a chartered lodge not located in an incorporated city or town, but in a village, place or locality, shall be calculated from the location of the lodge-room. This decision was rendered to clear up doubtful points as to sections 156 and 223 of the Methodical Digest.

From our standpoint none of these require comment until we reach No. 10, which we presume to rest on local regulations. No such power is vested in the master in Illinois as to set aside a verdict once it has been reached. If manifest errors cropped out showing that a verdict had not been really reached, it would be clearly within the master's power and duty to proceed to another ballot. The conditions stated in No. 11 could not exist under Illinois law, under which when a lodge becomes extinct the nearest lodge falls heir to its unfinished work as well as to its territory. Referring to No. 12, no exception is made in favor of a lewis in the Illinois code, and like the Virginia law it requires the applicant to be twenty-one years of age when he signs the petition. No. 13 was a recent burning question in our grand lodge. In the Virginia case the following dissenting opinion was not adopted, and under their law decisions stand until disapproved:

We are constrained to differ with the grand master in his thirteenth decision, as to the right of a tiler to vote on *all* questions which come before the lodge. When the Mason appointed to this office accepts it, he

accepts it with the knowledge that his place is without the door, and that his duty is to remain there, except when he can be temporarily relieved. This relief ought to be afforded him when he desires to ballot upon a petition for initiation, passing or raising or membership; but in other cases his position, preventing him from hearing both the evidence and argument, we think it would be unwise to say that he had a right to enter the lodge-room to vote in all cases.

Nos. 18 and 19 are in accord with our law. No. 20 differs from our law in that under the latter corporate lines cut no figures with the lodges outside of the territory wherein jurisdiction is concurrent, the general law that territorial jurisdiction extends half-way on right lines to the nearest lodges, prevailing.

The grand master declined to issue a dispensation to a lodge to attend religious service as a body, "deeming Divine worship a Masonic occasion, and one not needing a dispensation from the grand master." This was not passed upon unless it was included under the blanket concurrence "in the other decisions and action of the grand master" by the committee on address.

The grand master declined a re-election.

The committee on correspondence reporting on the grand master's reference to clandestine Masons, recommended as follows, and the grand lodge concurred:

1. That the grand secretary have printed, in large type, 1,000 copies of the list, to be furnished him by the chairman of this committee, of clandestine lodges, and furnish two copies thereof to each subordinate lodge of this grand jurisdiction; that one of said copies be pasted in the back of the minute book of each lodge, the other to be posted conspicuously in the ante-room, and that when a person applies for examination for the purpose of visiting, he be required to furnish in his own handwriting the name, location and number of his lodge, and that the secretary of the examining lodge shall refer to the said list *before* the visitor is examined.

2. That the grand secretary, from time to time, furnish any additions to said list as the same may be reported to him by the committee on foreign correspondence.

3. Your committee recommends that a postal card be at once sent by the secretary of any lodge visited to the home lodge of the visitor, sending fraternal greetings and informing the visitor's lodge of such visit, and if any visitor be proven to be an imposter the secretary of the visited lodge at once communicate with our grand secretary, who shall notify the Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada, and use any other means he may deem advisable to protect the craft from further being imposed upon by such imposter.

Six new lodges were chartered and one continued under dispensation.

In the lines of forced economy the grand lodge was assembled at a later hour than usual and the usual refreshments were cut out, whereby the grand master estimated a saving of $550. His successor might save a

pretty penny by calling off the grand lodge from day to day, instead of closing at every session, whereby a great amount of printing would be dispensed with; nothing lost to anybody, and nothing broken but a tradition which so far as we can see has no significance.

THOMAS N. DAVIS, of Lynchburg, was elected grand master; GEORGE W. CARRINGTON, Richmond, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (119 pp.) is again the handiwork of R. W. Bro. JOSEPH W. EGGLESTON, who was elected to the grand south (wherefore we hail him Thane of Cawdor). It has the customary sterling qualities of his work, in which solidity is never a synonym for dullness.

His notice of Illinois is for 1903. He thus refers to Grand Master MOULTON'S address:

The grand master rejoices in an increase of nearly 3,600, which we hope is all of it a character to be proud of. Increase in membership is not as much a matter for congratulation as a careful guarding of the doors. We say this because it is true, not that we for a moment suppose that this vast increase in imperial Illinois indicates laxity.

He briefly summarizes the address and the more important items of business, and copies a couple of paragraphs from the memorial services.

He reproduces from the Illinois report on correspondence dissenting from the idea that attending divine service is a Masonic occasion, and because we arched our eyebrows at one of their practices gives this bit of valued information:

He does not seem to understand why we leave the committee on address to pass on decisions, in view of our having adopted the report of the committee on jurisprudence, assigning all questions of Masonic law to that committee. The explanation is that Virginia holds that decisions of grand masters immediately become law, and remain law, until the annual communication, when they are either approved (personally, we would prefer the term "adopted,") and become permanent law, or are disapproved, and cease to operate for the future. For this reason, we hold that they should be passed on by a committee of the grand master's peers—viz., past grand masters. If they were referred to the committee on jurisprudence they would be passed upon by a *committee selected by their author.*

And of the baby:

He noticed our resolutions on the birth of a son to the grand master while he was presiding in the grand east. We are happy to inform him that the boy is named John Blair, after our first grand master, and has a silver loving cup inscribed to commemorate the event.

Elsewhere he speaks of the boy "as our some-day grand master."

Sh—! Don't handicap a Virginia boy with the idea that he is destined for anything short of the presidency.

WASHINGTON, 1903.

46TH ANNUAL. SEATTLE. JUNE 9.

With the clock telling off the hours with frightful and apparently increasing rapidity in the pinch of the last waning days ere our last "copy" must be in the hands of the printer, practically twenty-four hours distant, to sit down to the first stroke of a notice of a volume so rich in matter as this one before us, is well-nigh appalling. Seventy-five of its over four hundred closely-printed pages are required to tell the story of the special communication of the grand lodge convened at Olympia December 11, 1902, to commemorate the semi-centennial anniversary of Olympia Lodge No. 1, and the first introduction of Masonry into the jurisdiction, with its two days of speechmaking and banqueting. Grand Master JOHN ARTHUR had set the pace, and all that followed was so beguiling that it would get itself read while time's unnoted flight went on.

The anniversary was celebrated in the very hall in which the grand lodge was organized (in the Masonic Temple, a picture of which embellishes the volume) and on the same carpet trod by the pioneers, the convention which organized it being presided over by the Rev. CHARLES BYLES, with THOMAS MILBURNE REED as secretary.

"TOM" REED, past grand master and grand secretary, the ideal office, the ideal man, the ideal Mason, and the ideal gentleman, who installed the first grand master (THORNTON F. MCELROY) and was in turn installed by him as the first grand secretary, was the central figure of the celebration, around whom clustered the eminent living and the shadowy forms of those whose passing had left him, with WILLIAM LYLE (who was present) and two others the only survivors of those present when the grand lodge was formed.

Of the two major surprises encountered by the "Nestor of Masonry in Washington," the first was when immediately upon the opening he was escorted to the grand east, where he was felicitously presented by the representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master LOUIS ZIEGLER, and received with the grand honors. The second was when, on motion of Brother ZIEGLER, the following was adopted:

"WHEREAS, Bro. T. M. Reed has, for more than fifty years, devoted his best energies to the interest of our beloved fraternity, and for more than forty years has served this grand lodge as its grand secretary, with most consummate skill and fidelity, and that at a time when the grand lodge was not able properly to compensate his valuable services; and

"WHEREAS, He repeatedly declined an increase of salary because he thought the grand lodge was not able, or in a position, to pay more than it was paying; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the sum of one thousand dollars be paid to Bro. T. M. Reed, in slight recognition of his valuable services to the craft in this jurisdiction."

The speeches were of a high average order, the climax being reached in the response of Past Grand Master UPTON to the topic, "The History of Masonry in Washington," which proved to be not a history, but reflection suggested by a contemplation of the history, resolving themselves into an oration, cultured, profound, and uplifting. The charm of TOM REED'S personal reminiscences; the wit and humor generated where men unbend in absolutely trusting good fellowship, sandwiched with the more solid features of the occasion, and all suffused with the tendernes of retrospection, combined to make it an event long to be remembered with peculiar pleasure by the participants.

A portrait of JOHN ARTHUR is set over against the proceedings of the annual communication, at which there were present fourteen past grand masters and the representatives of thirty-two jurisdictions, LOUIS ZIEGLER, the ambassador from Illinois, appearing in the dual role.

The grand master announced the death of the grand marshal, JACOB WEATHERWAX, aged sixty-two and of JAMES RUDOLPH HAYDEN, past grand master, aged sixty-five. Brother WEATHERWAX was a past grand commander of the Templars of Washington, and was at the head of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons at the time of his death. Says the grand master:

He was a soldier of the Union; a scholar; a poet; an orator; the most lovable and charming of companions. He prized this grand lodge and he longed to become more and more intimately associated and connected with it. In his death we have lost an exemplary and most estimable character.

And of Brother HAYDEN:

He was, like Brother Weatherwax, a volunteer soldier of the Union army in the Civil War; and like him, too, he had taken an active part in some of the concordant orders, and had long been sovereign inspector-general of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for Washington, constituting him an active member of the supreme council of that Rite for the southern jurisdiction. To this office he devoted since 1882 all his Masonic zeal and activity. With the exception of his attendance upon the annual communications of the grand lodge, interrupted in recent years by business exactions, he took no part in Ancient Craft Masonry. September 4, 1874, he was elected grand master of Washington, which office he filled for one year; and Masonic tradition informs us that he was a sensible, judicious and popular grand master.

In the case of liquor sellers, members of lodges who had embarked in the business since its outlawry by the grand lodge, he had recommended that they be induced to dimit rather than be forced out, excellent advice when we reflect upon the generally unfavorable effect of a trial upon the lodge.

He had the assistance of President ROOSEVELT in laying the corner-stone of the new Masonic temple at Seattle, May 22, 1903, of which event he says:

The address of President Roosevelt was delivered at the end of a day of strenuous speechmaking, and was necessarily brief; but the earnestness of its manner made a deep impression on the vast multitude who listened to him. He said:

"Brothers, I shall say but a few words. It has been a great pleasure to me to be here at the laying of this corner-stone. I trust that the building erected thereon will be dedicated in deed as well as in name to friendship and virtue and all the purposes which we hold dear. I trust that the men here will so conduct themselves that the principles we profess will be a real and vitalizing influence in our own lives, in our relations with one another and with the outside world."

The president assisted me in spreading the cement, and his labors were rewarded by the presentation to him of a magnificent trowel, which he accepted with every demonstration of pleasure.

Twelve decisions were reported, we copy in part:

1. At a stated communication of Lodge No. 55, the senior warden and junior warden being present, the S. W. requested a past master to preside; the P. M. did so throughout the communication; a brother insisted that this was not proper unless the S. W. also sat in the east, and that he (the S. W.) should also be recorded as W. M. *pro tem.* and sign the minutes as such. On the return of the worshipful master the matter was referred to him and he ruled that it was legal for the S. W. to request the P. M. so to preside and it was also legal for the S. W. to remain in the west and to discharge his duties in that station; that the P. M. was W. M. *pro tem.* during that communication and should be so recorded and also so sign the minutes; that it was not necessary for the S. W. to sit in the east by the side of the P. M. whom he had requested to govern his lodge.

I upheld the ruling of the worshipful master.

3. A full vote is not necessary on business matters outside of petitions. It is imperative only in balloting on a petition and on a Masonic trial.

4. Two lodges are located on the same harbor on Puget Sound; one of them, being right at the navy yard, claimed that it had exclusive jurisdiction over applicants on board the U. S. S. "Wisconsin" then in the harbor, and that the other lodge had no right to receive a petition from any of them.

Claim rejected; *held* that the lodges had equal rights in the matter in regard to seamen, the question of residence being immaterial in their case.

5. A petitioner reached the age of twenty-one on September 16, 1902; he desired to be made a Mason on that day.

Held that his petition could not be received until he was twenty-one years old.

6. Petition cannot be received from a man owning a controlling interest in an incorporated liquor company, notwithstanding that he takes no part in the retailing of liquor.

7. Petition cannot be received from a peripatetic photographer who has no settled abode in the state, but moves from one town to another in the pursuit of his business.

8. A lodge cannot legally enact a by-law giving the last past master (instead of the master) the right to represent the lodge at the annual communication of the grand lodge.

11. A lodge cannot, by increasing its dues, require additional dues from a member during the period covered by his receipt for dues which were paid by him according to the by-law as it stood when he made the payment and accepted as in full for a given period. A by-law changing the amount of dues can have only a prospective effect.

All these would be good law in Illinois except Nos. 4 and 6. We have no law separating either mariners, those in the United States service, or those interested in the liquor business—from the common mass of residents. He also decided that the loss of left thumb, two little fingers of right hand or the right foot entailed ineligibilty to petition for the degrees. With lawyer-like prudence he refrained from deciding as to the left foot, as that question was not before him.

In our notice of Washington in 1902 we reprinted two resolutions introduced by Past Grand Master CHADWICK, the first setting forth that in 1900 the grand lodge had authorized an exchange of representatives with the Grand Orient of Belgium, and referring to the relations of the grand orient with the Grand Orient of France as a reason for a second, the following resolution:

Resolved, That this grand lodge return the commission heretofore issued by the Grand Orient of Belgium, appointing a representative near this grand lodge, and recall the commission warranting the appointment of a representative near that grand orient.

Their consideration was postponed for a year. Referring to and discussing the matter, Grand Master ARTHUR said the author of the resolution was laboring under a wrong impression when he drafted them, as the grand lodge had not received from the grand orient any commission appointing a grand representative near the Grand Lodge of Washington, nor had the latter transmitted to the Grand Orient of Belgium any commission warranting the appointment of a grand representative near that grand orient. Premising, however, that any proposition urged by so able and distinguished a brother as Past Grand Master CHADWICK, fresh from service as their committee on corespondence, must claim their closest attention, he says:

The respectability of the source of this proposal would not, however, warrant an act inherently unjust to a sister grand body and also *self-stultifying* on our part. To tender fraternal greetings to a grand lodge

one year, and withdraw them two or three years later, not because of anything which had happened in the interval but on a ground which had for twenty years existed and been mentioned in familiar Masonic books, would be a serious thing to do—a grave and uncalled-for affront to a grand body of brother Masons; besides being an act of gratuitous self-abasement on the part of the grand lodge doing it.

If we fall into the habit of adopting resolutions one year and repealing or repudiating them the next, it will soon matter little to the Masonic world what we say or unsay, or what grand bodies of Masonry may be in favor with us one year or in disfavor soon after. "Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel." We shall presently bear to other grand lodges the sort of relation which the storm-tossed republics of South and Central America bear to the orderly and permanent governments of the civilized world.

He proceeds to discuss at length the difference between the two distinct kinds of Freemasonry which he says exist in Europe. This we have no time to follow, nor have we time even to ask questions. The argument was strongly adverse to the resolutions. The committee on segregation and reference of the address recommended that all action on the subject be indefinitely postponed, and this was concurred in.

Clinton A. Snowden, grand orator—who won his spurs at the semi-centennial—delivered an interesting address from the well-grounded thesis that Masonry is a development, not an invention. It is complimentary that having got a taste of oratory they wanted more, and later in the session we found the following minute:

At the request of the M. W. grand master, Rev. Bro. M. A. Matthews, grand chaplain *pro tempore*, extemporaneously delivered before the grand lodge a most brilliant and edifying address on Masonry and its inspirations. The address was received with enthusiastic applause, and the speaker was thanked by a rising vote of the grand lodge.

Nine lodges were chartered—one of them at Douglas, Alaska—and one continued under dispensation.

Propositions to turn over the unexpended balance of the special grand charity fund to the general fund; to remove the grand lodge library from Olympia to Seattle, and to raise the grand secretary's salary to $1,800, all failed, but $300 was appropriated to the grand secretary for extra services and expenses for the semi-centennial celebration at Olympia.

Charles Duncan Atkins, of Tacoma, was elected grand master; Thomas Milburne Reed, Olympia, re-lected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (196 pp.) is once more by Past Grand Master William H. Upton, whom we welcome back to the Round Table with the greatest possible pleasure. There will be no stagnation where he sits.

It were impossible, had we the ability to do so in all its aspects, to do justice to this splendid report in the time left to us. His notice of Illinois

is of our proceedings of 1902. Referring to the rulings of Grand Master MOULTON, he quotes the only one which seems to him of sufficient importance to report—that in reference to calling from labor to refreshment, and thinks the grand lodge did right in adopting the modification of it by the committee. Of another, he says:

The grand master gave some excellent reasons for advising a declaration that the tyler's right to vote is "neither compulsory nor necessary;" and his advice was followed. He gave just as good reasons for changing their law so that any one of several lodges having concurrent jurisdiction might grant a waiver for all; but the grand lodge thought otherwise, and a resident of Chicago must still get a waiver from sixty-eight lodges before he can take the degrees elsewhere.

He must have read carelessly. The committee's adverse report thereon was stricken out and the decision substituted therefor. Referring to the GATTERDAM case, he says:

He also reported the Gatterdam case, and was reversed, as we mention under Wisconsin. A curious proceeding then occurred:

"Bro. Edward Cook, past M. W. grand master * * * * moved that Bro. A. J. Gatterdam be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry. The M. W. grand master ruled that summary proceedings before the M. W. grand lodge were in order. Evidence being produced that the brother had pleaded guilty to the charge * * * [he was] expelled."

We believe the grand master's ruling to have been wrong. What followed was certainly a conviction without a trial—to say nothing of two punishments for one offence. The evidence against the accused—we beg pardon for there was no accusation pending—was not conclusive; for a confession is always open to explanatoin. In short, half a dozen fundamental rules of law and natural justice were violated. The only question in our mind in such a case is whether the "conviction" is absolutely void, for want of jurisdiction, or only voidable. Still the great principle, that a grand master cannot order a lodge to expel a man, was vindicated; and that is most satisfactory.

It will be remembered that Brother WAIT, of New Hampshire, vigorously assailed the same action. We beg to refer Brother UPTON to that title for our comments. He touches briefly, but observantly, the business of the session; notes the reception of their past grand master and our Washington representative, LOUIS ZIEGLER, and his felicitous reply; and of the further postponement of our special report on correspondence, says:

Past Grand Master John Corson Smith obtained leave to print in the proceedings the speech he had made in 1900 in favor of recognizing the National Grand Lodge of Egypt, and Bro. Joseph Robbins had leave to print so much of his report as related to that subject. Both are able papers, and well nigh unanswerable if we concede the premises of their respective authors. If legitimacy of origin is to be considered, and is to be regarded as essential, Egypt has little claim to be regarded. If questions of origin are to be disregarded, we think few weighty objections to the recognition of Egypt can be found. Should Brother Robbins ultimately be overruled, it will not prove that he was in error. It will indicate but

two things: First, that majorities rule and the vote of the most ignorant cancels the vote of the wisest; and, second, that there is a, temporary or permanent, flow of sentiment in favor of a less strict rule than that which Brother Robbins and the more conservative grand lodges have been advocating.

Notwithstanding the adoption of our report last year, we have found occasion to discuss the Egyptian phase of it in this report—under Alabama and elsewhere—and we direct his attention thereto for more definite information concerning it than we had before been able to print.

Turning to our notice of his grand lodge, he quotes our comments on some of Grand Master KENNAN's decisions in the course of which we remarked:

But all the jurisdiction a lodge has over an unelect profane, is that he may say that he shall not apply anywhere else for the degrees. The lodge never touches him until he acts.

Reflecting, he says:

Indeed, we do not concede that a lodge has as much jurisdiction over an unelect profane as Brother Robbins does. We should say, "A lodge has no jurisdiction over an unelect profane except, in some cases, to receive and act upon his petition."

Both statements seem to us about equally true. We are willing to give them both up and say that the lodge has no jurisdiction over the unelect profance, within its territory, but it has up its sleeve jurisdiction over the question whether he shall be Mason or not if he elects to try.

Brother UPTON does us the honor to transfer some nine pages of our report to his own, largely relating to the out-cropping in the Grand Lodge of Idaho of the Massachusetts departure of twenty years before and to the report of the Massachusetts committee recommending the denial of the petition of thirty-two past masters for the repeal of sections 21 and 22, whose enactment constituted that departure. We could copy twice that number of his pages with great profit to our readers had we the time and space. We must content ourselves with one or two. In the following he refers to Brother WRIGHT, of Florida:

But when he attacks the position taken by Brother Jenks of Wisconsin—which we quote more fully under that head—to the effect that the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite has no power to charter craft lodges; and says, "In this Brother Jenks is certainly mistaken," he is not on such safe ground. To sustain his assertion, he quotes a statement made by the present grand commander of the A. and A. S. Rite, S. J., to the effect that "it appears" that Etienne Morin, besides his patent authorizing him to confer the degrees of the Rite of Perfection, "was given authority" by the Grand Lodge of France "to establish *a* symbolic lodge in America," "the authority from the grand lodge making him a deputy grand master for America." Brother Wright then quotes a statement of J. H. Drummond's that the Council of the Emperors of the East and West had jurisdiction over the three degrees, and that it was this body which commissioned Morin in 1761; and then adds:

"We thus learn that Morin was commissioned as deputy grand master for America, *with power to establish symbolic lodges.* * * * We learn from Scottish Rite sources that they [evidently meaning Scottish Rite bodies] did receive the right and authority to establish lodges, and have always exercised that power in unoccupied territory."

They have "exercised" their alleged right in occupied territory also. We think Brother Jenks will have little difficulty in disposing of Brother Wright's argument, if he considers the game worth the candle, and will say but little ourselves. In the first place, the writers whom Brother Wright mentions are not authority. They merely state the opinions they have drawn from the authorities. Albert Pike, who certainly knew as much about Scottish Rite history as any man that ever lived, if memory serves us not only reached a conclusion opposite to that of Brother Wright but put his conclusion into the form of an official decision. In the second place, the opinions of Brothers Richardson and Drummond quoted by Brother Wright do not establish the latter's conclusion. Passing the old question whether Morin's patent was a forgery, so far as the grand lodge part of it was concerned; and the question whether those who are said to have signed it on behalf of the grand lodge had any authority to bind that body; and the question whether that grand lodge was *at that time* a legitimate body; and several other questions which have been much discussed in that connection, the simple facts remain that Morin did not establish a lodge in South Carolina, and that the brethren who *created* the Scottish Rite, 4 to 33 degrees, at Charleston, S. C., in 1801, *did not receive the three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry from or through* Morin, directly or indirectly. Had they done so, we should now have the queer spectacle of Brother Wright—a perfervid admirer of Past Grand Master Chadwick, who claimed that the only objection to Negro Masonry was that it existed in invasion of jurisdiction—tracing the power of the Scottish Rite over the craft degrees to men who received those degrees *in invasion of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina!* But they did not so receive them. They received them in lodges under the jurisdiction of that grand lodge; and they received no more control over those degrees, and no more right to create lodges, than Brother Wright and ourselves have—and could impart no more authority to the Scottish Rite. Moreover, that Rite is not identical with or a successor to the Council of the Emperors of the East and West. It took posession—just as several other Rites have done with equal right—of the degrees possessed, in common with some other organizations, by the "Emperors"—the degrees 4 to 25 of the Rite of Perfection; added eight other degrees, invented at the time or borrowed from the immense stock of such that was then the common property of any degree monger in Europe who chose to make use of them; and became a new Rite, distinct from any other. The Council of the Emperors went its way, unchanged by what had occurred. The Scottish Rite had usurped concurrent jurisdiction over its high degrees, but was not, and did not claim to be, identical with it.

We reproduce the following not only for its historical interest, but because it states so clearly the position we have so long taken, on the floor of our grand lodge and in these reports. He is speaking of Kansas:

He ran up against the liquor-dealer question, owing to the fact that some brethren held that their old regulation on the subject, enacted in prohibition times, was aimed at unlawful selling and was no longer in force against liquor-dealers licensed by the state. Brother Dewey took the opposite view, and the grand lodge sustained him. Washington is not in a position to cast a stone at such a regulation in Kansas, but we may

smile at the way the grand master added one more to the list of ineffectual attempts to escape from the fact that such legislation is, in derogation of the immemorial rights of lodges and Masons. He said:

"This provision about the unfitness for Masonry of the man who sells intoxicating liquors as a beverage is not an innovation in the body of Masonry. M. W. James Carnell, Grand Master of Florida, calls attention to the fact that there has recently been found an old parchment endorsed 'Old Rules of the Grand Lodge of York,' bearing date A. L. 5725, the fifteenth article of which reads as follows:

"'No more persons shall be admitted as brothers of this society that shall keep a public house.'"

This "old parchment," "recently found," was printed by Brother Hughan more than thirty years ago in one of the best known of his books, and was reprinted in our Masonic Code of Washigton in 1897. So much for its novelty. The *manuscript* is *not* dated. Upon it is an endorsement in another hand reading, "Old Rules of the Grand Lodge at York"—not "of York"—"1725, No. 8." The "No. 8" is because the M.S. was No. 8 on, an inventory of articles formerly belonging to the Old Lodge at York, taken many years after 1725; and the endorsement was probably placed there at the time the inventory was taken, and is therefore of little authority. But the rules themselves plainly show that they were—not grand lodge regulations, but the private by-laws of one particular lodge. That lodge was the "Old Lodge at York," which, after it heard that a "grand" lodge had been formed in London, began to affect the title of "grand lodge." It was not a grand lodge—at least in 1725—and had no constituent or "subordinate" lodges. It was simply a lodge; and these rules are signed by "Ed. Bell, *Master*," and 87 members of the lodge. Another one of the rules reads:

"4. The bowl shall be filled at the monthly lodges with punch once, ale, bread, cheese, and tobacco in common," etc.

Nobody claims that for a lodge to refuse to elect a liquor-dealer, or *any* liquor-dealer, is "an innovation in the body of Masonry." That is just what the Old Lodge at York did. It is just what *any* lodge has a right to do. There are numerous teetotal lodges in England, and there is no reason why there should not be in Kansas or in Washington. But it would have been considered insanity for the Lodge at the Goose and Gridiron, London, to have made by-laws for the lodge at York. It is improper enough, for the same reason, for the grand lodge—that is, several lodges sitting together, by their representatives, with a grand master at their head—to make a by-law for a particular lodge; but, as to the matter under consideration, what we *do* claim to be an innovation on the body of Masonry and an infraction of landmarks is to undertake to *add to or subtract from the qualifications of a candidate as fixed by the Ancient Landmarks*, or take from the members of a particular lodge the exclusive right, *vested in them by the landmarks*, to determine whether a candidate possesed of THOSE qualifications shall be made a Mason.

Of the California decision that one who has sat with a man in a Royal Arch Chapter or a commandery is entitled to vouch for him in a lodge, he says it "is one of those relaxations of the primary obligation to require 'lawful information,' for which there is no other excuse than that a grand lodge cannot be called to account for its acts," and the report is full of such bits of wit and wisdom. To crown all it has a good topical index.

WEST VIRGINIA, 1903.

39TH ANNUAL . WHEELING. NOVEMBER 11.

Eleven past grand masters were present, among them H. R. HOWARD, representative of Illinois, which was one of the thirty-two jurisdictions found to be represented when the round-up of the diplomatic corps occurred, immediately after the opening. The corps, including the grand master, was welcomed to seats in the grand lodge by the deputy grand master, whose portrait, as grand master, adds interest to the volume.

The grand master (ELI M. TURNER) explained that the reason the grand lodge did not meet at Clarksburg, as voted last year, was that the new hotel was not yet ready for occupancy, without which the accommodations would be inadequate; hence his order calling the body together at Wheeling.

He announced the death at an advanced age of WILLIAM H. FREEMAN, past senior grand warden, from whose hands the grand master had received the degrees nearly thirty years ago.

Reminding the brethren that in growth, quality was more important than quantity, he says:

From the reports received it is shown that the craft is in a flourishing condition, that much work is being done and the proficiency of the officers in the ritual is increasing. I fear, however, that in our desire to increase our number, we sometimes lose sight of the fact that in Masonry quantity is not as important as quality. The increasing immigration to this state should make the brethren of the lodges doubly careful in scanning the material offered for the Masonic degrees; and I have recommended in several instances, in my correspondences with subordinate lodges, the appointment of investigating committees, which shall carefully look into the history and character of all applicants for degrees, in order that none except those who are worthy and well qualified may enter. I believe it would be greatly for the benefit of the craft if this were made obligatory upon the lodges by the action of this grand body. A large number of the lodges have such committees already.

We are left in doubt whether this means to make the committee of inquiry a standing committee, to whom all petitions are to be referred, or to create a standing committee to suppliment the work of the usual temporary committee.

Among the dispensations reported was one authorizing a lodge to appear in public with Masonic clothing and attend divine service on St. John the Evangelist's Day. One refusal was for a lodge to turn out with the Knights Templar to attend a funeral. "It is well settled," he says, "that a

blue lodge cannot turn out as a lodge at a funeral, unless the services are in charge of the lodge." Where it is not so settled it should be. Seventeen decisions are reported, eight of which we copy:

2. An applicant whose left arm is three inches shorter than the right four inches less in circumference, and whose left hand cannot be turned palm upwards on a level with the waist, is unable to comply with the ritual and must be rejected.

3. The secretary of Naomi Lodge No. 104 wrote me for information as to whether a dimitted Mason has a legal right to lecture candidates.

This depends upon the status of the dimitted Mason. If not dimitted longer than one year, he still enjoys the rights of a Mason, although non-affiliated, and can therefore lecture a candidate. If dimitted longer than one year without having become affiliated, or without having made, within the year, application for affiliation with some lodge, he is under edict 4 of the grand lodge, deprived of pecuniary aid, the right to visit, Masonic burial or participation in any Masonic procession, as long as his non-affiliation continues. This being true, he would not have the right to lecture a candidate, as he is practically in the same situation as a suspended or expelled Mason, except that he can resume his affiliation by making application to a lodge and being accepted.

5. Illegitimacy is not a bar to Masonry.

6. A man having lost the two middle fingers of his right hand, including the knuckle joint, is ineligible, not being able to fully comply with the ritual.

7. Where a committee appointed in a Masonic trial, under section 20 of the code, refuses to act, or refuses to report to the lodge, after reasonable time has been given to hear the evidence, the lodge should discharge the committee and appoint a new one, or proceed to hear the case in open lodge. A Mason has no right to use his position as a member of such committee either to delay the trial or prevent it from being concluded.

11. W. R. Snodgrass, W. B. Snodgrass, John L. Howard and Arthur L. Chambers, residing at Smithfield, within the jurisdiction of Mannington Lodge No. 31, petitioned and were initiated, passed and raised in Wetzel Lodge No. 39, at New Martinsville. These persons were irregularly made Masons, and have no Masonic standing. They must apply to Mannington Lodge No. 31, and receive the degrees in that lodge, or in some other at its request.

12. Roy G. Barrick, who applied to Wetzel lodge No. 39, has lost the first joint of the middle finger of the right hand and the third finger is slightly crooked toward the second finger. He is eligible to receive the degrees, being able to comply with the ritual.

15. Oliver A. Gunst petitioned Wetzel Lodge No. 39, having lost the first joint of the fore finger of the right hand, and the whole of the second finger, except the knuckle joint.

Held: That he is eligible to receive the degrees.

16. Two brethren, after being passed to the degree of Fellow Craft, had some business difficulties with two Master Masons, members of the

lodge, who filed a protest with the master against their further advancement, and the question is presented whether this protest is sufficient to stop them.

Held: After a candidate has been initiated he cannot be stopped by a protest, except for the purpose of having charges brought against him in the manner prescribed by law, and no matters of business difference among brethren can be inquired into in a Masonic lidge.

Numbers 2, 6, 12, and 15 should be read together; they reflect a sufficiently conservative, common-sense interpretation of the ancient law. In No. 3 an unwarrantable local regulation making a Mason's standing contingent upon the length of time he has held his dimit, compels the grand master to say: "This depends"—So long as a Mason has such standing that another Mason is permitted to converse with him Masonically, he may as a matter of right tell any other Mason of equal standing everything he knows about Masonry. We do not question the correctness of No. 5, and No. 7 we regard as strong sense and good law. No. 11 having been approved—although the jurisprudence committee in passing upon it favorably reserve the right to say that they think the grand master has the prerogative to heal irregularly made Masons, it then became true in law that the brethren referred to had no Masonic standing, but not true in fact. Having been made Masons in a regular lodge lowfully at labor (although for the moment wittingly or unwittingly unlawfully engaged), their Masonic standing should not have been questioned. They were not attainted by the irregularities of the lodge.

Two new lodges were chartered; report of progress was made by the committee on index-digest, a work which will be of great value when completed; a copy of the American Tyler's "Year Book" was ordered to be purchased for each lodge; a subscription made to the fund for the erection of a monument to the late grand tiler, Tiomothy W. Bliss; an oil portrait of the retiring grand master was ordered for the grand lodge gallery; report was had of the presentation of the past grand master's jewels ordered last year for the M.W. Brethren Robert White, Keppart D. Walker, George W. Atkinson and Peyton R. Harrison, the report including the speeches—full of interest—made when they were presented; an order was given for a jewel uniform in design with the others, for each living past grand master not thus decorated; and Clarksburg was selected as the next place of meeting.

George Hatch, of Wheeling, was elected grand master; George W. Atkinson, Charleston, re-elected grand secretary.

The very elaborate report on correspondence (318 pp.) is from the customary hand of the grand secretary, Past Grand Master Atkinson, reviews the proceedings of sixty-four grand bodies, including Illinois for 1903. He summarizes the address of Grand Master Moulton, quoting

from his commendation of the district deputy grand masters; notices the portraits of deceased past grand masters scattered through the volume, who presided over the craft "in the long gone by" and in their day were numbered with the distinguished men of the state, and copies the concluding words of the oration of Brother McFatrich. Quite inadvertently, we presume, he says a "Lodge of Sorrow" was held on the second day of the session. Illinois does not indulge in such exotics as lodges of sorrow; the simple memorial service befitting plain Ancient Craft Masonry affords adequate opportunity for appreciative and loving tribute to her honored and lamented dead.

In his kind notice our report he thus refers to some matters therein (the status of the newly raised brother is, we may add, the same as in Illinois):

He devotes four pages to West Virginia's minutes of 1902. He gives an intelligent, clear-cut synopsis of our Jacob-like wrestle on the Masonic Home matter, and added that "a brother (George H. Alderson) with a business head on him, settled the question for the grand lodge by moving a call of the lodges, which revealed the fact that there was no pressing need for a Home." He copied the decisions rendered by the committee on Jurisprudence, with the single remark that West Virginia follows Virginia by holding that a candidate when raised, stands as a non-affiliate, and can join any lodge he desires or elects. This has been our custom since the organization of our grand lodge in 1863. Nevertheless, I may add that I never heard of a brother choosing any other lodge than the one that made him a Mason. It is, therefore, as the theologians would say, "a mere form, without spirit or power."

He does us the honor to transfer a couple of pages of our report to his own, partly relating to Mexican Masonry, and partly to the relation of the orphan to institutional charity, of which latter subject he says:

If Brother Robbins will address a letter to the Rev. H. H. Hart, LL.D., general superintendant of the Illinois Children's Home Society at Chicago, he will secure the proffer of that charitable man to find comfortable individual homes for all of the orphans of Masons under 12 years of age, for about as much money per capita, all told, as it will cost each year to mass them together in a Masonic Home. This experiment is worth trying Dr. Hart represents a society whose plan is to first find helpless children, and then find proper homes for them in childless families, where they will, in most cases, be adopted as their own offspring. This is the natural plan, and it is working successfully in twenty-five states of the Union. Illinois being one of the twenty-five. We have such a society in West Virginia, and during seven years of its workings about 500 helpless orphans have been placed in good, comfortable homes, where they will be brought up with all of the advantages of genuine home-life, which cannot be accorded to them in an orphan asylum, however well they may be cared for.

Under Vermont he speaks more at length on the same subject:

Brother Perkins does not agree with my suggestion that it is better to provide homes in individual families for the orphan children of Masons, instead of bringing them up in Masonic Homes, and cites the homes in

Kentucky, California, New York and other states, as proof of the incorrectness of my position. I very much fear that my esteemed brother has not given much careful thought to this subject. If he will avail himself of the reports of the twenty-five states of the Union, which have organized within their borders children's home societies, not for the purpose of gathering helpless, hopeless, hapless children together within their walls and provide them with food, raiment and teachers, but to find individual homes for them wherein they can be brought up with all of their attendant advantages, and see how nicely the plan works, he will then, I am sure, agree that Brother Atkinson knows something definite whereof he speaks.

It is the natural method of caring for the dependent orphans of a state, and it is a wonder to my mind that it is only within the past few years that it has been generally introduced. Carefully prepared statistics show that the average in all of the states is that one family out of every ten is childless, and where it is made the business of a charitable society to find these barren families, and then find the particular sort of a child that each one wants, and take the little on to that home, it simply works like a charm. In fact, it is so easily, cheaply and satisfactorily done in almose every instance, that those who have looken into its workings wonder, as I myself have done, why this system has not been in use all over the civilized world for generations past.

I know M. W. Brother Perkins will excuse me for stating that seven years ago last May a few of us organized the kind of a society in West Virginia of which I have endeavored to describe, and I was chosen its first president, and still hold that position, and in that short period we have placed about five hundred children in good Christian homes, and in only a few instances have we found it necessary to replace any of that large number. The society retains supervision over the children, and sees to it that they are properly educated and cared for, and in most cases they are legally adopted into the families where we placed them. It costs about $5,000 a year to carry on our society, and a large part of this expense is paid by the families that secure the children from us.

Our society will take the sons and daughters of all deceased West Virginia Masons, under twelve years of age, whose relatives are unable to provide for them, and will place them into well-to-do homes, at what it actually costs to find suitable places for them, and convey them thither. I do not recall a single case that the cost has been above $50. Now, if I am correct in my statements, and I speak from nearly eight years of actual experience, would it not be cheaper, and in every conceivable respect better for the Masons of West Virginia to turn over their dependent orphans to our society and pay even the maximum of $50 per capita, than to build and maintain a Masonic Home and mass them together therein, when they will grow up without any knowledge of a real home or real home life? I ask my good Brother Perkins to answer this plain, blunt question before he reaches the conclusion that the succesful conducting of Masonic Homes in Kentucky and other states, prove that I am wrong in the position I have taken in regard to this important Masonic problem. If he will examine the reports of the grand lodges that are maintaining homes, he will find that it costs more than $50 a year for each inmate, young or old, while the plan I suggest will not cost, all told, over $50. This, however, is only the economic view of it, and it is the most insignificant part of it, when compared with other advantages given to the child by the plan I am suggesting. No one will claim that it is wise to mass children together in a home and

keep them there during the moulding or formation period, unless it is an absolute necessity so to do in order that they may be supported and educated. If they can be brought up in properly selected individual homes, it is far better in every respect.

But Brother Perkins may ask: "What are you going to do with aged Masons and their wives, who are unable to support themselves?" My answer is, care for them by placing them in private old men's and old women's homes, which are found in perhaps every state in the Union, provided their needs are such as require them to be sent to such institutions. They can be boarded at much less expense in such institutions than they can be kept in a Masonic Home, unless, perhaps, in such states as New York, Illinois and a few more of the more populous states, where there are a large number of indigent Masons to provide for. Moreover, it is a very common thing among lodges to contribute only a partial support to their needy brethren, say $50 to $100 each, which, with what they have, renders them comfortable. I maintain that this is not only very much cheaper, but is very much more satisfactory in most cases to the needy brothers themselves, than to send them into the seclusion of an old people's charity home, however well it may be conducted.

We had noted other passages in his report for transfer to our pages, but we have already drawn too heavily on our space.

WISCONSIN, 1904.

60TH ANNUAL. MILWAUKEE. JUNE 14.

Thirteen past grand masters were present, including CHARLES CASSIUS ROGERS, the representative of Illinois, one of the forty-five grand jurisdictions whose envoys were in evidence.

The grand master (JOHN CORSCOT) announced the death of Past Grand Master GABRIEL BOUCK, in his seventy-sixth, and Past Grand Secretary GEORGE E. HOSKINSON in his sixty-seventh year. Autograph portraits face their simple, tasteful memorial tablets, and that of Brother BOUCK, whose impress has been on the jurisprudence of his grand lodge for more than forty years, also appropriately makes the frontispiece of the volume.

Brother BOUCK was a many-sided man with striking abilities and peculiarities. The stories rife in Wisconsin of the eccentricities, the masterful common sense, the gruffness, the tenderness, and all the paradoxes of the strong personality of "The Sage of Oshkosh" would fill a volume. Past Grand Master CHAPIN, who presented a most appreciative memorial of him, says:

He was a man of strong intellectual powers, a just man with a tender heart. His deeds of charity were numerous, his many acts of kindness and deeds of charity were scattered all through his life.

He was a philosopher; was honest and faithful to his clients and friends. He was a patriot, a great lawyer, a Master Mason, in all these words imply.

Junior Grand Warden TELFER presented the memorial of Brother HOSKINSON, an ideal man and Mason. He was chairman of the committee on correspondence in 1872, winning wide recognition by his report; grand secretary in 1873 and 1874. In 1876 he was appointed consul at Kingston, Jamaica, and remained abroad twelve years, when he removed to Grand Rapids, but visited the grand lodge one year ago to recall old friendships.

The grand master reported ten decisions, most of which follow:

1. Question: If a lodge grants permission, is there any objection to the use of a lodge room by the Jews for their days of atonement and prayer?

Answer: No.

2. Question: Has a brother a right to tell either the accused or accuser at a Masonic trial, how a brother voted.

Answer: No.

3. Question: It is permitted a lodge to allow the Order of the Eastern Star, to fasten their Star carpet to the floor, and thus permitting the Masonic altar to rest permanently thereon?

Answer: No.

4. Question: In the conferring of the Master Masons degree on three candidates at one and the same communication, at what point in the work may the three participate conjointly?

Answer: They must proceed separately, until the historical lecture is delivered. After that they may proceed conjointly.

5. Question: Is it proper to notify lodge members through the mails that balloting is to take place on the application of a person named in said notice at a given time?

Answer: No.

6. Question: At a regular communication of a lodge, when the order of balloting is reached and a certain petition for degrees comes up in the natural order of business, the Master announces that "for good and sufficient reasons best known to myself, I wish the petition to lay on the table until I see fit to spread ballot on same:" after conferring the M. M. degree, a number of the brethren had left the lodge room, the ballot was spread, and the candidate elected. Question: Was the action of the master illegal, and the intiation of the candidate so elected irregular and clandestine?

Answer: It was illegal for the master to ballot on the applicant at any time other than at the time specified in the by-laws, at that or a subsequent meeting. The candidate being in no way responsible for the action of the lodge, is an E. A. in good standing.

7. A lodge doing work for another is entitled to the fee, unless there is a previous contrary arrangement.

9. A member of a lodge in good standing, though a saloon-keeper, cannot by order of the W. M. be lawfully excluded from a Masonic funeral procession.

10. The work and lectures of the three degrees, as given to the grand lecturer by the custodian of the work, and by the grand lecturer to the craft, is the work of this jurisdiction, and all interpolations, additions, embellishments or deviations therefrom, are unauthorized and unmasonic.

Number one was disapproved as being in conflict with an edict which provides * * * "nor permit its lodge room to be used for other than Masonic purposes without permission from the grand lodge or grand master." Apart from the local regulation one might have anticipated objection from some ritualistic pundit on the score of danger lest the lodge might have been opened the night before on three the degrees and only closed on two, and then there would be no knowing what might be unlawfully obtained if profanes were permitted to enter. Nos. two and three were approved, and No. four after it had been delivered of the word "delivered" and the word "commenced" inserted in its place. Of No. six the law committee say:

That decision numbered 6 be approved in so far as it holds that the candidate is an Entered Apprentice in good standing, and disapproved so far as it nolds that the action of the W. M. in delaying the balloting was illegal. By the edicts of the grand lodge a master is invested with absolute power in the government of his lodge. He may open and close his lodge at pleasure, declare its business, and even deny admission to a member of his lodge. But he is accountable to the grand lodge for any abuse of these powers.

Should the master of a lodge delay the balloting, on a petition for the degrees for the purpose of changing the result, he would be amenable to the grand lodge for an abuse of his power.

Number seven ran up against an edict saying that the requesting lodge is entitled to the fee, but both edict and decision agree that the matter may be otherwise arranged between the lodges. Of number nine the committee say:

Decision numbered 9 is disapproved, as it is in conflict with the edict declaring the powers of a master, which says a master may deny admission to the lodge to a member thereof. As a Masonic funeral procession is the lodge, the master has power to exclude any member therefrom, but to exclude a member on account of his business only would be an abuse of the power.

This seems to us to shave the hypercritical pretty closely, although it may have been well for the committee to call attention to the distinction between tweedledum and tweedledee, or between the *abuse* and the *unlawful use* of power. Referring to number 5 we have nothing to guide us in

determining whether it is based on a regulation or on their judgment. In some jurisdictions the practice is very old of including the name of the candidates on the "agenda" papers, whether anything else is placed there or not, if their petitions are expected to come to ballot at that time. Of course they are sent sealed. There is a possible chance that these notices might fall into the hands of outside parties after opening (although it is the recipient's duty to see that they do not) who might be smart enough, if at some later period it turned out that any of the parties named "had not joined the Masons," to put that and that together and "draw an inference." But it does not seem that this chance is sufficient to outweigh the advantage of having all the brethren know when petitions are to come up.

The question of holding a Masonic fair having been brought to the attention of the grand master by a member of one of the lodges, he thus expresses his views (and ours):

If the conduct of the fair were on the order of the least objectionable of church fairs, where articles were exhibited and afterwards sold to the highest bidder, and where there was no lottery, gambling or other objectionable features connected therewith, it might be permissible to give the fair the sanction of the grand lodge; but if the chief attraction at such fair is to be spectacular display of Masonic emblems and Masonic clothing, then the brethren had far better maintain the dignity of the craft and forego this questionable method of raising funds, even for charitable purposes.

The jurisprudence committee, commending his dignified stand, say it ill comports with the dignity of Free Masonry to make appeals to the outside world for assistance to carry on the work of the craft, whether such appeals are made directly or indirectly; that as usually conducted they afford opportunities for gift enterprises and lotteries, and report an edict forbidding the holding of fairs, gift enterprises, or public entertainments of any nature for gain by lodges or Masons, as Masons. This brings them very closely in line with Illinois. Thirty years ago a provision was inserted in our code forbidding the giving of the aid or countenance of Masonry, in organized or individual form, to any lottery or gift enterprise. The Grand Lodge of Kentucky had long ago many years of experience with the lottery business on a large scale and experienced no end of financial trouble therefrom, but we think the business was abandoned long before the moral sense of the community had placed the business under the ban. (Speaking of edicts: does an edict in Wisconsin differ from a resolution in binding effect, or the duration of its effectiveness?)

In commending the excellence and value of the report on correspondence of Past Grand Master Aldro Jenks, in the highest terms. It is none too high when he speakes of its as "unexcelled"—the grand master says:

In this connection, permit me to call attention to the amount of time, labor and care spent in the work of review and preparation of this very able contribution to the literature of Masonry, and to the fact of the

meager compensation of $300.00 allowed Past Grand Master Jenks for his work. It is unquestionably worth double the amount paid, and it is earnestly recommended that the compensation be made at least $600.00 for the last year, and that in the future, payment for this service be made in the months of December and June of the Masonic year for which the report of the committee is made.

Later, the following was introduced by Past Grand Master Rogers, and having achieved a favorable report from the committee on expenditures, was adopted:

Whereas, Past Grand Master Aldro Jenks has for seven years past held the responsible position of chairman of the committee on foreign correspondence, and

Whereas, Because of the eminent abilities he has brought to the discharge of this important trust, the jurisdiction of Wisconsin now occupies one of the most enviable positions among the sister jurisdictions of this and foreign countries; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the compensation now paid him of three hundred dollars per year for such services be raised to six hundred dollars, and that such compensation of six hundred dollars be made to cover the fiscal year ending with this communication of the grand lodge, and that the grand secretary be, and he is hereby authorized, to draw a warrant in favor of Bro. Aldro Jenks for six hundred dollars, and that hereafter the compensation so fixed shall be payable to the chairman of the committee on foreign correspondence in the months of June and December of each year.

Past Grand Master Littlejohn proposed an amendment to the constitution making the six ranking officers and the three trustees of the grand lodge the committee on charity; and with it an edict defining the powers and duties of the committee, of which the following is a feature:

It is the duty of the committee on charity, by personal effort and by correspondence with the officers of lodges, to endeavor to find homes for any destitute orphan children of Masonic parentage in this jurisdiction in respectable families, willing to adopt, care for and educate them, and to make all legal and needful regulations regarding such adoption.

It is the duty of the secretary of each lodge in this jurisdiction to report to the committee on charity the names, condition and needs of any destitute orphan children of Masonic parentage within the jurisdiction of his lodge.

It is the duty of the worshipful master and secretary of any lodge in this jurisdiction upon request of the committee on charity of the grand lodge, to endeavor to find homes in respectable families for orphan children said committee may have in charge.

At request of the committee on charity the grand master and grand secretary shall draw orders on the grand treasurer, to be paid out of the charity fund for the necessary expenses in carrying out the foregoing provisions.

It was referred to the jurisprudence committee (Littlejohn chairman), but was not reported upon.

The minutes record a demonstration of genuine old-fashioned Masonic charity, when the hat was passed for contributions not to exceed twenty-five cents each in aid of a needy brother. Ninety-four dollars were "chipped in." This is a "Wisconsin Plan" that everybody can endorse.

It was ordered that $500.00 be set aside annually from the charity fund, to be used by the grand master in his discretion, for charitable purposes.

Two new lodges were chartered; telegraphic greetings were exchanged with the grand lodges of Iowa, South Dakota, Oregon and Washington; a jewel of his rank was presented to Past Grand Master DANIEL Mc. L. MILLER, and the grand secretary was ordered to procure and present one to the retiring grand master, in his home lodge, as soon as practicable.

DAVID H. WRIGHT, of Madison, was elected grand master; WILLIAM W. PERRY, Milwaukee, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (140 pp.) the seventh by its author, was presented by Past Grand Master ALDRO JENKS, and emphasizes afresh the long established fact that a good thing may come out of Dodgeville. The solid qualities of the report, its ability, its breadth of information and general absence of misinformation, its grasp of the principles of Masonic law, and its strong common sense, are only equalled by the purity and directness of its style.

The Illinois proceedings for 1903 receive full and careful notice. He says:

We observe that the fees for a special dispensation to confer the Entered Apprentice degree in less than the statutory time is $20. If such a fee were exacted in all cases, applications of this kind would be less numerous than they are now. The objection to such a fee is that there is a temptation to grant it on account of the fee rather than upon the merits of the application.

Per contra the temptation don't come very frequently: "If seen too oft, etc." He thinks the proposed beer picnic of the "Singing Section" on which Grand Master MOULTON put his heavy foot, would have justified something more vigorous than a reprimand. The latter sufficed. Bro. MOULTON's military training had taught him not to waste ammunition.

Of the adverse report of this committee on the proposition to recognize some fifteen bybrid bodies, he says:

Action thereon was deferred until 1902, and again until this communication, at which the report of the correspondence committee was sustained. The impropriety of recognizing these alleged Masonic grand lodges is yearly becoming more manifest. It is believed that they are all of Scottish Rite parentage, and that the system practiced by them and the objects and purposes of their being is as foreign to Blue lodge Masonry as is that of a lodge of Odd Fellows. To a great extent these grand lodges are either atheistical of agnostic, and instead of being sovereign and supreme, are

controlled to a greater or less extent by supreme councils of the Scottish Rite. Largely they are considered as a protest against the Catholic church or as a convenient means of conducting political intrigues. How foreign such institutions are to legitimate Masonry every York Rite Mason must know.

Touching the grand master's prompt measures to meet the PINNEY invasion, he calls attention to this fact:

It is well to note in this connection that this Pinney Grand Lodge of Ohio hastened to accept the invitation extended through the Swiss Grand Lodge Alpina to associate itself with the so-called "Universal Congress of Freemasonry," and so secured quasi fraternal relationship with nearly all the grand lodges given in the above list, and to whom recognition was denied by the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

And of a pending amendment (defeated for some now unaccountable reason, when offered years ago by a brother who has since been one of our wisest grand masters), he says:

It provides "That no lodge shall be named after any living person." A similar provision exists in Wisconsin, and should exist everywhere, for there is always a possibility that occasion may arise when the lodge and grand lodge would find it necessary for the good name of Masonry to change the name of such lodge. When a person has passed beyond the veil and his life record is closed, it can then be assured that a lodge may safely be named after such person. We have known of instances, however, although fortunately they are rare, where the portraits of grand masters have been removed from the halls of the grand lodge because their conduct had become an offense to Masonry. Hence the necessity for a regulation prohibiting the naming of a lodge after any living person.

If this experience has not been exactly duplicated in Illinois, instances have not been wanting to prove the wisdom of such a prohibition.

Coming to our notice of Wisconsin, Bro. JENKS says:

Brother Robbins seem to be of the opinion that the grand lodge was in error in proceeding to hear and try Brother Daggett, claiming that the lodge of which he was a member could not lawfully be ousted of its jurisdiction. He alludes to some landmarks which he thinks applies to such case. In conclusion he says, "The offender got what he deserved, but it was the duty of the grand lodge to see that he got it according to law."

We have seldom found occasion to disagree with Brother Bobbins. All know that he is one of the most careful and conservative of writers, yet we think he is in error this time. The grand lodge is sovereign and supreme. It unites in itself all the powers of Masonry, subject only to the ancient landmarks. We have never found a landmark which declares that the original trial jurisdiction resides in and is vested in subordinate lodges, and really this is the first time we have ever seen the position advanced. Of course, grand lodges more frequently exercise appellate than original jurisdiction, but the grand lodge may, whenever it sees fit, exercise original trial jurisdiction. We quote from Mackey's "Masonic Jurisprudence," page 436: "But the general spirit of the ancient law is that the grand lodge may at all times exercise original jurisdiction, and hence where a grand

lodge has not by especial enactment divested itself of the prerogative of original jurisdiction, it may by its own process proceed to the trial and punishment of any Mason living within its jurisdiction."

Again he says, page 437. "There is no fact in the history of Masonic jurisprudence more certain than that the general assembly of grand lodge always in ancient times exercised original jurisdiction and supervision over the whole craft."

Brother Robbins is so accurate at all times that we find it a positive pleasure to discover him in error for once.

We shall be very glad if our astute brother never discovers us more widely in error than in this matter. It seems to us a marvel that in an experience of six years reviewing, this subject has not attracted Bro. JENK's attention before, although it is in the nature of things that it might fail to arrest his attention, so long as it did not get discussed in connection with their own proceedings. Then to it must be remembered that he came to the Round Table just at a time when there was a lull in the discussion over the Massachusetts departure, and over Chapter 37 (we think it was 37) of the Iowa code, which was enacted when Iowa followed in the wake of Massachusetts. Into that discussion this subject of the exclusive competency of the lodge as the seat of trial jurisdiction largely entered.

The present constitution of the Grand Lodge of Illinois (adopted in 1871) in its statement of the powers of the grand lodge, says:

This grand lodge has—original and exclusive jurisdiction over all subjects of Masonic legislation and administration; appellate, judicial, and administrative jurisdiction from the decisions of worshipful masters, and from the decisions and acts of lodges, and, when expedient, it has original judicial jurisdiction over its officers, members and worshipful masters; and its inactments and decisions upon all questions shall be the supreme Masonic law of the State.

This section simply defines more minutely the "supreme legislative, executive and judicial authority," claimed in the preamble to belong to it as an absolute independent body, "*provided, always,* that the ancient landmarks of the institution be held inviolate."

Here it will be seen that original trial jurisdiction is recognized as residing absolutely elsewhere than in the grand lodge except in the cases of its "officers, members and worshipful masters;" with the plain implication that *as a rule* such jurisdiction was expected to be exercised elsewhere than in the grand lodge, over all its officers and members except the grand master and masters in office.

This is in deference to the same landmark upon which the right of appeal is based, which is explicity recognized in the section quoted (and in practice recognized everywhere), and which, as found in the Sixth of the

Charges of a Freemason, definitely vests original trial jurisdiction in the lodges by its declaration that they are "the proper and competent judges of all such controversies."

We don't know where MACKEY got his idea about the spirit of the ancient law, or his alleged fact that general assembly exercised original jurisdiction. It is not probable that there was a complete reversal of practice in the year 1721, when the agreement as to what constituted the authoritative charges was reached; but be that as it may, that agreement sealed the authoritative interpretation of what was the spirit and the substance of the ancient law for all time to come.

Time! *Auf Widerschen.*

WYOMING, 1903.

29TH ANNUAL. NEWCASTLE. SEPTEMBER 2.

The frontispiece of the Wyoming volume is a portrait of a face so fine as to be worthy of a more successful treatment of the half-tone art, that of the incoming grand master, T. S. TALIAFERRO, Jr. His decoration would indicate a follower of Mohammed, but as Brother EGGLESTON, of Virginia, tells us that he is a nephew of the late grand master, Grand Master TALIAFERRO (pronounced TOLLIVER) of that state, we presume the button jewel is misleading.

Four past grand masters were present. (Brother KUYKENDALL says they dispensed with their diplomatic corps years ago, "thereby saving valuable time, printer's ink, and paper.")

The grand master, CHARLES N. POTTER, announced officially the death of Past Grand Master JAMES H. HEYFORD, intelligence of whose passing reached them during the last annual communication of their grand lodge. He was one of the pioneers of Wyoming, for some time judge of the second judicial district, and always prominent in public affairs. Dead also was Past Grand Master DEFOREST RICHARDS, governor of Wyoming. He had for a number of years occupied a commanding position in the political and business affairs of the state. He was buried from the state capitol—the grand master says with Masonic ceremonies; but we presume this was a slip of the pen, as he says the services were conducted by the Knights Templars.

Thirteen decisions were reported, although the first, as will be seen didn't decide anything:

1. Charges having been preferred by one brother against another, the matter was referred to a committee to take evidence, and pending investigation by said committee the accused brother died. Thereafter the committee submitted a report, which was adopted by the lodge. The report, among other things, recommended that the charges be withdrawn, which was done, and the case dismissed. The precise nature of the report, except that it recommended withdrawal of the charges, was not communicated to me. The complainant then requested that the lodge furnish him with a copy of the report of the committee. Two questions were presented, viz:

First—Has the accuser a right to such copy under the seal of the lodge?

Second—Can the lodge comply with the brother's request?

Answer—The question being a rather novel one, I gave it as my opinion, rather than as a binding decision, that the brother did not have a positive right to a copy of the report authenticated under the seal of the lodge; but that the matter rested within the discretion of the lodge, and it could grant or refuse the request as should appear wisest under the circstances. However, I advised the lodge that the request should be granted only in case the lodge should be satisfied no harm could result, and that, without a good and valid reason, the request should not be complied with; and if the use to which the copy might be put would be liable to bring discredit upon the name of the deceased brother, or would tend to injure the lodge or the order, the propriety of granting the request was at least to be very much doubted.

The grand master should have told the accuser that the case had gone to a higher court and the papers with it.

In a case where a resident of Wyoming received the degrees while in San Francisco *en route* to the Philippines as an enlisted soldier of the volunteer service, he properly decided that he was not attainted by the irregularity in his making, and that the Wyoming lodge that had since affiliated him had not erred therein; that a lodge could not accept an invitation to attend church as such, the regulation forbidding public appearances except on Masonic occasions; that work by courtesy is permissible in Wyoming, and also that the grand master and grand lodge there possess territorial jurisdiction, and the lodges do not, or to give it in his own language, as approved by the committee on jurisprudence:

12. No lodge in this jurisdiction has a right to waive jurisdiction in favor of a lodge in another state over a profane who resides in this state. The only authority to make such waiver is the grand lodge or grand master.

He also decided that it is not necessary that all the pall-bearers should be Masons when a brother is being buried with Masonic rites, and incidentally, that the contrary rule is illiberal, which was also approved.

He construed the following broadly and sensibly:

At the last annual communication a resolution was adopted directing the grand master to secure the services of one or more master Masons to deliver lectures on Masonry to the lodges, and the sum of three hundred dollars was appropriated for that purpose. I believe the resolution broad enough to include lectures to be delivered upon the work by the grand lec-

turer; and hence I have approved the expense bills of that officer to be paid out of the fund referred to. I am sincerely of the opinion that nothing could have been more instructive or beneficial, nor more appropriate under the circumstances. I was unable to secure any other class of lectures that seemed to me worthy of recommendation.

Two new lodges were chartered; the petition of a brother to be allowed to visit a certain lodge was denied for the sound reason that every lodge has full control of the admission of non-members to visit. The grand lodge ordered the appointment of a committee to revise the official work; directed a continuation of the publication of half-tone portraits, which this year bears fruit in the portrait already noticed, and that of Ervin F. Cheney, who was grand master in 1882; gracefully acknowledged the hospitalities of the members of the local fraternity and their ladies; ordered the payment of the actual traveling expenses of two representatives from each lodge and each grand officer attending the next annual communication; fixed upon Evanston as the next place of meeting, and amended the law to the following effect:

Section 1. The annual communication of this grand lodge for the year 1904 shall be held on the third Wednesday in August, and thereafter shall be held on the firstWednesday in September in each year at such place as the grand lodge may designate by motion or resolution at each regular communication.

T. S. Taliaferro, of Rock Springs, was elected grand master; William L. Kuykendall, Saratoga, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (119 pp.) is from the customary hand of Grand Secretary Kuykendall, who gives the Illinois proceedings for 1902 full notice. Summarizing the address of Grand Master Moulton, he says:

"No transactions within the tiled precincts of the lodge room, where none but Masons are present, should ever reach the public through the medium of the secular press." He goes into the question at length, the above being the most salient feature, with all of which we thoroughly agree, with the addition that such transactions are not proper to be related outside of the lodge room except among Masons.

He thoroughly agrees with strictures on undue publicity in Masonic matters, with the addition that transactions which take place within the tiled lodge room, are not proper subject of talk except among Masons, with which we agree. Noticing the Pennslyvania incident, he says:

The idea that grand masters should have anything whatever to do with the interment of a Mason in good standing in a lodge, as in the case above cited, is ridiculous, and is only confined to a few jurisdictions along the Atlantic coast. In our opinion, his trust as above expressed is sadly misplaced. No such legislation upon the matter involved or upon divers other question of variance will ever be adopted in ay jurisdiction where it is said that the "grand master is not the grand master of the grand lodge, but is grand master of Masons," and where he is accorded the preorogative

of doing as he sees fit regarding about everything, whether it is contrary to law or not. The prerogative doctrine is behind all such cases as the above. We also trust our Pennsylvania brethren will rise up in grand lodge and provide that the grand master is not a necessary party when it comes to a lodge burying a brother with Masonic honors, when requested so to do. Faith in their doing so is, however, not very strong.

Of the disapproval of the action of the grand master in declaring a member of a lodge expelled, he says:

There is no question that he should have been expelled by the lodge. The grand master certainly had no right to do so. The above action left him a member of the lodge, as we infer the definite suspension had expired. The grand lodge immediately, upon motion, expelled him, after summary proceedings and on the ground that he had pleaded guilty to the charge against him at time of trial by the lodge. In our opinion there is now and then a case where such summary action may be necessary, and this case was no doubt of that character. As a rule it would seem to be bad policy, and we have no doubt the Grand Lodge of Illinois would so hold.

We refer Brother KUYKENDALL to our comments on this case, under New Hampshire, and elsewhere.

Of another matter:

There was quite a display over the question of recognition of one or two foreign grand lodges. One paper closed with the following: "That the recognition of the National Grand Lodge of Egypt by the Mother Grand Lodge of the World, the Grand Lodge of England, would have cured and healed any such irregularity and made it the peer of the Grand Lodges of Freemasonry everywhere."

If we are not mistaken, the Grand Lodge of England has recognized at least one other so-called grand lodge that is not considered the peer of any grand lodge in this country; on the contrary, is held to be clandestine. The Mother Grand Lodge is, therefore, clearly not an infallable guide to be followed in recognizing anything. Neither is she an infallible guide for Masons of this country to follow regarding a number of other matters Masonic.

He has also a brief but courteous notice of the Illinois report on correspondence.

STATISTICS

From the report of Past Grand Master JESSE B. ANTHONY, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, of the Grand Lodge of New York, submitted May 3, 1904.

GRAND LODGE.	No. Subordinates.	Membership.	Raised	Affiliated.	Restored.	Died.	Dimitted.	Suspended N. P. of Dues.	Suspended and Expelled.	Net Gain.	Net Loss.
Alabama	412	14,340	1,190	636	332	268	681	375	36	800	..
Arizona	17	1,023	109	43	4	16	27	29		84	..
Arkansas	462	12,416	881	405	298	423	550	474	25	112	..
California	284	27,078	2,613	627	133	474	435	208	5	2,343	..
Colorado	117	10,001	667	300	54	141	196	114	1	569	..
Connecticut	110	18,514	908	26	55	332	87	155	2	784	..
Delaware	21	2,504	125	5		18	3	31		78	..
D. of Col	30	6,711	549	97	54	102	62	82		454	..
Florida	144	4,905	380	236	94	87	224	102	5	282	..
Georgia	461	22,841	1,696							1,703	..
Idaho	34	1,698	145	90	14	30	58	24		137	..
Illinois	729	66,621	5,297	1,021	407	1,002	1,398	777	10	3,549	..
Indiana	514	37,318	3,010	807	265	550	828	341	38	2,211	..
Indian Terr'y	125	4,994	455	401	43	65	364	141	7	317	..
Iowa	503	33,181	2,293	715	319	427	1,069	443	14	1,372	..
Kansas	364	23,567	1,764	650	220	361	863	318	6	1,179	..
Kentucky	479	23 547	2,345	603	522	341	881	636	23	1,728	..
Louisiana	151	7,264	868	148	58	148	201	87	1	637	..
Maine	199	23,940	1,224	127	89	419	165	167	16	716	..
Maryland	106	9,122	665	76	39	137	87	87	5	464	..
Mas'chusetts	235	43,415	2,339	2,633	85	643	404	363	20	123	..
Michigan	391	47,638	3,049	915	150	747	768	249	7	2,343	..
Minnesota	239	18,542	1,386	476	84	226	517	190	6	1,007	..
Mississippi	293	10,966	814	388	217	224	464	279	26	426	..
Missouri	565	37,684	2,434	819	383	577	1,159	548	38	1,400	..
Montana	49	3,780	308	102	34	46	92	84	2	227	..
Nebraska	233	13,634	850	314	134	176	425	176	3	509	..
Nevada	21	944	75	7	10	29	16	6	1	40	..
N. Hampshire	79	9,584	445		12	209	72	70	1	104	..
New Jersey	173	20,351	1,565	237	77	339	197	140	3	1,201	..
New Mexico	21	1 231	93	52	11	16	40	20	1	98	..
New York	757	118,185	9,945	1,196	1,162	1,872	1,120	1,969	22	6,820	..
N. Carolina	324	12,355	879	311	138	196	311	200	50	581	.
North Dakota	67	4,397	469	91	19	41	131	31	1	315	..
Ohio	500	55,065	4,444	753	919	790	763	851	21	3,691	..
Oklahoma	92	4,148	527	356	18	48	258	50	8	957	..
Oregon	101	6,405	434	187	47	90	125	76	8	370	..
Pennsylvania	439	59,826	4,009	592		1,071	411	559		2,560	..
Rhode Island	37	5,883	349	368	6	103	20	47	1	198	..
S. Carolina	191	6,926	515	343		25	209	130		394	..
South Dakota	100	5,444	410	195	34	59	189	81	4	306	..
Tennessee	424	17,895	1,019	443	141	349	626	378	34	125	.
Texas	683	32,384	2,019	1,267	236	582	1,570	490	604	816	..
Utah	10	1,083	86	45	15	10	28	5	3	101	..
Vermont	103	10,983	567	117	26	179	76	88	1	309	..
Virginia	268	14,563	724	354	218	247	420	174	9	461	..
Washington	120	7,056	672	495	91	85	172	137	6	851	..
West Virginia	124	8,712	800	157	61	103	143	70	15	689	..
Wisconsin	253	19,713	1,271	413	131	263	478	156	5	918	..
Wyoming	21	1,488	166	36	10	17	44	4	1	146	..
	12,176	951,655	70,847	20,675	7,468	14,801	19,428	12,222	595	47,605	..
B. Columbia	36	2,473	207	68	4	6	64	21		188	..
Canada	375	30,485	2,287	458	219	314	612	483	4	1,551	..
Manitoba	79	3,811	295	188	30	22	68	149	1	325	..
N. Brunswick	36	2.064	152	14	14	36	47	23		74	..
Nova Scotia	64	3,882	320	74	37	40	100	78	2	162	..
P. Edward Is.	14	607	43	8	3	12	5	5		32	..
Quebec	57	4,199	326	42	26	51	109	123		180	..
	661	37,521	3.630	852	333	481	1,005	882	7	2.512	..
Total	12,837	989,176	74,477	21,527	7,801	15,282	20,433	13,104	602	50,117	..

COMPARISON TABLE.

Grand Lodge.	Numerical Standing.	Subordinate Lodges.			Percentage of New Work.	Percentage of Net Gain.	Ratio of New Work.
		Maximum	Minimum.	Average.			
Alabama	22	248	7	34	.08.79	.05 90	12
Arizona	49	143	19	60	.11.60	.09.00	4
Arkansas	24			30	.07.16		34
California	11	693	12	95	.10.56	.09 80	8
Colorado	28	592	11	85	.07.07	.06.03	35
Connecticut	19	774	30	168	.05.12	04.42	49
Delaware	44	368	19	119	.05.15	.03.21	48
District of Columbia	35	705	53	224	.08.77	.07.25	13
Florida	40	141	8	34	.08 22	.06.10	21
Georgia	15		...	49	.08.05		24
Idaho	45	175	11	50	.09.28	.08.77	11
Illinois	2	853	16	91	.08.39	.05.62	19
Indiana	8	441	13	72	.08.60	.06.29	17
Indian Territory	39	133	11	40	.10.00	.07.10	9
Iowa	9	426	15	66	.07.23	.04.33	32
Kansas	13	356	10	65	.07.88	.05.27	27
Kentucky	14	757	9	49	.10.74	.07.92	7
Louisiana	32	193	13	47	.13.09	.09.61	2
Maine	12	473	36	120	.05.27	.03 08	46
Maryland	30	318	15	82	.07.68	.05.36	30
Massachusetts	6	6 4	20	186	.05.55		44
Michigan	5	700	11	122	.06.73	.05.17	37
Minnesota	18	913	15	78	.07.90	.05.90	26
Mississippi	27		.	37	.07.72	.04.04	29
Missouri	7	564	13	66	.06.70	.03.85	38
Montana	43	219	15	77	.08.66	.06.41	15
Nebraska	23	423	11	58	.06.48	.03.88	40
Nevada	50	163	13	45	.08.29	.04.41	20
New Hampshire	29	356	24	121	.04.69	.01.09	50
New Jersey	16	466	21	118	.08.17	.06.27	22
New Mexico	47	162	15	59	.08.11	.08.55	23
New York	1	1068	18	156	.08.48	.06.12	18
North Carolina	25	138	9	37	.07.46	.04.93	31
North Dakota	41	412	20	65	.11.49	.07.71	5
Ohio	4	664	24	110	.08.65	.07.18	16
Oklahoma	42	228	11	45	.16.01	.29.11	1
Oregon	36	240	14	62	.07.19	.06.13	33
Pennsylvania	3	559	21	136	.07.00	.04.46	36
Rhode Island	37	554	38	159	.06.14	.03.48	42
South Carolina	34	141	8	36	.07.88	.06.03	28
South Dakota	38	200	17	54	.07.98	.05.95	25
Tennessee	20	304	12	42	.05 73		43
Texas	10			48	.06.39	.02.58	41
Utah	48	243	18	108	.08.76	.10.28	14
Vermont	26	325	27	106	.05.31	.02.89	45
Virginia	21	426	9	53	.05.23	.03.33	47
Washington	33	383	10	59	.10.83	.13.70	6
West Virginia	31	293	12	70	.09.96	.08.58	10
Wisconsin	17	393	13	78	.06.70	.04.88	39
Wyoming	46	190	19	71	.12.37	.10.88	3
British Columbia		212	18	68	.09.06	.08.23	
Canada		387	9	81	.07.90	.05.36	
Manitoba		227	9	48	.08.32	.09.32	
New Brunswick		149	14	57	.07.64	.04.72	
Nova Scotia		140	15	61	.08.60	.04.32	
Prince Edward Island		101	13	40	.07.47	.05.56	
Quebec		175	22	73	.08.03	.04.93	

STATISTICAL COMPARISON.

	1901	1902	1903	1904
Grand Lodges	57	57	57	57
Subordinate Lodges	12,391	12,516	12,704	12,837
Raised	51,496	57,798	62,799	74,477
Affiliated	16,316	16,457	17,452	21,527
Restored	7,218	7,218	6,933	7,801
Died	13,557	14,400	14,082	15,282
Demitted	17,789	19,668	19,284	20,433
Suspended for non-payment of dues	15,591	14,293	13,387	13,104
Suspended and expelled	689	542	523	602
Membership	873,075	901,968	944,188	989,176

Based upon the tables we find, in the Grand Lodges of the United States, the following percentages:

	1901	1902	1903	1904
Accessions by new work	6.06	6.62	6.94	7.83
Additions by affiliation and restoration	2.82	2.73	2.70	3.11
Losses by death	1.62	1.67	1.58	1.64
Losses for non-payment of dues	1.83	1.62	1.47	1.35
Losses by dimission	2.08	2.24	2.11	2.15
Net gain of the year	3.17	3.68	4.36	5.26

In numerical standing the most prominent rank in the following order:

New York	118,185
Illinois	66,621
Pennsylvania	59,826
Ohio	55,065
Michigan	47,638
Massachusetts	43,415
Missouri	37,684
Indiana	37,318
Iowa	33,181
Texas	32,384
California	27,078
Maine	23,940
Kansas	23,567
Kentucky	23,547
Georgia	22,481

The average of membership to each Lodge is greatest in the following:

District of Columbia	224
Massachusetts	186
Connecticut	168
Rhode Island	159
New York	156
Pennsylvania	136
Michigan	122
New Hampshire	121
Maine	120
Delaware	119
New Jersey	118
Ohio	110
Utah	108
Vermont	106

The jurisdictions having Lodges of the largest membership are in the following order:

Grand Lodge	Subordinate Lodge. Name	No.	Location	Membership.
New York	Yonnondio	163	Rochester	1,068
Minnesota	Minneapolis	19	Minneapolis	913
Illinois	Garden City	141	Chicago	853
Connecticut	Hiram	1	New Haven	774
Kentucky	Preston	281	Louisville	757
District of Columbia	La Fayette	19	Washington, D. C.	705
Michigan	Zion	1	Detroit	700
California	Mission	169	San Francisco	693
Ohio	Magnolia	20	Columbus	664
Massachusetts	Roswell Lee		Springfield	624
Colorado	Denver	5	Denver	592
Missouri	Temple	299	Kansas City	564
Pennsylvania	Washington	59	Philadelphia	559
Rhode Island	What Cheer	21	Providence	554

APPENDIX.

PART II.

LODGE DIRECTORY.
TABULATED STATEMENTS.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

Showing alphabetical list of Lodges and Postoffice, name of Worshipful Master and Secretary, and time of Stated Meeting.

*And every two weeks thereafter.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
185	Abingdon	Abingdon	M. W. Morse.	Geo. A. Hickman	First and third Tuesdays of each month
316	Abraham Jonas	Loda	A. A. Hutchison	F. F. Butzow	First and third Mondays of each month
518	Abraham Lincoln	Kirkwood	C. H. Mundorff	J. F. Kyler	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
67	Acacia	LaSalle	John G. Haage	Charles Hasselman	First and Third Wednesdays of each month
277	Accordia	Chicago	Fred Lippert	William Gross	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
529	Adams	Plainville	Joseph P. Journey	John E. Carter	Saturday on or before each full moon
749	Akin	Thompsonville	E. T. Rainey	J. T. Essary	Saturday on or before each full moon
566	Albany	Albany	J. W. Langford	James Beach	Friday on or before each full moon
252	Aledo	Aledo	George A. Cooke	W. A. Lorimer	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
702	Alexandria	Alexis	Fred H. Blayney	C. W. Postlewait	Friday on or before each full moon
752	Allendale	Allendale	J. W. Smith	C. E. Courter	*Monday on or before each full moon
497	Alma	Steeleville	W. H. Stevens	S. J. Steele	Saturday on or before each full moon
155	Alpha	Galesburg	J. A. Burkhalter	W. L. Kightlinger	First and third Fridays of each month
748	Alta	Alta	Henry Gordon	William Chambers	Thursday on or before full moon
533	Altamont	Altamont	Fred Naumer	D. F. Piper	Second Saturday of each month
840	Alto Pass	Alto Pass	C. B. Holcomb	J. A. Gates	Wednesday before full moon
330	Altona	Altona	W. C. Stuckey	W. M. Stockdale	First and third Mondays of each month
142	Ames	Sheffield	C. A. Simington	F. C. Wickes	First and third Tuesdays of each month
472	Amity	West Chicago	Charles E. Smiley	Albert H. Hills	First and third Fridays of each month
261	Amon	DeWitt	E. M. McPherson	W. S. Watt	Tuesday on or after full moon
516	Andalusia	Andalusia	Robert Brusso	Charles A. Hayes	Tuesday on or before full moon
487	Andrew Jackson	Corinth	G. W. Willard	J. W. Carmical	Saturday on or before full moon
520	Anna	Anna	Wesley Henderson	J F. Williford	Tuesday on or before full moon
433	Annawan	Atkinson	Edward Everett, Jr.	R. P. Macauley	Friday on or before full moon
127	Antioch	Millburn	Henry Patch	James Jamieson	*Thursday on or before full moon
676	A. O. Fay	Highland Park	Morton T. Culver	A. G. McPherson	First and third Mondays of each month
642	Apollo	Chicago	Benjamin M. Lovell	Standish Acres	First and third Mondays of each month
859	Apple River	Apple River	G. V. Litchenberger	J. Stewart Lamont	First and third Fridays of each month
717	Arcana	Chicago	Robert McCloy	John Strening	First and third Tuesdays of each month
366	Arcola	Arcola	O. H. Woodworth	C. I. Kagey	Tuesday on or before full moon
UD	Argenta	Argenta	Edward H. Thomas	F. R. Querrey	First Tuesday of each month
354	Ark and Anchor	Auburn	Morris S. Kessler	Albert P. Lorton	Friday on or before each full moon
378	Aroma	Waldron	J. T. Corliss	B. W. Dedrick	Wednesday on or before full moon
737	Arrowsmith	Arrowsmith	A. G. Barnes	H. M. Scott	First and third Thursdays of each month
825	Arthur	Arthur	A. J. Maxwell	W. L. Miles	Thursday on or before each full moon
308	Ashlar	Chicago	Peter Gray	Carl H. Taft	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month

390	Ashmore	Ashmore	C. R. Mitchell	T. L. Reed	Saturday on or before full moon
531	Ashton	Ashton	L. T. Moore	F. A. Richardson	Wednesday on or after full moon
100	Astoria	Astoria	Thomas W. Price	Wm. H. Emerson	Tuesday on or before full moon
793	A. T. Darrah	Victoria	George Muie	Hunter Muir	First and third Wednesdays of each month
165	Atlanta	Atlanta	Alphus O. Haines	Charles C. Sater	First and third Mondays of each month
651	Atwood	Atwood	J. A. Pinckard	G. Heinzelman	Saturday on or before full moon
789	Auburn Park	Chicago	Ernest A. McVay	Peter H. Peck	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
254	Aurora	Aurora	Horace G. Logan	John T. Nicol	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
850	Austin	Chicago	Howard A. Baldwin	Robert Burns Wilson	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
253	Avon Harmony	Avon	Claude B. Warner	F. M. Nance	First and third Mondays of each month
145	A. W. Rawson	Pecatonica	F. L Babcock	A. W. Day	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
572	Bardolph	Bardolph	W. W. Hendricks	H. A. Maxwell	First Friday of each month
34	Barry	Barry	Henry L. Langerhaus	John K. Crawford	Saturday on or before full moon
618	Basco	Basco	Felix Vergere	W. H. Damron	Monday on or before full moon
404	Batavia	Batavia	Charles R. Briggs	William E Webster	First and third Tuesdays of each month
771	Bay City	Hamletsburg	C. A Golden	William Davison	Saturday on or before full moon
784	Beacon Light	Chicago	Alfred Hall	Albert C. Firleke	First and third Fridays of each month
665	Beecher City	Beecher City	Geo. W. Tipsword	Benton Tipsword	Friday on or before full moon
822	Belknap	Belknap	John E. Holt	S. H. Rees	Thursday on or before each full moon
696	Belle Rive	Belle Rive	William R. Ross	R. O. Davenport	Tuesday on or before full moon
60	Belvidere	Belvidere	Matthew F. Perlet	Edward J. Munn	First and third Mondays of each month
365	Bement	Bement	Adam C. Stadler	George W. Poole	Saturday on or before full moon
52	Benevolent	Meredosia	F. A. Neville	W. T. Hedenberg	First and third Tuesdays of each month
818	Ben Hur	Chicago	W H. Blencoe	William W. LeGros	Thursday evening of each week
297	Benjamin	Camp Point	Charles W. Blood	George E. Fletcher	First and third Tuesdays of each month
64	Benton	Benton	Thomas S. Browning	Henry Hudson	First and third Mondays of each month
619	Berwick	Cameron	P. H. Shelton	William B. Ricky	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
839	Berwyn	Berwyn	George H. Anderson	Charles C. Baldwin	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
406	Bethalto	Bethalto	Jacob Frey	L. J. Wood	Saturday on or before full moon
359	Blackberry	Elburn	H. A. Dean	C. E Morrill	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
238	Black Hawk	Hamilton	Ed. F Tyrrell	George W. Rose	Saturday on or before full moon
393	Blair	Chicago	Walter E. Anderson	M. H. Buzzell	First, third, and fifth Saturdays of each month
233	Blandinsville	Blandinsville	J. O. Oakman	Frank M. Herzog	First and third Tuesdays of each month
271	Blaney	Chicago	Wesley H. Holway	A. F. Glessner	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
458	Blazing Star	Crab Orchard	I. C. Fuller	A. H. Wilson	Saturday on or after full moon
148	Bloomfield	Chrisman	A. G. Tucker	John H. Owens	*Saturday on or before full moon
43	Bloomington	Bloomington	Nimrod Mace	Delmar D. Darrah	First and third Thursdays of each month
682	Blue Mound	Blue Mound	Norman M. Mesnard	H. A. Flock	Saturday on or before full moon
647	Blueville	Edinburg	C. A. Prather	S. R. Marshall	Thursday on or before full moon
846	Bluffs	Bluffs	James F. Crawford	F. C. Funk	First and third Wednesdays of each month
1	Bodley	Quincy	Samuel Woods		First and third Mondays of each month
412	Bollen	Spring Hill	Joseph S. Heller	Geo. W. Timmerman	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
486	Bowen	Bowen	J. H Cross	Charles McCray	First and third Fridays of each month
857	Boyd D.	Kirkland	R. B. Spiers	W. R. Joslyn	First and third Fridays of each month
514	Bradford	Bradford	R. H. Deyo	F. H. Deyo	Thursday on or before full moon
704	Braidwood	Braidwood	Albert H. Wheaton	James W. Patterson	First and third Thursdays of each month
386	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	C. O. Cullison	C. M. Piper	First and third Saturdays of each month
854	Brighton Park	Chicago	William McCarter	James Maclaughlan	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month

LODGE DIRECTORY.—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
791	Broadlands	Broadlands	D. P. McIntyre	Will A. Cooley	*Saturday after full moon
451	Bromwell	Assumption	Geo. Hutchinson	E. C. Watson	Saturday on or before full moon
282	Brooklyn	Compton	A. E. Bennett	U. V. Welton	First and third Wednesdays of each month
634	Buckley	Buckley	Edwin Hull	J. D. Riggs	Wednesday on or before full moon
399	Buda	Buda	John F. Taylor	Grant B. Bushee	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
151	Bunker Hill	Bunker Hill	H. R. Budd	James H. Belt, Jr	Thursday on or before full moon
112	Bureau	Princeton	N. W. Isaacson	E. Strong Phelps	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
683	Burnside	Burnside	M. C. Howd	W. D. Null	Saturday on or before full moon
668	Burnt Prairie	Burnt Prairie	George E. Jessup	James R. Ennis	*Saturday on or before full moon
274	Byron	Byron	John H. Helm	Lyman Dexter	Third Thursdays of each month
237	Cairo	Cairo	William F. Gibson	Norton Renfro	Second Monday of each month
47	Caledonia	Olmsted	John M. Walker	J. A. Crecelius	Thursday on or before full moon
792	Calhoun	Hardin	James H. DeLong	Charles W. Squier	Saturday on or before full moon
716	Calumet	Blue Island	Alden P. Pierce	H. B. Robinson	First and third Tuesdays of each month
440	Camargo	Camargo	T. F. Edmondston	Owen Long	Thursday on or before full moon
49	Cambridge	Cambridge	John V. Streed	Almon H Linn	First and third Thursdays of each month
648	Camden	Camden	Fred Hester	M. E. Cady	Saturday on or before full moon
575	Capron	Capron	W. R. Marriett	J. W. Waterson	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
732	Carman	Carman	James Edmunds	G. W. Howell	Saturday on or before full moon
272	Carmi	Carmi	Thomas W. Hall	J. Duke Stevenson	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
50	Carrollton	Carrollton	Stuart E. Pierson	Clyde Linder	First Monday of each month
442	Casey	Casey	W. W. Bruce	S. S. Gerrard	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
23	Cass	Beardstown	J. B. Roach	F. L. Angier	First and third Mondays of each month
285	Catlin	Catlin	Arthur Jones	John A. Dickinson	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
444	Cave in Rock	Cave in Rock	Fred Schulze	H. H. Frayser	Saturday on or before full moon
124	Cedar	Morris	John Ray	Edward L. Lott	First, third, and fifth Tuesdays of each month.
747	Centennial	Philo	Edward Wimmer	Isaac Brewer	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
71	Central	Springfield	George D. Parkin	Arthur Huntington	Second Monday of each month
201	Centralia	Centralia	Norman M. Rexford	D. B. Robertson	First and third Fridays of each month
600	Cerro Gordo	Cerro Gordo	A. C. Doyle	J. F. Marsch	Friday on or before full moon
867	Chadwick	Chadwick	William H. Baker	Charles R. Woy	First and third Mondays of each month
373	Chambersburg	Chambersburg	S. J. Hobbs	A. G. Metz	Saturday on or after full moon
724	Chandlerville	Chandlerville	H. J Anderson	Albert Amant	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
262	Channahon	Channahon	Lenord Gaskill	C. R. Hulbert	Tuesday on or before full moon
719	Chapel Hill	Wolf Creek	I. N. Lentz	J. W. Clark	Saturday on or after full moon
838	Charity	Seaton	W. D. Holmes	T. R. Wright	*Wednesday on or before full moon
35	Charleston	Charleston	Fred G. Hudson	John B. Stone	First and third Tuesdays of each month
236	Charter Oak	Litchfield	Thos. F. Blankley	John W. Rose	First and third Thursdays of each month
523	Chatham	Chatham	F. W. Sabine	R. M. Foster	Saturday on or before full moon
539	Chatsworth	Chatsworth	Phillip Sampson	W. W Sears	First and third Fridays of each month
429	Chebanse	Chebanse	Burt E. Burroughs	Fred W. Trask	Wednesday on or before full moon
468	Cheney's Grove	Saybrook	George L. Jackson	T. W. Nixon	Second and fourth Fridays of each month

292	Chenoa	Chenoa	William G. Abbott	James C. Blackwell	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
173	Cherry Valley	Cherry Valley	W. P. Woodard	Raymond F. Lee	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
72	Chester	Chester	Stephen A. Douglas	C. E. Kingsbury	First and third Saturdays of each month
445	Chesterfield	Chesterfield	J. J. Leach	W. J. Finch, Jr	Monday on or before full moon
437	Chicago	Chicago	Jacob M. Loeb	Nathan Hefter	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
851	Chicago Heights	Chicago Heights	William H. McGrew	R. J. Ryerson	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
603	Clark	Martinsville	O. M. Mauk	Fred H. Sinclair	Saturday on or before full moon
153	Clay	Ashley	R. M. Brown	H. C. Peeck	First and third Mondays of each month
488	Clay City	Clay City	W. F. Dransfield	W. H. Graham	Saturday on or before full moon
147	Clayton	Clayton	James L. Staker	Andrew S. McDowell	First and third Mondays of each month
680	Clement	Colona	Charles E. Knorr	Daniel Maskell	Tuesday on or before full moon
211	Cleveland	Chicago	John McKeown	John F. Binsse	First and third Thursdays of each month
688	Clifton	Clifton	N. P. Stevens	C. B. Sill	Tuesday on or before full moon
19	Clinton	Petersburg	Jarvis F. DuBois	David L. Bennett	Third Monday of each month
466	Cobden	Cobden	R. H. Laurence	A. W. James	First and third Thursdays of each month
496	Colchester	Colchester	Harry L. Burford	Chas. P. Whitten	First and third Tuesdays of each month
799	Colfax	Colfax	William Gaddis	Lester H. Martin	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
712	Collinsville	Collinsville	W. E. Hadley	W. D. Smith	Tuesday on or before full moon
474	Columbia	Columbia	H. Reichenbach, Jr	Emil Heer	Friday on or before full moon
819	Columbian	Chicago	Tom Wilson	Fred M. Glennon	First and third Fridays of each month
227	Columbus	Columbus	G. E. Myers	J. A. Lohse	Wednesday on or before full moon
641	Comet	Minier	M. H. Hand	W. W. Peine	Second and fourth Monday of each month
783	Constantia	Chicago	Chas. Underzagt	Rud Wendt	First and third Thursdays of each month
489	Cooper	Willow Hill	Lewis C. Stewart	H. Wiseman	Saturday on or before full moon
543	Cordova	Cordova	W. R. Freek	W. H. Whitesides	Friday on or before full moon
205	Corinthian	Paw Paw	C. F. Preston	D. L. Hartwell	First and third Fridays of each month
868	Cornell	Cornell	J. I. McVay	W. S. Wayman	First and third Fridays of each month
U.D	Corner Stone	Chicago	E. C. Jackson	Wm. John McKeen	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
808	Cornland	Cornland	John R. Pierce	John Curphy	Saturday after full moon
526	Covenant	Chicago	Frank L. Gerwig	Thomas L. Miller	First and third Fridays of each month
666	Crawford	Eaton	James T. Athey	W. A. Wood	*Saturdays on or before full and new moon
817	Creal Springs	Creal Springs	J. W. Burnett	J. M. Clayton	*Tuesday on or before full moon
320	Creston	Creston	W. C. Kempson	A. B. McCrea	First Monday of each month
763	Crete	Crete	Owen Bigelow	W. C. Trowbridge	Third Saturday of each month
534	Cuba	Cuba	George M. Heller	J. R. Monfried	First and third Mondays of each month
188	Cyrus	Mt. Carroll	J. M. Landes	Chas. F. Emmert	First and third Tuesdays of each month
235	Dallas City	Dallas City	Geo. M. Cummings	F. W. Burg	Saturday on or before full moon
742	Danvers	Danvers	Milam B. Munsell	John S. Popple	Saturday on or before full moon
556	Dawson	Dawson	John McGinnis	Omer Mitts	Saturday on or before full moon
643	D. C. Cregier	Chicago	Elmer C. Duensing	Fred F. Handrup	Wednesday of each week
833	Dean	Ava	John Bennett	Cooper Stout	Saturday on or before full moon
310	Dearborn	Chicago	Andrew T. Hewlings	Edger G Tennent	First and third Thursdays of each month
144	DeKalb	DeKalb	F. E. Wright	S. D. Arnold	First and third Wednesdays of each month
812	DeLand	DeLand	J. H. Wood	J. B. Rinehart	Tuesday on or before full moon
156	Delavan	Delavan	James D. Taylor	H. M. Gillmore	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
525	Delia	Elliottstown	Foster J. Davis	T. J. Dunn	Saturday on or before full moon
464	Denver	Denver	H. D. Siegfried	Henry Shoup	Saturday on or before full moon
287	DeSoto	DeSoto	Marion Kelley	Frank Friedline	Saturday on or before full moon

LODGE DIRECTORY.—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
84	DeWitt	Clinton	E. B Mitchell	Fred C. Hill	Friday on or before full moon
295	Dills.	West Point	J. B. Woodard	F. A. Hausen	Saturday on or before full moon
581	Dongola	Dongola	Thomas N. Henley	Jasper A. Dillow	First and third Thursdays of each month
255	Donnellson	Donnellson	W. H. Young	Charles J. Davis	Tuesday on or before each full moon
319	Doric	Moline	George E. Carlson	R. W. Entrikin	First Thursday of each month
361	Douglas	Mascoutah	Peter Lill	John Leibrock	First Saturday in each month
190	Dundee	Dundee	A. E. Arvedson	U. S. Bright	First and third Fridays of each month
321	Dunlap	Morrison	Fred C. Barnum	J. F. Happer	First and third Mondays of each month
234	DuQuoin	DuQuoin	J. W. Hemenway	John Robert Smith,	Second Thursday of each month
302	Durand	Durand	E. A. Hill.	George R. Walker	First and third Thursdays of each month
504	East St. Louis	East St. Louis	J. L. Woodruff	R. A. Paschal	First and third Thursdays of each month
672	Eddyville	Eddyville	E. A. Barger	J. J. Hazel	Friday on or before full moon
829	Edgar	Hume	H. E. Shepherd	J. H. Stark	Tuesday on or before full moon
484	Edgewood	Edgewood	Joseph Danks	Samuel Ging	Saturday on or before full moon
164	Edward Dobbins.	Lawrenceville	J. B. Stout	Frank C. Meserve	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
99	Edwardsville	Edwardsville	Charles H. Spellman	T. M. Crossman	First and third Thursdays of each month
149	Effingham	Effingham	David L. Wright	Joseph B. Jones	First Friday of each month
633	E. F. W. Ellis	Rockford	Ralph Copeland	James H. Carson	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
388	El Dara	El Dara	A. J. Brown	W. R. Landrum	Saturday on or before full moon
730	Eldorado	Eldorado	D. L. Wood	H. W. Wilson	Friday on or before full moon
117	Elgin	Elgin	George Harding	A. S. Wheeler	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
276	Elizabeth	Elizabethtown	Richard F. Taylor	Jno. Q. A. Ledbetter	First and third Thursdays of each month
246	El Paso	El Paso	J. L. Boner	Elmer H. Gray	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
715	Elvaston	Elvaston	Edward F. Jolidon	Thomas Garvey	Tuesday on or before full moon
796	E. M. Husted	Roodhouse	F. P. Armstrong	A. M. Hannaford	Second Monday of each month
126	Empire	Pekin	E. G. Mulvey	H. P. Weyhrich	First and third Thursdays of each month
677	Enfield	Enfield	J. N Wilson	W. R. Miller	First and third Fridays of each month
690	Englewood	Chicago	Alfred Guthrie	Geo. M. Abbott	Monday of each week
2	Equality	Equality	M. R. Moore	L. W. Gordon	Wednesday before full moon
UD	Equity	Chicago	George W. Coss	J. Scott Matthews	Saturday of each week
667	Erie	Erie	William Smith	J. T. Kirkland	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
65	Euclid	Naperville	Alvin Scott, Jr.	Asa M. Royce	First and third Tuesdays of each month
69	Eureka	Milan	William F. Tenges	R. B. Olmsted	Friday on or before full moon
524	Evans	Evanston	John B. Bowdish	H. D. V. Simmons	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
414	Evening Star	Davis	C. M. Briggs	Edw. Degunther	First and third Fridays of each month
170	Evergreen	Freeport	J. H. Bamberger	W. N. Cronkrite	First and third Mondays of each month
705	Ewing	Ewing	W. C. Link	Wm. D. Patterson	Saturday on or before full moon
97	Excelsior	Freeport	Wm. A. C. Dunham	W. W. Lott	First and third Fridays of each month
424	Exeter	Exeter	Charles N Priest	Luke Funk	Thursday on or before full moon
206	Fairfield	Fairfield	Henry Sessel	John Morris	First and third Mondays of each month
590	Fairmount	Fairmount	George W. Shultz	Alonzo H. Kidd	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
350	Fairview	Fairview	Joseph H. Darland	John W. Gaddis	Thursday on or before full moon

601	Farina	Farina	J. W. Lackey	C. E. Schmidt	First and third Saturdays of each month
710	Farmer City	Farmer City	G. M. Kincaid	E. A. Williams	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
232	Farmers	Brookport	Joseph K. West	Andrew J. Farquhar	Saturday on or before full moon
192	Farmington	Farmington	A. G. Morse	J. E. Aigley	Fourth Friday of each month
89	Fellowship	Marion	W. D. Abney	J. W. Keeler	First Tuesday of each month
152	Fidelity	Medora	Carl C. Carson	John R. Garaghty	Wednesday on or before full moon
842	Fides	Chicago	Martin Anderson	Ernest W. Stuebing	First and third Thursdays of each month
592	Fieldon	Fieldon	E. F. Brown	Herbert Brown	Saturday on or before full moon
670	Fillmore	Fillmore	R. J. Wright	J. P. Ivy	Monday on or before full moon
831	Findlay	Findlay	Elder E. Earp	Wm. B Wallace	Friday on or before full moon
585	Fisher	Grove City	Norton E. Porter	Ples Venters	Tuesday on or before full moon
204	Flora	Flora	S. P. Hill	C. E. Hemphill	First Wednesday of each month
614	Forrest	Forrest	Joseph R. Ives	B. M. Bullard	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
567	Frankfort	West Frankfort	D. B. Garland	J. W. Maddox	Saturday on or before full moon
25	Franklin	Upper Alton	Enos Johnson	S. B. Gillham	Third Saturday of each month
264	Franklin Grove	Franklin Grove	Frank M. Banker	N. A. Whitney	Wednesday on or before full moon
58	Fraternal	Monticello	Carl S. Reed	R. I. Tatman	Saturday on or before full moon
418	Freeburg	Freeburg	Louis G. Joseph	Andrew Krauss	Saturday on or before full moon
194	Freedom	Freedom	Frederick Wiley	J. E. Keeler	Saturday on or before full moon
UD	Free Will	Oakwood	Z. S. Saylor	G. C. Howard	First and third Saturdays of each month
7	Friendship	Dixon	Fred M. Smith	O. B. Anderson	Thursday on or before full moon
341	Full Moon	Grafton	J. C. Duncan	Christopher J. Slaten	Saturday on or before full moon
189	Fulton City	Fulton	D. C. Atherton	W. A. Penn	Monday on or before full moon
684	Gallatia	Gallatia	T. M. Johnson	W. T. Smart	Saturday on or before full moon
243	Galva	Galva	V. A. Wigren	Lawrence C. Johnson	First and third Tuesdays of each month
141	Garden City	Chicago	Robert J. Daly	Geo. H. Vaupell	Tuesday of each week
573	Gardner	Gardner	George S. Keepers	T. S. Green	First and third Mondays of each month
686	Garfield	Chicago	Oscar H. Ahrens	Joseph A. Painter	First and third Tuesdays of each month
139	Geneva	Geneva	F. M. Mirsteller	W. A. Howell	First and third Tuesdays of each month
288	Genoa	Genoa	Jas. Hutchinson, Jr.	G. E. Stott	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
222	Geo. Washington	Chillicothe	John Weaver	George P. Lester	First and third Mondays of each month
182	Germania	Chicago	Fred W. Thomsen	John B. Hartke	First and third Thursdays of each month
733	Gibson	Gibson City	William A. Hoover	Peter C. McRay	First and third Mondays of each month
382	Gill	Lynnville	Richard Boston	H. H. Harris	Tuesday on or before full moon
214	Gillespie	Gillespie	F. E. Schmidt	G. W. Schmidt, Sr.	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
809	Gillham	Woburn	Jacob M. Kimbro	D. R. Elam	Thursday on or before full moon
591	Gilman	Gilman	G. L. Harris	Charles Meyer	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
171	Girard	Girard	Philip Flood	E. E. Littlepage	Monday on or before full moon
131	Golconda	Golconda	Ferdinan Salzman	Samuel L. Morse	Saturday on or before full moon
248	Golden Gate	Prairie City	H. C. Spergeon	W. L. Kreider	First and third Tuesdays of each month
726	Golden Rule	Chicago	William J. Downey	Adna J. Cornell	First and third Wednesdays of each month
617	Good Hope	Good Hope	G. A. Lackens	W. W. Houston	Thursday on or before full moon
744	Goode	Brayfield	John Martin	B. A. McBride	Saturday on or before full moon
473	Gordon	Pocahontas	N. P. Nilsson	D. R. Wilkins	First and third Friday of each month
852	Gothic	East St. Louis	E. W. Cannady	I. H. Todd	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
660	Grand Chain	New Grand Chain	J. M. Jones	Andrew Moore	Monday on or before full moon
776	Grand Crossing	Chicago	C. M. White	L. A Pierce	Saturdays of each month
UD	Granite City	Granite City	James W. Mills	W. J. Lynch	Second and fourth Fridays of each month

LODGE DIRECTORY.—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
129	Greenfield	Greenfield	Thornton G. Capps.	M. T. Nichols	Friday on or before full moon
125	Greenup	Greenup	Luther F. Aldrich	Joseph D. Eveland	*Thursday on or before full moon
653	Greenview	Greenview	James O. McKee	R. S. Robinson	Tuesday on or before full moon
245	Greenville	Greenville	J. H. McHenry	C. K. Denny	First Wednesday of each month
45	Griggsville	Griggsville	F. H. Farrand	John S Felmley	Tuesday on or before full moon
824	Grove	Downer's Grove	John O. Olson	John H. Griffiths	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
352	Groveland	Morton	Benj. F. Tucker	G. W. Moschel	Saturday on or before full moon
778	Gurney	Allen Springs	W. H. Askew	James F. Wright	Saturday on or before full moon at 2 o'clock p. m.
443	Hampshire	Hampshire	Frank Channing	Alex Reid	First and third Tuesdays of each month
20	Hancock	Carthage	William H. Bartels	John F. Scott	Monday before full moon
731	Harbor	Chicago	W. C. Undine	Geo. D. Rosengrant	Wednesday of each week
44	Hardin	Mt. Sterling	S. A. Hubbard	J. W. Singleton	*Saturday on or before full moon
756	Hardinsville	Hardinsville	Leonard Houston	George P. Hopkins	Saturday on or before full moon
3	Harmony	Jacksonville	Truman P. Carter	Charles L. Hayden	First and third Mondays of each month
325	Harrisburg	Harrisburg	Thos. W. Marron	J. W. Richardson	First and third Tuesday of each month
309	Harvard	Harvard	A. L. Darling	J. W. Groesbeck	First and third Mondays of each month
88	Havana	Havana	George H. Schwing	H. Z. Borgelt	First Monday of each month
580	Hazel Dell	Hazel Dell	Mort Sturts	W. E. Harris	First and third Saturdays of each month
604	Hebron	Hebron	W. M. Millar	Frank Rowe	First and third Wednesdays of each month
820	Henderson	Kenney	M. B. Glazebrook	W. W. Johnston	Saturday on or before full moon
119	Henry	Henry	Elmer Quinn	Frank Johnson	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
669	Herder	Chicago	John Bade	Magnus Rettner	First and third Mondays of each month
39	Herman	Quincy	Charles W. Shaw	Thomas S. Neal	First and third Tuesdays of each month
356	Hermitage	Albion	William H. Brosman	William R. Strawn	First and third Mondays of each month
193	Herrick	Pontoosuc	David Moyes	L. W. Engelhard	Saturday on or before full moon
693	Herrin's Prairie	Herrin	James B. Brown	Frank R. Miller	First and third Thursdays of each month
411	Hesperia	Chicago	Ulysses J. Grim	Jacob A. Barkey	Thursday of each week
251	Heyworth	Heyworth	O. J. Hougham	E. W. Law	First and third Tuesdays in each month
249	Hibbard	Brighton	F. W. Froelich	T. A. Jones	Second Monday of each month
583	Highland	Highland	Louis Blattner	Maurice Marcoot	First Thursday of each month
301	Hinckley	Hinckley	J. H. Bander	A. F. Prince	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
837	Hindsboro	Hindsboro	Clement L. Watson	Curtis S. Watson	Wednesday on or before full moon
508	Home	Chicago	Louis J. Frahm	Jno. I. D. Westervelt	Friday of each week
199	Homer	Homer	Frank Brewer	T. G. Maxwell	Tuesday on or before full moon
162	Hope	Sparta	W. P. Askins	James Hartley	Friday on or before full moon
622	Hopedale	Hopedale	H. M. Brighton	W. H. Tweedle	First and third Thursdays of each month
844	Hopewell	Hope	Albert Kohler	Geo. M. McCray	First and third Saturdays of each month
363	Horeb	Elmwood	J. D. Hawks	E. A. Wilson	Tuesday of each week
244	Horicon	Rochelle	James E. Barber	Wilbur B. McHenry	First and third Tuesdays of each month
555	Humboldt	Ottawa	Fred A. Hatheway	Geo. H. Ravens	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
813	Humboldt Park	Chicago	J. C. Clemmensen	John C. Groetzinger	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
465	Huntsville	Huntsville	Geo. W. Burmood	Geo. W. Harris	Saturday on or before full moon

136	Hutsonville	Hutsonville	Jacob B. Cato	Fred W. Pearce	Monday on or before full and new moon
698	Hutton	Diona	Z. C. Jones	H. G. Divinney	Saturday on or before full moon
263	Illinois	Peoria	Peter A. Reinhard	Isaac M. Hornbacker	Fourth Tuesday of each month
178	Illinois Central	Amboy	Frank N. Jewett	Edwin W. Annable	First and third Mondays of each month
679	Illinois City	Buffalo Prairie	William H. Elliott	Edward E. Fox	Saturday before full moon
521	Illiopolis	Illiopolis	W. M. Close	D. W. Peden	Thursday on or before full moon
327	Industry	Industry	A. A. Adkisson	W. G. Evans	Saturday on or before full moon
691	Iola	Iola	T. A. Knownskie	P. E. Sager	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
312	Ionic	Decatur	Charles H. Downey	J. Stebbins King	Second Monday of each month
213	Ipava	Ipava	J. W. Quillen	R. W. David	Saturday on or before full moon
455	Irving	Irving	C. B. McKinney	Joseph Platt	Saturday on or before full moon
53	Jackson	Shelbyville	A. L. Ward	W. S. Amlin	Wednesday on or before full moon
570	Jacksonville	Jacksonville	A W. Hallowell	E. L. Kinney	First and third Thursdays of each month
510	J. D. Moody	Iuka	J. A. Hindman	W. L. Finn	Friday on or before full moon
368	Jefferson	Opdyke	T. E. Brown	G. S. Brown	Wednesday on or before full moon
460	Jeffersonville	Jeffersonville	Wat Bestow	J. F. Rich	Second and fourth Saturdays in each month
394	Jerseyville	Jerseyville	Charles E. Miner	L. P. Squier	Monday on or before full moon
90	JerusalemT'mple	Aurora	Chris D. Mowry	E. Homer Cooley	First and third Tuesdays of each month
318	J. L. Anderson	Augusta	George A. Miller	John D. Hess	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
278	Jo Daviess	Warren	Geo. E. Stickney	John H. Thornton	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
713	Johnsonville	Johnsonville	Ed. M. Turner	Frank M. Galbraith	First and third Saturdays of each month
111	Jonesboro	Jonesboro	D. Watson Grear	Ed. Lee	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
706	Joppa	Cowden	F. L. Heath	J. W. Fritts	First and third Wednesdays of each month
537	J. R. Gorin	Sadorus	E. E. Craw	D. L. Dilling	Saturday on or before full moon
389	Kankakee	Kankakee	William J. Martin	J. Frank Leonard	First and third Tuesdays of each month
280	Kansas	Kansas	H. C. Mayo	J. W. Winn	*Wednesday on or before full moon
86	Kaskaskia	Evansville	Phil E. Sauer	Wm. M. Schuwerk	First Saturday after first quarter of each moon
36	Kavanaugh	Elizabeth	John C. McKinzie	W. J. Davey	Saturday on or before full moon
340	Kedron	Mt. Auburn	A. M. Bloxam	E. B. Windsor	Wednesday on or before full moon
471	Kendall	Yorkville	F. R. Frazier	W. E. Kinnett	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
430	Kendrick	Mound	John E. Wilson	C H. Martin	Saturday on or before full moon
804	Kensington	Chicago	C. J. Kuyper	H. A. Wray	Saturday of each week
800	Kenwood	Chicago	James H. Prothero	Arthur J. Raney	Monday of each week
159	Kewanee	Kewanee	Julius Schoekel	J. M. Thrasher	First and third Fridays of each month
639	Keystone	Chicago	Louis A. Becker	John L. Weyhe	First and third Wednesdays of each month
311	Kilwinning	Chicago	Charles M Eddy	C. W. Worthington	First and third Thursdays of each month
353	Kinderhook	Kinderhook	G. W. Lawrance	F. A. Longnecker	Wednesday on or before full moon
855	King Oscar	Chicago	Oscar Dell Olson	Nels J Johnson	First and third Fridays of each month
197	King Solomon's	Kane	Frederick L. Dressel	Frank E. Felter	Saturday on or before full moon
266	Kingston	Fairweather	L. M. Morrison	Michael A. Davidson	Saturday on or before full moon
398	Kinmundy	Kinmundy	W W. Lowe	Roy Fenster	First and third Tuesdays in each month
402	Kishwaukee	Kingston	H. G Burgess	O. W. Vickell	Thursday on or before full moon
61	Lacon	Lacon	J. H. Magoon	H. T. Wilkes	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
657	La Fayette	Grand Tower	C. D. Gardiner	L. M. Crow	Thursday on or before full moon
770	La Grange	La Grange	Frederick A. Crane	James R. Maus	First and third Tuesdays of each month
195	La Harpe	La Harpe	James C Mayor	Wm. O. Butler	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
729	Lake Creek	Johnston City	R. S. Frick	M. Ozment	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
739	Lakeside	Chicago	Eben Jullan Black	John Meek Finley	Second and fourth Wednesdays in each month

LODGE DIRECTORY.—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
774	Lake View	Chicago	John Nelson	Geo. H. Frizzell	First and third Tuesdays of each month
659	Lambert	Quincy	William M. Coble	Frank S. Wood	First and third Thursdays of each month
383	La Moille	La Moille	Frank E. Dayton	Chas. B. Slauffer	*Friday on or before full moon
423	Lanark	Lanark	E. M. Tallman	E. D. Leland	First and third Thursdays of each month
106	Lancaster	Glassford	M. S. Dufield	J. I. Maple	Friday on or before full moon
422	Landmark	Chicago	Alexander S. Irvine	John Hosbury	Friday of each week
267	La Prairie	Golden	Chas. N. Vertress	Seneca Selby	First and third Monday of each month
853	Latham	Latham	George O. Pope	M. M. Vaughn	Saturday on or before full moon
203	Lavely	Williamsville	Isaac Pancake	G. G. Council	Saturday on or after full moon
815	Lawn	Chicago	M. Bruggemeyer	J. R. Hayden	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
415	Lawn Ridge	Lawn Ridge	Lester Lamoree	Morris Perkins	Wednesday on or before full moon
110	Lebanon	Lebanon	J. H. Fulgham	T. A. Wilson	Tuesday on or before full moon
146	Lee Center	Lee Center	J. E. Gray	B. F. Lane	Friday on or before full moon
558	Leland	Leland	William Julian	J. B. Lyon	First and third Wednesdays of each month
174	Lena	Lena	Wallace E. Tucker	Samuel J. Dodds	Wednesday on or before full moon
788	Lerna	Lerna	William H. Casseday	William H. Williams	Saturday on or before full moon
221	Leroy	Leroy	Herbert R. Ayton	T. F. Hamand	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
557	Lessing	Chicago	Joseph Stein	Chas. Mattison	First and third Tuesdays in each month
270	Levi Lusk	Arlington	Clarence A. Smith	R. B. Van Law	Wednesday on or before full moon
104	Lewistown	Lewistown	Nelson Rasmussen	Conrad W. Belts	Friday on or before full moon
482	Lexington	Lexington	W. H. Welch	Ira D. Adams	First and third Thursday of each month
380	Liberty	Liberty	S. F. McBride	A. H. D. Buttz	Thursday on or before full moon
492	Libertyville	Libertyville	E. H. Smith	O. E. Churchill	Second and fourth Saturdays in each month
135	Lima	Lima	J. W. Jacobs	W. T. Wallace	Wednesday on or before full moon
611	Lincoln Park	Chicago	George P. Marquis	Claude L. Griggs	First and third Fridays of each month
517	Litchfield	Litchfield	W. H. Tinklepaugh	John H. McManus	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
766	Littleton	Littleton	John W. Lambert	Cyrus Weaber	Saturday on or before full moon
371	Livingston	Dwight	Axel Bovik	Frank W. Ford	First and third Mondays of each month
450	Loami	Loami	John Lowry	H. C. Foster	Wednesday on or before full moon
538	Lockport	Lockport	F. S. Hutton	W. C. Fisher	First and third Thursdays of each month
623	Locust	Owaneco	George Ritscher	J. T. Brandon	Saturday on or before full moon
210	Logan	Lincoln	C. E. Smith	H. F. Wakeman	First and third Tuesdays of each month
848	London	London Mills	W. T. Shreves	H. H. Swartz	Second and fourth Wednesdays in each month
552	Long Point	Long Point	B. F. Colehour	J. C. Huetson	First and third Tuesdays of each month
870	Lostant	Lostant	J. M. Hannum	R. W. Phillips	First and third Thursdays of each month
196	Louisville	Louisville	Alsie N. Tolliver	Crawford S. Erwin	Thursday on or before full moon
751	Lounsbury	Barrington	Carl Ernst	A. T. Ulitsch	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
228	Lovington	Lovington	B. N. McMullin	A. W. Lux	Saturday on or before full moon
750	Lyndon	Lyndon	P. C. Riley	A. P. Holt	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
132	Mackinaw	Mackinaw	H. W. Hill	A. Brininstool	Saturday on or before full moon
17	Macomb	Macomb	Ford A. Fisher	S. E. Purdum	First Friday of each month
8	Macon	Decatur	James S. Baldwin	Guy P. Lewis	First Friday of each month

560	Madison	New Douglas	Robert Alsop	John Camp	Friday on or before full moon
832	Magic City	Harvey	Loyd A. Dolton	Guy L. Thornton	First and third Mondays of each month
103	Magnolia	Magnolia	William E. Moffett	Perry Dakin	First and third Saturdays of each month
220	Mahomet	Mahomet	F. O Jahr	J. W. Starling	Monday on or before full moon
434	Makanda	Makanda	Oliver McKenzie	Frank Hopkins	Thursday on or before full moon
229	Manchester	Manchester	L. C. Funk	J. W. Weis	Tuesday on or before full moon
476	Manito	Manito	J. A. McComas	D. D. Zimmerman	First Wednesday of each month
773	Mansfield	Mansfield	J. V. Champion	William Clemans	Second and fourth Mondays ofeach month
530	Maquon	Maquon	G. G. Shearer	James Hobkirk	First and third Mondays of each month
114	Marcelline	Marelline	Elijah Shepherd	A. C. Ament	Saturday on or before full moon
138	Marengo	Marengo	W. B. Jaycox	E. F. McKinney	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
355	Marine	Marine	Louis Brandes	Oscar H. Gehrs	Wednesday on or before full moon
130	Marion	Salem	Joseph M. Morrow	Tilton Wilson	First and third Wednesdays of each month
454	Maroa	Maroa	William T. McLean	James H. Sterling	First Tuesday of each month
417	Marseilles	Marseilles	Willard M. Churchill	Cyrus H Makeever	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
133	Marshall	Marshall	John D Shoemaker	Howard Craig	Wednesday on or before full moon
491	Martin	East Dubuque	George Fleischman	J. S. Branstetter	First Saturday of each month
845	Martinton	Martinton	C. H. Edison	James S. Bunker	First and third Thursdays of each month
217	Mason	Mason	Wilson Turner	J. L. Goddard	Wednesday on or before full moon
403	Mason City	Mason City	John B. Abbott	J. F. Culp	Second Tuesday of each month
175	Matteson	Joliet	Fred M. Chamberlin	John B. Fithian	First and third Tuesdays of each month
260	Mattoon	Mattoon	P. B. Linn	J. E. Binns	First and third Mondays of each month
718	May	Norris City	C. W. Hart	Ira Shain	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
664	Mayo	Winterrowd	M. R. Hall	R H. Shamhart	Saturday on or after full moon
869	Maywood	Maywood	Daniel P. Robinson	Murray E. Brigham	First and third Tuesdays of each month
826	Mazon	Mazon	A. E. Stiles	Frank E. Hewitt	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
158	McHenry	McHenry	John Evanson	E. C. Fisher	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
469	McLean	McLean	Warren W. Harris	W. N. Ewing	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
811	Melvin	Melvin	H. N. Boshell	G. H. Whippy	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
449	Mendon	Mendon	G. F. Warner	S. H. Bradley	Saturday on or before full moon
176	Mendota	Mendota	Edward G. McMackin	Robert N. Crawford	Second Tuesday of each month
183	Meridian	Earlville	A. J. Foot	D. L. Barnard	First and third Wednesdays of each month
505	Meridian Sun	Holcomb	Calvin E. Oakes	R. L. Heydacker	Saturday on or before full moon
283	Meteor	Sandwich	Frank C. Poust	Geo. H. Whitcomb	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
91	Metropolis	Metropolis	E. J. Cowling	L. C. Flanagan	First Monday of each month
860	Metropolitan	Chicago	Harry B. Schreiner	Luke Nettleton	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
595	Miles Hart	Gays	D. W. Chamberlain	A. W. Treat	Wednesday on or before full moon
168	Milford	Milford	Elijah W. Scott	Edwin S. Herron	First and third Thursdays of each month
345	Milledgeville	Milledgeville	T N. Fleming	F. O. Wolfe	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
275	Milton	Milton	J. A. Miller	J. W. Boren	Saturday before each full moon
273	Miners	Galena	David B. Blewett	Edward Grim	First and third Fridays of each month
528	Minooka	Minooka	William A. Thayer	William A. Clark	First and third Thursdays of each month
385	Mississippi	Savanna	Harry R. Rebman	DeWitt C. Smith	First and third Thursdays of each month
85	Mitchell	Pinckneyville	P. A. Gruner	Solon Kugler	Second Monday of each month
410	Mithra	Chicago	Henry Steinbock	Herman Steinbeiss	First and third Wednesdays of each month
768	Mizpah	Chicago	Alexander C. McKay	J. E Russell	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
UD	Modesta	Modesta		James A. Fletcher	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
481	Momence	Momence	Chas. B. Astle	W. D. Lane	First and third Thursdays of each month

LODGE DIRECTORY.—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
522	Monitor	Elgin	David W. Reid	H. G. Diener	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
37	Monmouth	Monmouth	D. Van Nuys	D. D. Dunkle	First and third Thursdays of each month
734	Morning Star	Canton	Geo. W. Brant	C. E. Savill	First and third Tuesdays of each month
787	Morris	Waterloo	Christ. W. Hartman	Hardy C. Voris	Fourth Saturday of each month
681	Morrisonville	Morrisonville	James P. King	Wm. Frank Barnett	Thursday on or before full moon
122	Mound	Taylorville	Charles G. Young	W. G. Hopson	First Tuesday of each month
180	Moweaqua	Moweaqua	A. D. Kyner	H. R. Gregory	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
656	Mozart	Bloomington	Jacob Winter	Herman Hoffman	Second Tuesday of each month
239	Mt. Carmel	Mt. Carmel	Jos. G. Stansfield	William Birkett	First and third Tuesdays of each month
331	Mt. Erie	Mt. Erie	John Grieizu	G. M. Murken	First and third Saturdays of each month
42	Mt. Joliet	Joliet	Walter E. Miller	Fred E. Whallen	First and third Fridays of each month
51	Mt. Moriah	Hillsboro	W. M. Neff	E. D. Marshall	First and third Thursdays of each month
76	Mt. Nebo	Carlinville	James E. Wooters	Webster D. Mayfield	First and third Thursdays of each month
87	Mt. Pulaski	Mt. Pulaski	R. D. Clark	C. M. Silkey	Saturday on or before full moon
31	Mt. Vernon	Mt Vernon	Harl L. Gee	Joe V. Baugh	First and third Mondays of each month
396	Muddy Point	Trilla	Arthur N. Beals	Wm. Dornblaser	Tuesday on or before full moon
498	Murphysboro	Murphysboro	Harris Levy	D. B. Pellett	Monday on or before full moon
432	Murrayville	Murrayville	John Marcup	E. W. Cunningham	Thursday on or before full moon
795	Myrtle	Chicago	Dexter A. Smith	Martin Allexan	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
758	Mystic Star	Chicago	William Ashcrott	Frank M. Bishop	First and third Tuesdays of each month
187	Mystic Tie	Polo	Hugh L. Griffin	F. J. Crawford	First and third Thursdays of each month
346	N. D. Morse	Concord	V. I. Ball	Samuel Newton	Monday on or before full moon
806	Nebo	Nebo	J. V. Pinkerton	Thomas Williams	Saturday on or after full moon
279	Neoga	Neoga	Chas. G. Richmond	C. I. Spencer	Thursday on or before full moon
803	Neponset	Neponset	C. M. Carpenter,	George T. Bowen	First and third Thursdays of each month
59	New Boston	New Boston	Ed. L. Willets	C. A. Wade	*Saturday before full moon
772	New Burnside	New Burnside	O. A Wise	T. C. Wise	Saturday on or before full moon
821	New Canton	New Canton	M. D. Massie	John T. Kendrick	Saturday on or before full moon of each month
336	New Columbia	Ganntown	Thos. N. Cummins	Edwin A. Culver	Saturday on or before full moon
453	New Hartford	New Hartford	George Ellis	Grant Billings	Saturday on or before full moon
230	New Haven	New Haven	I. A. Foster	Owen F. Wilborn	First and third Wednesdays of each month
741	New Holland	New Holland	James Peters	W. C. Paine	Friday on or before full moon
620	New Hope	Cohn	James G. Snyder	D. M. Ball	Saturday on or before full moon
369	Newman	Newman	B. W. Vandine	H. L. Thomas	*Saturday on or before full moon
218	New Salem	New Salem	B.O. Manker	George P. Harper	Saturday on or before full moon
216	Newton	Newton	Ed Nigh	H. D. Yelvington	Saturday on or before full moon
714	Newtown	Pilot	A. J. Davis	Wm. Craigmyle	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
362	Noble	Noble	Joseph Palmer	W. M. Record	Thursday on or before full moon
456	Nokomis	Nokomis	D. H. Zepp	J. L. Manning	Wednesday on or before full moon
673	Normal	Normal	Reuben G. Bright	George Champion	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
797	Normal Park	Chicago	Geo. H. Parker	Chas. W. Hibbard	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
631	Norton	Cabery	D. B. Kelghin	R. C. Breneisa	First and third Saturdays of each month

169	Nunda	Nunda	William W. Roberts.	W. B. Fitch	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
219	Oakland	Oakland	Frank C. Winkler	M. J. Naphew	Friday on or before full moon
540	Oak Park	Oak Park	George Tompkins	Daniel D. Brown	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
644	Oblong City	Oblong	Charles W. Griffy	Zach Wirt	Saturday on or before new and full moons
40	Occidental	Ottawa	Edward W. Bach	Charles E. Pettit	First and third Mondays of each month
392	Oconee	Oconee	J. W. Heckethorn	Pen P. Allen	Wednesday on or before full moon
401	Odell	Odell	J. K. McKinley	J. S. Marshall	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
503	Odin	Odin	Frank L. Boring	Frank H. Robinson	First and third Tuesdays of each month
576	O'Fallon	O'Fallon	Theo. Schilling	Charles Ahrens	Tuesday on or before full moon
754	Ogden	Ogden	James Scott	Charles Byerley	Saturday on or before full moon
814	Ohio	Ohio	P. P. Michael	H. A. Jackson	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
506	O. H. Miner	Iroquois	John B. Salkeld	W. L. Ray	First and third Saturdays of each month
38	Olive Branch	Danville	Clinton L. Sandusky	William G. Ludwig	First and third Tuesdays of each month
140	Olney	Olney	William H. Rupe	Jacob McNemar	Third Monday of each month
864	Olympia	Chicago	Chas. P. Manwaring.	Eugene T. Pearce	Tuesday of each week
723	Omaha	Omaha	H. P. Blackard	J. M. Galt	Wednesday on or before full moon
305	Onarga	Onarga	Ezra D. Durham	Doctor F. Ward	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
337	Oneida	Oneida	A. C. Miller	C. V. Convers	First and third Fridays of each month
123	Oquawka	Oquawka	W. S. Wilson	H. N. Patterson	Friday on or before full moon
687	Orangeville	Orangeville	Sylvester S LaBorde	George I. Cadwell	First and third Thursdays of each month
420	Oregon	Oregon	W. J. Emerson	Ed. J. Hetfield	Wednesday on or before full moon
759	Orel	Wayne City	W. W. Reid	H. H. Clark	First and third Wednesdays of each month
323	Orient	Lisbon	Charles S. Moore	Jay E. Moore	First and third Saturdays of each month
33	Oriental	Chicago	Peter Seere	Charles Catlin	First and third Fridays of each month
358	Orion	Union	D. A. Hewitt	Homer Darling	First and third Wednesdays of each month
367	Oxford	New Windsor	H. H. Sherwood	William H. Vedder	Tuesday on or before full moon
66	Pacific	Knoxville	C. E. Epley	H. H. Beamer	First and third Thursdays of each month
765	Palace	Chicago	Frank J. Page	E. T. Adams	Thursday of each week
314	Palatine	Palatine	Robert Mosser	C. DeWitt Taylor	First and third Saturdays of each month
849	Palestine	Palestine	J. S. Thompson	J. G. Nelson	Saturday on or before full moon
463	Palmyra	Palmyra	C. S. Mahan	W. H. Wheeler	*Saturday on or before full moon
226	Pana	Pana	J. E. Reese	Louis W. Paul	First and third Thursdays of each month
268	Paris	Paris	Thomas Moyer	Edwin E Lodge	First Thursday of each month
509	Parkersburg	Parkersburg	F. M. Rash	Harry Griffins	Saturday on or before full moon
843	Park	Chicago	Charles P. Abbey	Albert W. Craig	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
613	Patoka	Patoka	W. W. Murfin	J. I. Buss	First and third Mondays of each month
675	Pawnee	Pawnee	H. E. Farnam	A. V. Tulpin	Saturday on or before full moon
416	Paxton	Paxton	John P. Irwin	John D. Schwimmer	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
379	Payson	Payson	Charles Gabriel	Charles B. Donley	*Tuesday on or before full moon
823	Pearl	Pearl City	George W. Dow	M. W. Hooker	First and third Tuesdays of each month
29	Pekin	Pekin	Albert D. Dancey	John Wildhack	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
15	Peoria	Peoria	Charles H. Brown	W. J. Steube	Last Monday of each month
636	Peotone	Peotone	August E. Harken	J. J. McMahon	First and third Thursdays of each month
574	Pera	Ludlow	Milton H. Shinker	Emil A. Ekstrand	First, third, and fifth Saturdays of each month
95	Perry	Perry	J. A. James	J. B. Gregory	Saturday on or before full moon
436	Philo	Port Byron	Julius Linke	J. F. O'Hara	Wednesday on or before full moon
27	Piasa	Alton	George P. Davis	John T. McClure	First Tuesday of each month
608	Piper	Piper City	T. A. Gallagher	F. C. Ehrhardt	First and third Thursdays of each month

LODGE DIRECTORY.—Continued.

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790	Pittsfield	Pittsfield	Warren J. Hesley	Roy D. Plattner	Second Monday of each month
536	Plainfield	Plainfield	Alfred E. Mottinger	C. J. Wylie	First and third Tuesdays of each month
461	Plainview	Plainview	R. M. Taylor	T. H. Taylor	Saturday on or before full moon
565	Pleasant Hill	Pleasant Hill	W. E. Bybee	J. R. Galloway	Saturday on or before full moon
700	Pleasant Plains	Pleasant Plains	W. H. Dorand	E. J. Atherton	Wednesday on or before full moon
478	Pleiades	Chicago	Thomas E. Koser	H. G. Underwood	Thursday of each week
554	Plum River	Stockton	P. M. Rudesbacker	S. A. Eade	Thursday on or before full moon
286	Plymouth	Plymouth	Robert L. Cloud	Fred W. Phelps	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
137	Polk	McLeansboro	Sam M. Schoemann	John Judd	First and third Thursdays of each month
294	Pontiac	Pontiac	W. E. Herbert	G. E Warren	First and third Tuesdays of each month
782	Potomac	Potomac	H. M. Luckey	Uley Holderman	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
77	Prairie	Paris	Robert L. McKinlay	Daniel G. Burr	Saturday on or before full moon
578	Prairie City	Montrose	James M. Helton	C. C. Baker	Saturday on or before full moon
755	Pre-emption	Pre-emption	W. W. Wilmerton	Archie Cook	Friday on or before full moon
587	Princeton	Princeton	Fred Lehman	Theo. P. Streeter	First and third Tuesdays of each month
360	Princeville	Princeville	S. T. Henry	J. F. Carman	Tuesday on or before full moon
293	Prophetstown	Prophetstown	Edgar Rodee	John H. Fee	First and third Saturdays of each month
711	Providence	Chicago	Hans M. Hauson	P. L. Gerlicher	First and third Saturdays of each month
296	Quincy	Quincy	Emmett Howard	T. J. Mackoy	First and third Fridays of each month
128	Raleigh	Raleigh	W. T. Cable	L. R. Stricklin	Saturday on or before full moon
405	Ramsey	Ramsey	Hiram Hennon	Charles W. Shutt	Tuesday on or before full moon
725	Rankin	Rankin	W. W. Rose	Robert Sloan	First and third Mondays of each month
470	Rantoul	Rantoul	Wm. A. Pfeiffer	F. M. Avey	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
727	Raritan	Raritan	William Cavins	F. I. Wells	Tuesday on or before full moon
303	Raven	Oswego	Charles Roberts	Thomas B. Drew	First and third Saturdays of each month
777	Ravenswood	Chicago	Percy J. Ford	George N. Ackley	Second and fourth Mondays in each month
692	Raymond	Raymond	Priar J. Herman	Wm. H. Scherer	First and third Tuesdays of each month
427	Red Bud	Red Bud	John J. Fox	Fred D. Guker	Saturday on or before full moon
419	Reynoldsburg	Tunnel Hill	W. S. Cavitt	T. H. Taylor	Wednesday on or before full moon
697	Richard Cole	Chicago	Wm. D. Wharrie	Hugh T. McClure	First, third, and fifth Thursdays of each month.
143	Richmond	Richmond	J. V. Aldrich	S. R. Wood	First and third Mondays of each month
632	Ridge Farm	Ridge Farm	C. M. Harrold	H. G. Barker	First and third Saturdays of each month
816	Ridgway	Ridgway	W. J. Blackard	Charles S. Barnett	Thursday on or before full moon
685	Rio	Rio	G. W. Ernst	C. D. Littlefield	Wednesday on or before full moon
115	Rising Sun	Grays Lake	C. J. Wightman	J. F. Morse	First and third Saturdays of each month
862	Riverside	Riverside	Fred. S. McClory	Frank W. Frisbie	First and third Thursdays of each month
786	Riverton Union	Riverton	Wm. T. Ham	George C. Fetter	Thursday on or before full moon
113	Robert Burns	Keithsburg	E. J. Glancey	A. R. Wycoff	Friday on or before full moon
250	Robinson	Robinson	John S. Abbott	George D. McCarty	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
247	Rob Morris	Minonk	John Goodwin	James M. Fort	First and third Wednesdays of each month
635	Rochester	Rochester	J. M. Bell	H. D. Parker	Wednesday on or before full moon
102	Rockford	Rockford	W. S. DeLancy	C. H. Woolsey	First and third Thursdays of each month

658	Rock Island. ...	Rock Island	Christian I. Pedersen	H. S. Bollman.....	First Friday of each month.....
830	Rockport	Rockport	W. D. Miller.....	C. R. Wyatt.....	First and third Fridays of each month
612	Rock River.	Sterling	William P. Benson..	John W. Nile s.....	First and third Fridays of each month
74	Rockton	Rockton	J. W. Armstrong....	S. P. Jenison..... ..	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.....
721	Rome.....	Dix.....	Robert F. Casey	Walter White.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
75	Roscoe	Roscoe	Jabez Love.....	Giles H. Baldwin.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
519	Roseville	Roseville.....	W. A. Carr.....	W. H. Carr	First and third Fridays of each month.....
527	Rossville.....	Rossville.....	J. S. Christman.....	Chas. A. Shumate....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
807	Royal.....	Macedonia.....	John B. McGuyer...	J. T. Hunt	Saturday on or before full moon.....
9	Rushville	Rushville.....	Herman H. Brown...	Ed. S. McIlhenny ...	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
154	Russell.....	Georgetown	A. Stansbury.....	A. L. Somers.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month..... .
348	Russellville.....	Flat Rock.....	James C. Taylor.....	Charles E. Plew.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
477	Rutland.....	Rutland.....	C. L. Foucht....	F. K. Thomas.....	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month..
339	Saline	Goreville	W. J. Hubbard.....	Robert Jenkins	Saturday on or before full moon
96	Sam'l H. Davis...	Mt. Morris.....	R. C. McCredie.....	J. G. Miller	First and third Mondays of each month.....
801	Sangamon.....	Fisher	Charles F. Austin....	Robert A. Sturgeon..	First and third Mondays of each month.....
645	San Jose.....	San Jose.....	James Arlington	John Fryer.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
738	Saunemin	Saunemin.....	P. H. Lannon.....	A. Cording.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
335	Schiller.....	Peoria	C. H. Kammann	Diedr. Janssen.....	Last Friday of each month..
79	Scott.....	Carlyle	T. E. Alsop	Elmer Sadler	First Monday of each month.....
743	Scottland.....	Scottland.....	J. Frank Jennings...	Alonzo N. Workman.	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
426	Scottville.....	Scottville	John Farming	R. A. Mansfield..	Saturday on or before full moon
447	S. D. Monroe....	Birds	W. C. Hayhurst.....	J. C. Reynolds.....	Friday on or before full moon of each month....
532	Seneca.....	Seneca	C. H. R. Thomas.....	R. L. Wiley.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
827	Sequoit	Antioch.....	Joseph Turner.....	W. F. Ziegler.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
374	Shabbona.....	Shabbona	M. Bloomingdale	William Husk.....	*Tuesday on or before full moon.....
490	Shannon	Shannon.....	H. E. Gemmill.....	O. P. Willey.....	First and third Mondays of each month
550	Sharon	Tiskilwa.....	Paul C. Bacon.	Aaron B. Blake	First and third Fridays of each month.....
200	Sheba.....	Grayville.....	Thomas Gibson	Frank Hosick.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month....
241	Shekinah.....	Carbondale	James N Howell	William S. Hill.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month....
609	Sheldon.....	Sheldon	W. C. Shortridge....	George S. Hummer..	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
735	Sheridan	Sheridan.....	William H. Bernard.	Delos Robinson.....	Monday on or before full moon.....
535	Sherman	Orion	S. H. Callaway.....	C. R. Hanna	Wednesday on or before full moon
397	Shiloh	Troy Grove.....	Albert Krausse	Otto Schempp.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
695	Shiloh Hill.....	Campbell Hill....	Hans Shaw.....	Thomas J. Cross.....	Saturday on or before full moon
212	Shipman.....	Shipman.....	Lester D. Smith.....	F. Henry Charles....	Monday on or before full moon.....
582	Shirley	Shirley	J. A. Hougham.	B. R. Million.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
761	Sibley	Sibley.....	Peter P. Anderson...	W. W. Porter.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
798	Sidell.....	Sidell	William G. Carhcart.	Obadiah N. Owen ...	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
347	Sidney	Sidney	William M. Hanson..	Joseph M. Lawson...	Thursday on or before full moon.....
780	Siloam.....	Chicago.....	Ernest Saunders.....	Edward H. Cass.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
805	S. M. Dalzell	Spring Valley....	William A. Fowler...	J. W. Collings.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
646	Somonauk.....	Somonauk.....	Christ Suppes.....	J. F. Poplin.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
861	Sorento.	Sorento.....	Fred W. Burhorn....	John C. Dressor.....	Monday on or before full moon..
467	South Macon.....	Macon	Amos A. Anderson...	Arthur L. Fleming..	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
662	South Park.....	Chicago.....	G. A. Larson	L. A. Harkness.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
441	Sparland	Sparland	T. VanAntwerp	John VanAntwerp..	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
4	Springfield.....	Springfield.....	Abraham Tarugott..	Albert T. Hey.....	First Monday of each month.....

LODGE DIRECTORY.—Continued.

NO	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
UD	Standard	Chicago	Geo. M. Harmison	Ezekiel W. Clowes	First, third and fifth Saturdays of each month.
863	St. Andrews	Chicago	William Gardner	Albert Davis	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
709	Star	Hoopeston	Charles R. Finley	A. L. Spradling	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
166	Star in the East	Rockford	Arthur E. Elmore	J. C. Winans	First and third Fridays of each month
501	Stark	LaFayette	Edgar S. Leport	Thomas W. Ross	Saturday on or before full moon
177	Staunton	Staunton	W. P. Wall	C. Godfrey	*Tuesday on or before full moon
865	St. Cecilia	Chicago	Charles F rguson	Wm. Emmet Dennis	First and third Tuesdays of each month
24	St. Clair	Belleville	Hy. J. Christopherson	Fred E. Schul	First Monday of each month
769	St. Elmo	St. Elmo	Geo. W. Bledsoe	LaMonte Sayler	First Tuesday of each month
511	Stewardson	Stewardson	J. B. Singer	F. P. Mautz	Wednesday on or before full moon
92	Stewart	Geneseo	C. M. Morton	Bernhard Lacher	Second Friday of each month
13	St. Johns	Peru	H. N. Hockman	Fred E. Hoberg	First and third Thursdays of each month
63	St. Marks	Woodstock	Hiram J. Dygert	Lynn W. Richards	First and third Tuesdays of each month
495	Stone Fort	Stone Fort	U. S. Spears	W. E. Chitwood	Saturday on or before full moon
500	St. Paul	Springfield	Sidney S. Breese	Wm. E. Riggins	Fourth Monday of each month
408	Stratton	Vermilion	W. A. Tweedy	W. F. Dinkins	Saturday on or before full moon
607	Streator	Streator	C. V. Austin	H. L. Manley	First, third, and fifth Wednesdays of each month
847	Stronghurst	Stronghurst	R. L. Taylor	George T. Chant	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
349	Sublette	Sublette	E. T. Leith	D. E. Childs	Tuesday on or before full moon
764	Sullivan	Sullivan	John E. Jennings	John M. Starbuck	Wednesday on or before full moon
342	Summerfield	Summerfield	J. H. Hewitt	Charles T. Lang	Wednesday on or before full moon
431	Summit	Harristown	Frank Housman	C. B. Blankinship	Saturday on or before full moon
334	Sumner	Sumner	Charles H. Saxton	Harrison May	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
428	Sunbeam	Plano	Wallace Parker	J. C. Harwood	First and third Wednesdays of each month
134	Sycamore	Sycamore	Adam C. Cliffe	J. Edgar Boyle	Third Friday of each month
794	Tadmor	Karber's Ridge	F. C. Karber	J. H. Shipp	Wednesday on or before full moon
207	Tamaroa	Tamaroa	Albert H. Evans	Harry Blanchard	Friday on or before full moon
351	Tarbolton	Fairbury	Asa H. Birch	Jno. Zimmerman	First and third Thursdays of each month
98	Taylor	Washington	Elijah Mason	John Watson	Friday on or before full moon
16	Temperance	Vandalia	Eugene Stapp	H. J. Gochenour	Third Monday of each month
46	Temple	Peoria	A. L. Gregory	F. E. Richmond	Last Wednesday of each month
701	Temple Hill	Temple Hill	H. C. Green	C. W. Green	Saturday on or after full moon
409	Thos. J. Turner	Chicago	James E. Evans	William Tinsley	First and third Thursdays of each month
559	Thomson	Thomson	John A. Gaar	Ivan V. Lewis	*Tuesday on or before full moon
569	Time	Time	C. E. Bagby	Walter S. Klein	Saturday before full moon
307	T. J. Pickett	Bushnell	Geo. D. Bell	J. H. Johnson	First Friday of each month
834	Toledo	Toledo	Rufus H. Smith	Levi B. Ross	First and third Mondays of each month
391	Tolono	Tolono	John E. Hartleb	Byron Burns	First and third Tuesdays of each month
364	Tonica	Tonica	Louis A. Kaiser	Geo. A. McFerson	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
93	Toulon	Toulon	W. T. Hall	Robert Fell	Fourth Thursday in each month
542	Towanda	Towanda	Samuel Marsh	Harry Cary	*Friday on or before full moon
493	Tower Hill	Tower Hill	Joseph L. Cannon	Arthur M. Cannon	Tuesday on or before full moon

810	Tracy	Tracy	Clarence D. Hiller	Harrison F. Shaner	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
462	Tremont	Tremont	L. E. Roelofson	Daniel Johnson	Tuesday on or before full moon
109	Trenton	Trenton	James M. Hill	A. M. Leonhard	First and third Fridays of each month
767	Triluminar	Chicago	Arthur F. Hanson	Edward T. Webster	Friday of each week
562	Trinity	Mound City	Hall Whiteaker	J. G. Trampert	Thursday on or before full moon
57	Trio	Rock Island	Edward B. Kreis	William B. Pettit	First Thursday of each month
835	Triple	Venice	Fred Kohl	C. L. Gibbs	First and third Saturdays of each month
588	Troy	Troy	Fred Campbell	H. F. Thurston	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
630	Tuscan	Walpole	John W. McGhee	John H. Douglass	Thursday on or before full moon
332	Tuscola	Tuscola	Pollok H. C. Remine	W. E. Michener	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
333	Tyran	Springfield	John P. Springer	S. H. Claspill	Third Monday of each month
627	Union	Lick Creek	Alfred H. Brooks	John T. Brown	Saturday on or before full moon
610	Union Park	Chicago	John T. Randall	Edward E. Rath	Monday of each week
48	Unity	St. Charles	P. E. Glenn	E. P. Phillips	First and third Mondays of each month
157	Urbana	Urbana	Frank A. Somers	Charles A. Bongart	First and third Thursdays of each month
858	Utica	Utica	Norman J. Cary	James F. Blakeslee	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
547	Valley	Coal Valley	Thomas R. Lees	Thomas Corns	Friday on or before full moon
762	VanMeter	Cantrall	J. C. Walters	T. C. Ford	Wednesday on or before full moon
265	Vermilion	Indianola	John W. Osman	Bert Dickson	First and third Saturdays of each month
116	Vermont	Vermont	J. P. Marshall	N. P. Pittenger	Saturday on or after full moon
757	Verona	Verona	Fred Harford	W. A. Small	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
108	Versailles	Versailles	H. T. Williams	J. W. Wilkerson	Saturday on or before full moon
584	Vesper	Galesburg	George Sanderson	S. P. Swartwout	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
150	Vienna	Vienna	A. E. McKenzie	Ed Boyt	Tuesday on or before full moon
577	Viola	Viola	Grover Harrison	W. T. Bailey	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
161	Virden	Virden	R. F. Morrow	L. F. Becker	Wednesday on or before full moon
544	Virginia	Virginia	J. A McGee	A. E. Hinners	First and third Fridays of each month
81	Vitruvius	Wheeling	Everett H. Mason	Julius C. Hertel	Saturday on or before full moon
179	Wabash	Etna	Wm. M Deckard	A. G. Apperson	Friday on or before full moon
512	Wade-Barney	Bloomington	Edward D. Salisbury	Robert E. Gifford	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
616	Wadley	Franklin	Charles Wanne	A. Tongate	*Wednesday on or before full moon
674	Waldeck	Chicago	Henry Miller	Charles Heyme	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
722	Walnut	Walnut	A. E. Burress	W. D. Meltzer	First and third Wednesdays of each month
475	Walshville	Walshville	S. Z. T. Ratcliff	A. T. Strange	*Thursday on or before full moon
384	Waltham	Waltham	E. N. Cook	William N. Mitchell	Monday on or before full moon
14	Warren	Shawneetown	L. H. Adams	Will A. Howell	Tuesday on or before full moon
257	Warsaw	Warsaw	John W. Marsh	Milton T. Hunt	Tuesday on or before full moon
421	Washburn	Washburn	John H. Lesch	George H. Wineteer	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
55	Washington	Nashville	W. O. Weihe	L. T. Phillips	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
291	Wataga	Wataga	J. M. Cooper	C. D. Culver	First and third Wednesdays of each month
728	Waterman	Waterman	W. T. Wiltberger	Paul E. N. Greeley	First and third Thursdays of each month
446	Watseka	Watseka	Edgar B. Elder	Thomas B. Brennan	First and third Wednesdays of each month
602	Watson	Watson	George T. Austin	L. P. Mautz	Saturday on or before full moon
160	Waubansia	Chicago	William F. King	L. C. Zaruba	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
298	Wauconda	Wauconda	George Glynch	William Tidmarsh	First and third Thursdays of each month
78	Waukegan	Waukegan	Alva Levi Rogers	Jay Lynn Brewster	First and third Mondays of each month
118	Waverly	Waverly	Charles F. Wempler	W. A. Jones	First and third Fridays of each month
172	Wayne	Waynesville	George W. Smith	J. P. Strange	Saturday on or before full moon

LODGE DIRECTORY.—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
746	Weldon	Weldon	H. T. Swigart	C. L. Townsend	Thursday on or before full moon
344	Wenona	Wenona	Charles E. Fogg	T. D. Judd	First and third Tuesdays of each month
240	Western Star	Champaign	Henry W. Berks	Edwin A. Kratz	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
856	West Gate	Hamburg	Charles L. Wood	John H. Rosa	First and third Tuesdays of each month
866	West Salem	West Salem	J. H. Grace	Harry E. Pixley	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
269	Wheaton	Wheaton	A. Thies	W. S. Dollinger	First and third Wednesdays of each month
UD	Wheeler	Wheeler	John C. Clagg	Philip Mason	Friday on or before full moon
80	White Hall	White Hall	C. W. Dossel	R. A. Pritchett	Thursday on or before full moon
802	Williamson	Carterville	W. H. Perry	L. E. Robertson	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
208	Wilmington	Wilmington	John Atkinson	D. E. O'Heron	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
105	Winchester	Winchester	Ralph M. Riggs	John H. Dyer	Monday on or before full moon
322	Windsor	Windsor	R. W. Turner	A. A. Ricketts	*Tuesday on or before full moon
836	Windsor Park	Chicago	Elmer E. Buchan	Geo. W. Chamberlin	Monday of each week
745	Winnebago	Winnebago	C. P. Coolidge	A. C. Thorne	First and third Thursdays of each month
564	Winslow	Winslow	Samuel Sinclair	G. H. Lloyd	Monday on or before full moon
209	Wm. B. Warren	Chicago	Oscar B. Conklin	Daniel S. O'Connell	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
306	William C. Hobbs	Eureka	W. A. Davidson	E. W. Dickinson	Tuesday on or before full moon
UD	Wm. McKinley	Chicago	Wm. H. Constantine	Edward C. Robson	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
502	Woodhull	Woodhull	John L. Woods	Amos A. Mackey	Friday on or before full moon
841	Woodlawn Park	Chicago	William H. Bied	Frank C. Titzell	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
779	Wright's Grove	Chicago	Edwin J. Mosser	E. L. Mason	First and third Thursdays of each month
231	Wyanet	Wyanet	O. R. Everett	A. O. Richards	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
479	Wyoming	Wyoming	Albert J. Wrigley	William R. Sandham	Thursday on or before full moon
485	Xenia	Xenia	Thomas W. Kepley	Asher R. Cox	*Thursday on or before full moon
448	Yates City	Yates City	S. P. Hasselbacher	A. Garrison	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
313	York	York	Thomas W. Richards	Omer Shawler	Tuesday on or before full moon
655	Yorktown	Tampico	Jesse VanBibber	George Isherwood	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month

Alphabetical List of Postoffices.

GIVING NAME AND NUMBER OF LODGE LOCATED AT EACH.

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Abingdon	Abingdon	185	Blue Mound	Blue Mound	682
Albany	Albany	566	Bluffs	Bluffs	846
Albion	Hermitage	356	Bowen	Bowen	486
Aledo	Aledo	252	Bradford	Bradford	514
Alexis	Alexandria	702	Braidwood	Braidwood	704
Allendale	Allendale	752	Brayfield	Goode	744
Allen's Springs	Gurney	778	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	386
Alta	Alta	748	Brighton	Hibbard	249
Altamont	Altamont	533	Broadlands	Broadlands	791
Alton	Piasa	27	Brookport	Farmers	232
Altona	Altona	330	Buckley	Buckley	634
Alto Pass	Alto Pass	840	Buda	Buda	399
Amboy	Illinois Central	178	Buffalo Prairie	Illinois City	679
Andalusia	Andalusia	516	Bunker Hill	Bunker Hill	151
Anna	Anna	520	Burnside	Burnside	683
Antioch	Sequoit	827	Burnt Prairie	Burnt Prairie	668
Apple River	Apple River	859	Bushnell	T. J. Pickett	307
Arcola	Arcola	366	Byron	Byron	274
Argenta	Argenta	UD	Cabery	Norton	631
Arlington	Levi Lusk	270	Cairo	Cairo	237
Arrowsmith	Arrowsmith	737	Camargo	Camargo	440
Arthur	Arthur	825	Cambridge	Cambridge	49
Ashley	Clay	153	Camden	Camden	648
Ashmore	Ashmore	390	Cameron	Berwick	619
Ashton	Ashton	531	Camp Point	Benjamin	297
Assumption	Bromwell	451	Campbell Hill	Shiloh Hill	695
Astoria	Astoria	100	Canton	Morning Star	734
Atkinson	Annawan	433	Capron	Capron	575
Atlanta	Atlanta	165	Cantrall	Van Meter	762
Atwood	Atwood	651	Carbondale	Shekinah	241
Auburn	Ark & Anchor	354	Carlinville	Mt. Nebo	76
Augusta	J. L. Anderson	318	Carlyle	Scott	79
Aurora	Jerusalem Temp.	90	Carman	Carman	732
Aurora	Aurora	254	Carmi	Carmi	272
Austin	Austin	850	Carrollton	Carrollton	50
Ava	Dean	833	Carterville	Williamson	802
Avon	Avon Harmony	253	Carthage	Hancock	20
Bardolph	Bardolph	572	Casey	Casey	442
Barrington	Lounsbury	751	Catlin	Catlin	285
Barry	Barry	34	Cave-in-Rock	Cave-in-Rock	444
Basco	Basco	618	Centralia	Centralia	201
Batavia	Batavia	404	Cerro Gordo	Cerro Gordo	600
Beardstown	Cass	23	Chadwick	Chadwick	867
Beecher City	Beecher City	665	Chambersburg	Chambersburg	373
Belknap	Belknap	822	Champaign	Western Star	240
Belle Rive	Belle Rive	696	Chandlerville	Chandlerville	724
Belleville	St. Clair	24	Channahon	Channahon	262
Belvidere	Belvidere	60	Charleston	Charleston	35
Bement	Bement	365	Chatham	Chatham	523
Benton	Benton	64	Chatsworth	Chatsworth	539
Birds	S. D. Monroe	447	Chebanse	Chebanse	429
Berwyn	Berwyn	839	Chenoa	Chenoa	292
Bethalto	Bethalto	406	Cherry Valley	Cherry Valley	173
Blandinsville	Blandinsville	233	Chester	Chester	72
Bloomington	Bloomington	43	Chesterfield	Chesterfield	445
Bloomington	Wade-Barney	512	Chicago	Accordia	277
Bloomington	Mozart	656	Chicago	Apollo	642
Blue Island	Calumet	716	Chicago	Arcana	717

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES—*Continued.*

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Chicago	Ashlar	308	Chicago	Siloam	780
Chicago			Chicago	South Park	662
(Auburn Park)	Auburn Park	789	Chicago	Standard	UD
Chicago	Ben Hur	818	Chicago	St. Andrews	863
Chicago	Blair	393	Chicago	St. Cecilia	865
Chicago	Blaney	271	Chicago	Thos. J. Turner	409
Chicago			Chicago (Tracy)	Tracy	810
(Bright'n P'rk)	Brighton Park	854	Chicago		
Chicago	Chicago	437	(So. Chicago)	Triluminar	767
Chicago	Cleveland	211	Chicago	Union Park	610
Chicago			Chicago	Waldeck	674
(Lawndale)	Columbian	819	Chicago	Waubansia	160
Chicago	Constantia	783	Chicago	Wm. McKinley	UD
Chicago	Covenant	526	Chicago		
Chicago	D. C. Cregier	643	(Windsor Park)	Windsor Park	836
Chicago	Dearborn	310	Chicago	Wm. B. Warren	209
Chicago			Chicago		
(Englewood)	Englewood	690	(Woodlawn Pk)	Woodlawn Park	841
Chicago	Equity	UD	Chicago		
Chicago			(Wright's Gro.)	Wright's Grove	
(West Pullman)	Fides	842	Chicago Heights	Chicago Heights	851
Chicago	Garden City	141	Chillicothe	Geo. Washington	222
Chicago	Garfield	686	Chrisman	Bloomfield	148
Chicago	Germania	182	Clay City	Clay City	488
Chicago	Golden Rule	726	Clayton	Clayton	147
Chicago			Clifton	Clifton	688
(G'nd Crossing)	Grand Crossing	776	Clinton	DeWitt	84
Chicago			Coal Valley	Valley	547
(So. Chicago)	Harbor	731	Cobden	Cobden	466
Chicago	Herder	669	Cohn	New Hope	620
Chicago	Hesperia	411	Colchester	Colchester	496
Chicago	Home	508	Colfax	Colfax	799
Chicago	Humboldt Park	813	Collinsville	Collinsville	712
Chicago			Colono	Clement	680
(Kensington)	Kensington	804	Columbia	Columbia	474
Chicago	Kenwood	800	Columbus	Columbus	227
Chicago	Keystone	639	Compton	Brooklyn	282
Chicago	Kilwinning	311	Concord	N. D. Morse	346
Chicago	King Oscar	855	Cordova	Cordova	543
Chicago	Lakeside	739	Corinth	Andrew Jackson	487
Chicago	Lake View	774	Cornell	Cornell	868
Chicago	Landmark	422	Cornland	Cornland	808
Chicago			Cowden	Joppa	706
(Chicago Lawn)	Lawn	815	Crab Orchard	Blazing Star	458
Chicago	Lessing	557	Creal Springs	Creal Springs	817
Chicago	Lincoln Park	611	Creston	Creston	320
Chicago	Metropolitan	860	Crete	Crete	763
Chicago	Mithra	410	Cuba	Cuba	534
Chicago	Mizpah	768	Dallas City	Dallas City	235
Chicago			Danvers	Danvers	742
(Irving Park)	Myrtle	795	Danville	Olive Branch	38
Chicago	Mystic Star	758	Davis	Evening Star	414
Chicago			Dawson	Dawson	55
(Englewood)	Normal Park	797	Decatur	Macon	8
Chicago			Decatur	Ionic	312
(Norwood Park)	Beacon Light	784	De Kalb	De Kalb	144
Chicago	Olympia	864	De Land	De Land	812
Chicago	Oriental	33	Delavan	Delavan	156
Chicago			Denver	Denver	464
(Pullman)	Palace	765	De Soto	De Soto	287
Chicago			De Witt	Amon	261
(Rodgers Park)	Park	843	Diona	Hutton	698
Chicago	Pleiades	478	Dix	Rome	721
Chicago			Dixon	Friendship	7
(Jefferson)	Providence	711	Dongola	Dongola	581
Chicago			Donnelson	Donnelson	255
(Ravenswood)	Ravenswood	777	Downers Grove	Grove	824
Chicago	Richard Cole	697	Dundee	Dundee	190

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES—*Continued.*

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Du Quoin	Du Quoin	234	Gillespie	Gillespie	214
Durand	Durand	302	Gilman	Gilman	591
Dwight	Livingston	371	Girard	Girard	171
Earlville	Meridian	183	Glasford	Lancaster	106
East Dubuque	Martin	491	Golconda	Golconda	131
East St. Louis	East St. Louis	504	Golden	LaPrairie	267
East St. Louis	Gothic	852	Good Hope	Good Hope	617
Eaton	Crawford	666	Goreville	Saline	339
Eddyville	Eddyville	672	Grafton	Full Moon	341
Edgewood	Edgewood	484	Grand Tower	Lafayette	657
Edinburg	Blueville	647	Gray's Lake	Rising Sun	115
Edwardsville	Edwardsville	99	Grayville	Sheba	200
Effingham	Effingham	149	Greenfield	Greenfield	129
Elburn	Blackberry	359	Greenup	Greenup	125
El Dara	El Dara	388	Greenview	Greenview	653
Eldorado	Eldorado	730	Greenville	Greenville	245
Elgin	Elgin	117	Griggsville	Griggsville	45
Elgin	Monitor	522	Grove City	Fisher	585
Elizabeth	Kavanaugh	36	Hamburg	West Gate	856
Elizabethtown	Elizabeth	276	Hamilton	Black Hawk	238
Elliottstown	Delia	525	Hamletsburg	Bay City	771
Elmwood	Horeb	363	Hampshire	Hampshire	443
El Paso	El Paso	246	Hardinsville	Hardinsville	756
Elvaston	Elvaston	715	Hardin	Calhoun	792
Enfield	Enfield	677	Harrisburg	Harrisburg	325
Equality	Equality	2	Harristown	Summit	431
Erie	Erie	667	Harvard	Harvard	309
Etna	Wabash	179	Harvey	Magic City	832
Eureka	W. C. Hobbs	306	Havana	Havana	88
Evanston	Evans	524	Hazel Dell	Hazel Dell	580
Evansville	Kaskaskia	86	Hebron	Hebron	604
Ewing	Ewing	705	Henry	Henry	119
Exeter	Exeter	424	Herrin	Herrin's Prairie	693
Fairbury	Tarbolton	351	Heyworth	Heyworth	251
Fairfield	Fairfield	206	Highland	Highland	583
Fairmount	Fairmount	590	Highland Park	A. O. Fay	676
Fairview	Fairview	350	Hillsboro	Mt. Moriah	51
Fairweather	Kingston	266	Hinckley	Hinckley	301
Farina	Farina	601	Hindsboro	Hindsboro	837
Farmer City	Farmer City	710	Holcomb	Meridian Sun	505
Farmington	Farmington	192	Homer	Homer	199
Fieldon	Fieldon	592	Hoopeston	Star	709
Fillmore	Fillmore	670	Hopedale	Hopedale	622
Findlay	Findlay	831	Hope	Hopewell	844
Fisher	Sangamon	801	Hume	Edgar	829
Flat Rock	Russellville	348	Huntsville	Huntsville	465
Flora	Flora	204	Hutsonville	Hutsonville	136
Forrest	Forrest	614	Illiopolis	Illiopolis	521
Franklin	Wadley	616	Indianola	Vermilion	265
Franklin Grove	Franklin Grove	264	Industry	Industry	327
Freeburg	Freeburg	418	Iola	Iola	691
Freedom	Freedom	194	Ipava	Ipava	213
Freeport	Excelsior	97	Iroquois	O. H. Miner	506
Freeport	Evergreen	170	Irving	Irving	455
Fulton	Fulton City	189	Iuka	J. D. Moody	510
Galena	Miners	273	Jacksonville	Harmony	3
Galesburg	Alpha	155	Jacksonville	Jacksonville	570
Galesburg	Vesper	584	Jeffersonville	Jeffersonville	460
Gallatia	Gallatia	684	Jerseyville	Jerseyville	394
Galva	Galva	243	Johnsonville	Johnsonville	713
Ganntown	New Columbia	336	Johnston City	Lake Creek	729
Gays	Miles Hart	595	Joliet	Mt. Joliet	42
Gardner	Gardner	573	Joliet	Matteson	175
Geneseo	Stewart	92	Jonesboro	Jonesboro	111
Geneva	Geneva	139	Kane	King Solomon's	197
Genoa	Genoa	288	Kankakee	Kankakee	389
Georgetown	Russell	154	Kansas	Kansas	280
Gibson City	Gibson	733	Karber's Ridge	Tadmor	794

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES—*Continued.*

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Kenney	Henderson	820	Martinsville	Clark	603
Kewanee	Kewanee	159	Martinton	Martinton	845
Keithsburg	Robert Burns	113	Mascoutah	Douglas	361
Kinderhook	Kinderhook	353	Mason	Mason	217
Kingston	Kishwaukee	402	Mason City	Mason City	403
Kinmundy	Kinmundy	398	Mattoon	Mattoon	260
Kirkland	Boyd D.	857	Maywood	Maywood	869
Kirkwood	Abraham Lincoln	518	Mazon	Mazon	826
Knoxville	Pacific	66	Medora	Fidelity	152
Lacon	Lacon	61	Melvin	Melvin	811
LaFayette	Stark	501	Mendon	Mendon	449
LaGrange	La Grange	770	Mendota	Mendota	176
LaHarpe	La Harpe	195	Meredosia	Benevolent	52
Lake Creek	Lake Creek	729	Metropolis City	Metropolis	91
La Moille	La Moille	383	Milan	Eureka	69
Lanark	Lanark	423	Milford	Milford	168
LaSalle	Acacia	67	Millburn	Antioch	127
Latham	Latham	853	Milledgeville	Milledgeville	345
Lawn Ridge	Lawn Ridge	415	Milton	Milton	275
Lawrenceville	Edward Dobbins	164	Minier	Comet	641
Lebanon	Lebanon	110	Minonk	Rob Morris	247
Lee Center	Lee Center	146	Minooka	Minooka	528
Leland	Leland	558	Moline	Doric	319
Lena	Lena	174	Momence	Momence	481
Lerna	Lerna	788	Monmouth	Monmouth	37
Le Roy	Le Roy	221	Monticello	Fraternal	58
Lewistown	Lewistown	104	Montrose	Prairie City	578
Lexington	Lexington	482	Morris	Cedar	124
Liberty	Liberty	380	Morrison	Dunlap	321
Libertyville	Libertyville	492	Morrisonville	Morrisonville	681
Lick Creek	Union	627	Morton	Groveland	352
Lima	Lima	135	Mound City	Trinity	562
Lincoln	Logan	210	Mound Station	Kendrick	430
Lisbon	Orient	323	Mount Auburn	Kedron	340
Litchfield	Charter Oak	236	Mt. Carmel	Mt. Carmel	239
Litchfield	Litchfield	517	Mt. Carroll	Cyrus	188
Littleton	Littleton	766	Mt. Erie	Mt. Erie	331
Loami	Loami	450	Mt. Morris	Samuel H. Davis	96
Lockport	Lockport	538	Mt. Pulaski	Mt. Pulaski	87
Loda	Abraham Jonas	316	Mount Sterling	Hardin	44
London Mills	London	848	Mt. Vernon	Mt. Vernon	31
Long Point	Long Point	552	Moweaqua	Moweaqua	180
Lostant	Lostant	870	Murphysboro	Murphysboro	498
Louisville	Louisville	196	Murrayville	Murrayville	432
Lovington	Lovington	228	Naperville	Euclid	65
Ludlow	Pera	574	Nashville	Washington	55
Lyndon	Lyndon	750	Nebo	Nebo	806
Lynnville	Gill	382	Neoga	Neoga	279
McHenry	McHenry	158	Neponset	Neponset	803
McLean	McLean	469	New Boston	New Boston	59
McLeansboro	Polk	137	New Burnside	New Burnside	772
Macedonia	Royal	807	New Canton	New Canton	821
Mackinaw	Mackinaw	132	New Douglas	Madison	560
Macomb	Macomb	17	New Grand Chain	Grand Chain	660
Macon	South Macon	467	New Hartford	New Hartford	453
Magnolia	Magnolia	103	New Haven	New Haven	230
Mahomet	Mahomet	220	New Holland	New Holland	741
Makanda	Makanda	434	Newman	Newman	369
Manchester	Manchester	229	New Salem	New Salem	218
Manito	Manito	476	Newton	Newton	216
Mansfield	Mansfield	773	New Windsor	Oxford	367
Maquon	Maquon	530	Noble	Noble	362
Marcelline	Marcelline	114	Nokomis	Nokomis	456
Marengo	Marengo	138	Normal	Normal	673
Marine	Marine	355	Norris City	May	718
Marion	Fellowship	89	Norwood Park	Beacon Light	784
Maroa	Maroa	454	Nunda	Nunda	169
Marseilles	Marseilles	417	Oakland	Oakland	219
Marshall	Marshall	133	Oak Park	Oak Park	540

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES—*Continued.*

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Oblong	Oblong City	644	Prophetstown	Prophetstown	293
Oconee	Oconee	392	Quincy	Bodley	1
Odell	Odell	401	Quincy	Herman	39
Odin	Odin	503	Quincy	Quincy	296
O'Fallon	O'Fallon	576	Quincy	Lambert	659
Ogden	Ogden	754	Raleigh	Raleigh	128
Ohio	Ohio	814	Ramsey	Ramsey	405
Olmsted	Caledonia	47	Rankin	Rankin	725
Olney	Olney	140	Rantoul	Rantoul	470
Omaha	Omaha	723	Raritan	Raritan	727
Onarga	Onarga	305	Raymond	Raymond	692
Oneida	Oneida	337	Red Bud	Red Bud	427
Opdyke	Jefferson	368	Richmond	Richmond	143
Oquawka	Oquawka	123	Ridge Farm	Ridge Farm	632
Orangeville	Orangeville	687	Ridgway	Ridgway	816
Oregon	Oregon	420	Rio	Rio	685
Orion	Sherman	535	Riverside	Riverside	862
Oswego	Raven	303	Riverton	Riverton Union	786
Ottawa	Occidental	40	Robinson	Robinson	250
Ottawa	Humboldt	555	Rochelle	Horicon	244
Owaneco	Locust	623	Rochester	Rochester	635
Palatine	Palatine	314	Rockford	Rockford	102
Palestine	Palestine	849	Rockford	Star in the East	166
Palmyra	Palmyra	463	Rockford	E. F. W. Ellis	633
Pana	Pana	226	Rock Island	Trio	57
Paris	Prairie	77	Rock Island	Rock Island	658
Paris	Paris	268	Rockport	Rockport	830
Parkersburg	Parkersburg	509	Rockton	Rockton	74
Patoka	Patoka	613	Roodhouse	E. M. Husted	796
Pawnee	Pawnee	675	Roscoe	Roscoe	75
Paw Paw	Corinthian	205	Roseville	Roseville	519
Paxton	Paxton	416	Rossville	Rossville	527
Payson	Payson	379	Rushville	Rushville	9
Pearl City	Pearl	823	Rutland	Rutland	477
Pecatonica	A. W. Rawson	145	Sadorus	J. R. Gorin	537
Pekin	Pekin	29	Saint Charles	Unity	48
Pekin	Empire	126	Saint Elmo	Saint Elmo	769
Peoria	Peoria	15	Salem	Marion	130
Peoria	Temple	46	Sandwich	Meteor	283
Peoria	Illinois	263	San Jose	San Jose	645
Peoria	Schiller	335	Saunemin	Saunemin	738
Peotone	Peotone	636	Savanna	Mississippi	385
Perry	Perry	95	Saybrook	Cheney's Grove	468
Peru	St. Johns	13	Scott Land	Scott Land	743
Petersburg	Clinton	19	Scottville	Scottville	426
Philo	Centennial	747	Seaton	Charity	838
Pilot	Newtown	714	Seneca	Seneca	532
Pinckneyville	Mitchell	85	Shabbona	Shabbona	374
Pittsfield	Pittsfield	790	Shannon	Shannon	490
Piper City	Piper	608	Shawneetown	Warren	14
Plainfield	Plainfield	536	Sheffield	Ames	142
Plainview	Plainview	461	Shelbyville	Jackson	53
Plainville	Adams	529	Sheldon	Sheldon	609
Plano	Sunbeam	428	Sheridan	Sheridan	735
Pleasant Hill	Pleasant Hill	565	Shipman	Shipman	212
Pleasant Plains	Pleasant Plains	700	Shirley	Shirley	582
Plymouth	Plymouth	286	Sibley	Sibley	761
Pocahontas	Gordon	473	Sidell	Sidell	798
Polo	Mystic Tie	187	Sidney	Sidney	347
Pontiac	Pontiac	294	Somonauk	Somonauk	646
Pontoosuc	Herrick	193	Sorento	Sorento	861
Port Byron	Philo	436	Sparland	Sparland	441
Potomac	Potomac	782	Sparta	Hope	162
Prairie City	Golden Gate	248	Springfield	Springfield	4
Pre-emption	Pre-emption	755	Springfield	Central	71
Princeton	Bureau	112	Springfield	Tyrian	333
Princeton	Princeton	587	Springfield	St. Paul's	500
Princeville	Princeville	360	Spring Hill	Bollen	412

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES—*Continued.*

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Spring Valley	S. M. Dalzell	805	Virden	Virden	161
Staunton	Staunton	177	Virginia	Virginia	544
Steeleville	Alma	497	Waldron	Aroma	378
Sterling	Rock River	612	Walnut	Walnut	722
Stewardson	Stewardson	541	Walpole	Tuscan	630
Stockton	Plum River	554	Walshville	Walshville	475
Stone Fort	Stone Fort	495	Waltham	Waltham	384
Streator	Streator	607	Warren	Jo Daviess	278
Stronghurst	Stronghurst	847	Warsaw	Warsaw	257
Sublette	Sublette	349	Washburn	Washburn	421
Sullivan	Sullivan	764	Washington	Taylor	98
Summerfield	Summerfield	342	Wataga	Wataga	291
Sumner	Sumner	334	Waterman	Waterman	728
Sycamore	Sycamore	134	Waterloo	Morris	787
Tamaroa	Tamaroa	207	Watseka	Watseka	446
Tampico	Yorktown	655	Watson	Watson	602
Taylorville	Mound	122	Wauconda	Wauconda	298
Temple Hill	Temple Hill	701	Waukegan	Waukegan	78
Tennessee	Tennessee	496	Waverly	Waverly	118
Thompsonville	Akin	749	Wayne City	Orel	759
Thomson	Thomson	559	Waynesville	Wayne	172
Time	Time	569	Weldon	Weldon	746
Tiskilwa	Sharon	550	Wenona	Wenona	344
Toledo	Toledo	834	West Chicago	Amity	472
Tolona	Tolono	391	West Frankfort	Frankfort	567
Tonica	Tonica	364	West Point	Dills	295
Toulon	Toulon	93	West Salem	West Salem	866
Towanda	Towanda	542	Wheaton	Wheaton	269
Tower Hill	Tower Hill	493	Wheeler	Wheeler	UD
Tremont	Tremont	462	Wheeling	Vitruvius	81
Trenton	Trenton	109	White Hall	White Hall	89
Trilla	Muddy Point	396	Williamsville	Lavely	203
Troy	Troy	588	Willow Hill	Cooper	489
Troy Grove	Shiloh	397	Wilmington	Wilmington	208
Tunnell Hill	Reynoldsburg	419	Winchester	Winchester	105
Tuscola	Tuscola	332	Windsor	Windsor	322
Union	Orion	358	Winnebago	Winnebago	745
Upper Alton	Franklin	25	Winslow	Winslow	564
Urbana	Urbana	157	Winterrowd	Mayo	664
Utica	Utica	858	Woburn	Gilham	809
Vandalia	Temperance	16	Wolf Creek	Chapel Hill	719
Venice	Triple	835	Woodhull	Woodhull	502
Vermilion	Stratton	408	Woodstock	Saint Marks	63
Vermont	Vermont	116	Wyanet	Wyanet	231
Verona	Verona	757	Wyoming	Wyoming	479
Versailles	Versailles	108	Xenia	Xenia	485
Victoria	A. T. Darrah	793	Yates City	Yates City	448
Vienna	Vienna	150	York	York	313
Viola	Viola	577	Yorkville	Kendall	471

List of Lodges by Districts.

FIRST DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	PLACE OF MEETING.
33	Oriental	Chicago	78 Monroe St
160	Waubansia	Chicago	Masonic Temple
211	Cleveland	Chicago	Randolph and Halsted Sts
308	Ashlar	Chicago	Masonic Temple
314	Palatine	Palatine	
410	Mithra	Chicago	E. N. Ave. and N. Halsted St
437	Chicago	Chicago	Masonic Temple
524	Evans	Evanston	
557	Lessing	Chicago	615-617 North Clark St
639	Keystone	Chicago	615-617 North Clark St
662	South Park	Chicago	Washington Ave and 55th St
686	Garfield	Chicago	1250 West Madison St
711	Providence	Jefferson	
726	Golden Rule	Chicago	Masonic Temple
751	Lounsbury	Barrington	
767	Triluminar	Chicago	227 92d street
774	Lake View	Chicago	N. Clark St. and Chicago Ave
779	Wright's Grove	Chicago	615 North Clark St
784	Beacon Light	Chicago	Norwood Park
797	Normal Park	Chicago	69th St. and Stewart Ave
810	Tracy	Chicago	10 d St. near Walden Parkway
818	Ben Hur	Chicago	Milwaukee and North Aves
836	Windsor Park	Chicago	41-76 street
842	Fides	Chicago	700 119 street
851	Chicago Heights	Chicago Heights	
860	Metropolitan	Chicago	42d Ave. and W. Van Buren St
864	Olympia	Chicago	4229 Cottage Grove Ave
UD	Standard	Chicago	
UD	Equity	Chicago	

SECOND DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	PLACE OF MEETING.
81	Vitruvius	Wheeling	
182	Germania	Chicago	615 North Clark St
271	Blaney	Chicago	78 Monroe St
310	Dearborn	Chicago	3118 Forest Ave
393	Blair	Chicago	78 Monroe St
411	Hesperia	Chicago	78 Monroe St
478	Pleiades	Chicago	473 West Madison St
526	Covenant	Chicago	Masonic Temple
610	Union Park	Chicago	473 and 475 W. Madison St
612	Apollo	Chicago	3118 Forest Ave
669	Herder	Chicago	358 Blue Island Ave
690	Englewood	Chicago	63d and Yale Sts
716	Calumet	Blue Island	
731	Harbor	Chicago	91st St. and Commercial Ave
758	Mystic Star	Chicago	63d and Yale Sts
768	Mizpah	Chicago	4341 South Halsted St
776	Grand Crossing	Chicago	76th St. Near Dobson Ave
780	Siloam	Chicago	1249 Madison St
789	Auburn Park	Chicago	79th and Sherman Sts
800	Kenwood	Chicago	4229 Cottage Grove Ave
813	Humboldt Park	Chicago	913 West North Ave
819	Columbian	Chicago	1812 West 22d St
839	Berwyn	Berwyn	
843	Park	Chicago	Clark St. and Greenleaf Ave
854	Brighton Park	Chicago	Hart and Archer Aves
862	Riverside	Riverside	
865	St. Cecilia	Chicago	Masonic Temple
UD	Corner-Stone	Chicago	

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—*Continued.*

THIRD DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	PLACE OF MEETING.
141	Garden City	Chicago	Masonic Temple
209	W. B. Warren	Chicago	Masonic Temple
277	Accordia	Chicago	Halsted St. and North Ave
311	Kilwinning	Chicago	Masonic Temple
409	T. J. Turner	Chicago	Masonic Temple
422	Landmark	Chicago	4229 Cottage Grove Ave
508	Home	Chicago	3118 Forest Ave
540	Oak Park	Oak Park	
611	Lincoln Park	Chicago	615-617 N. Clark St
613	D. C. Cregier	Chicago	404 and 406 Milwaukee Ave
674	Waldeck	Chicago	44th and State St
697	Richard Cole	Chicago	2941 Archer Ave
717	Arcana	Chicago	Halsted and Randolph Sts
739	Lakeside	Chicago	3120 Forest Ave
765	Palace	Chicago	Pullman
770	LaGrange	LaGrange	
777	Ravenswood	Chicago	Wilson St. & E. Ravenswo'd Park
783	Constantia	Chicago	70 Adams St
795	Myrtle	Chicago	Irving Park
804	Kensington	Chicago	11100 Michigan Ave
815	Lawn	Chicago	3620 West 63d St
832	Magic City	Harvey	
841	Woodlawn Park	Chicago	215 64th St
850	Austin	Chicago	Austin
855	King Oscar	Chicago	Masonic Temple
863	St. Andrews	Chicago	70 Adams St
869	Maywood	Maywood	
UD	William McKinley	Chicago	

FOURTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
48	Unity	St. Charles	Kane
90	Jerusalem Temple	Aurora	Kane
117	Elgin	Elgin	Kane
139	Geneva	Geneva	Kane
190	Dundee	Dundee	Kane
254	Aurora	Aurora	Kane
359	Blackberry	Elburn	Kane
404	Batavia	Batavia	Kane
443	Hampshire	Hampshire	Kane
522	Monitor	Elgin	Kane
63	St. Marks	Woodstock	McHenry
138	Marengo	Marengo	McHenry
143	Richmond	Richmond	McHenry
158	McHenry	McHenry	McHenry
169	Nunda	Nunda	McHenry
309	Harvard	Harvard	McHenry
358	Orion	Union	McHenry
604	Hebron	Hebron	McHenry
78	Waukegan	Waukegan	Lake
115	Rising Sun	Gray's Lake	Lake
127	Antioch	Millburn	Lake
298	Wauconda	Wauconda	Lake
492	Libertyville	Libertyville	Lake
676	A. O. Fay	Highland Park	Lake
827	Sequoit	Antioch	Lake

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

FIFTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
60	Belvidere	Belvidere	Boone
575	Capron	Capron	Boone
74	Rockton	Rockton	Winnebago
75	Roscoe	Roscoe	Winnebago
102	Rockford	Rockford	Winnebago
145	A. W. Rawson	Pecatonica	Winnebago
166	Star-in-the-East	Rockford	Winnebago
173	Cherry Valley	Cherry Valley	Winnebago
302	Durand	Durand	Winnebago
633	E. F. W. Ellis	Rockford	Winnebago
745	Winnebago	Winnebago	Winnebago
97	Excelsior	Freeport	Stephenson
170	Evergreen	Freeport	Stephenson
174	Lena	Lena	Stephenson
414	Evening Star	Davis	Stephenson
564	Winslow	Winslow	Stephenson
687	Orangeville	Orangeville	Stephenson
823	Pearl	Pearl City	Stephenson

SIXTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
36	Kavanaugh	Elizabeth	Jo Daviess
273	Miners	Galena	Jo Daviess
278	Jo Daviess	Warren	Jo Daviess
491	Martin	East Dubuque	Jo Daviess
554	Plum River	Stockton	Jo Daviess
859	Apple River	Apple River	J Daviess
188	Cyrus	Mt. Carroll	Carroll
345	Milledgeville	Milledgeville	Carroll
385	Mississippi	Savanna	Carroll
423	Lanark	Lanark	Carroll
490	Shannon	Shannon	Carroll
559	Thomson	Thomson	Carroll
867	Chadwick	Chadwick	Carroll
189	Fulton City	Fulton	Whiteside
293	Prophetstown	Prophetstown	Whiteside
321	Dunlap	Morrison	Whiteside
412	Bollen	Spring Hill	Whiteside
566	Albany	Albany	Whiteside
612	Rock River	Sterling	Whiteside
655	Yorktown	Tampico	Whiteside
667	Erie	Erie	Whiteside
750	Lyndon	Lyndon	Whiteside

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
96	Samuel H. Davis	Mt. Morris	Ogle
187	Mystic Tie	Polo	Ogle
244	Horicon	Rochelle	Ogle
274	Byron	Byron	Ogle
320	Creston	Creston	Ogle
420	Oregon	Oregon	Ogle
505	Meridian Sun	Holcomb	Ogle
7	Friendship	Dixon	Lee
146	Lee Centre	Lee Centre	Lee
178	Illinois Central	Amboy	Lee

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

SEVENTH DISTRICT—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
205	Corinthian	Paw Paw	Lee
264	Franklin Grove	Franklin Grove	Lee
282	Brooklyn	Compton	Lee
349	Sublette	Sublette	Lee
531	Ashton	Ashton	Lee
134	Sycamore	Sycamore	De Kalb
144	De Kalb	De Kalb	De Kalb
283	Meteor	Sandwich	De Kalb
288	Genoa	Genoa	De Kalb
301	Hinckley	Hinckley	De Kalb
374	Shabbona	Shabbona	De Kalb
402	Kishwaukee	Kingston	De Kalb
646	Somonauk	Somonauk	De Kalb
728	Waterman	Waterman	De Kalb
857	Boyd D	Kirkland	De Kalb

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
303	Raven	Oswego	Kendall
323	Orient	Lisbon	Kendall
428	Sunbeam	Plano	Kendall
471	Kendall	Yorkville	Kendall
65	Euclid	N perville	Du Page
269	Wheaton	Wheaton	Du Page
472	Amity	West Chicago	Du Page
824	Grove	Downers Grove	Du Page
42	Mt. Joliet	Joliet	Will
175	Matteson	Joliet	Will
208	Wilmington	Wilmington	Will
262	Channahon	Channahon	Will
536	Plainfield	Plainfield	Will
538	Lockport	Lockport	Will
636	Peotone	Peotone	Will
704	Braidwood	Braidwood	Will
763	Crete	Crete	Will
124	Cedar	Morris	Grundy
528	Minooka	Minooka	Grundy
573	Gardner	Gardner	Grundy
757	Verona	Verona	Grundy
826	Mazon	Mazon	Grundy

NINTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
13	St. John's	Peru	La Salle
40	Occidental	Ottawa	La Salle
67	Acacia	La Salle	La Salle
176	Mendota	Mendota	La Salle
183	Meridian	Earlville	La Salle
194	Freedom	Freedom	La Salle
364	Tonica	Tonica	La Salle
384	Waltham	Waltham	La Salle
397	Shiloh	Troy Grove	La Salle
417	Marseilles	Marseilles	La Salle
477	Rutland	Rutland	La Salle
532	Seneca	Seneca	La Salle
555	Humboldt	Ottawa	La Salle

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

NINTH DISTRICT—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
558	Leland	Leland	La Salle
607	Streator	Streator	La Salle
735	Sheridan	Sheridan	La Salle
858	Utica	Utica	La Salle
870	Lostant	Lostant	La Salle
294	Pontiac	Pontiac	Livingston
351	Tarbolton	Fairbury	Livingston
371	Livingston	Dwight	Livingston
401	Odell	Odell	Livingston
539	Chatsworth	Chatsworth	Livingston
552	Long Point	Long Point	Livingston
614	Forrest	Forrest	Livingston
738	Saunemin	Saunemin	Livingston
886	Cornell	Cornell	Livingston

TENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
112	Bureau	Princeton	Bureau
142	Ames	Sheffield	Bureau
231	Wyanet	Wyanet	Bureau
270	Levi Lusk	Arlington	Bureau
383	La Moille	La Moille	Bureau
392	Buda	Buda	Bureau
550	Sharon	Tiskilwa	Bureau
587	Princeton	Princeton	Bureau
722	Walnut	Walnut	Bureau
803	Neponset	Neponset	Bureau
805	S. M. Dalzell	Spring Valley	Bureau
814	Ohio	Ohio	Bureau
103	Magnolia	Magnolia	Putnam
61	Lacon	Lacon	Marshall
119	Henry	Henry	Marshall
344	Wenona	Wenona	Marshall
415	Lawn Ridge	Lawn Ridge	Marshall
441	Sparland	Sparland	Marshall
93	Toulon	Toulon	Stark
479	Wyoming	Wyoming	Stark
501	Stark	La Fayette	Stark
514	Bradford	Bradford	Stark

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
49	Cambridge	Cambridge	Henry
92	Stewart	Geneseo	Henry
159	Kewanee	Kewanee	Henry
243	Galva	Galva	Henry
433	Annawan	Atkinson	Henry
502	Woodhull	Woodhull	Henry
535	Sherman	Orion	Henry
680	Clement	Colono	Henry
57	Trio	Rock Island	Rock Island
69	Eureka	Milan	Rock Island
319	Doric	Moline	Rock Island
436	Philo	Port Byron	Rock Island
516	Andalusia	Andalusia	Rock Island
543	Cordova	Cordova	Rock Island
547	Valley	Coal Valley	Rock Island
658	Rock Island	Rock Island	Rock Island

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
679	Illinois City	Buffalo Prairie	Rock Island
59	New Boston	New Boston	Mercer
113	Robert Burns	Keithsburg	Mercer
252	Aledo	Aledo	Mercer
367	Oxford	New Windsor	Mercer
577	Viola	Viola	Mercer
755	Pre-emption	Pre-emption	Mercer
838	Charity	Seaton	Mercer

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
17	Macomb	Macomb	McDonough
233	Bladinsville	Bladinsville	McDonough
248	Golden Gate	Prairie City	McDonough
307	T. J. Pickett	Bushnell	McDonough
327	Industry	Industry	McDonough
496	Colchester	Colchester	McDonough
572	Bardolph	Bardolph	McDonough
617	Good Hope	Good Hope	McDonough
100	Astoria	Astoria	Fulton
104	Lewistown	Lewistown	Fulton
116	Vermont	Vermont	Fulton
192	Farmington	Farmington	Fulton
213	Ipava	Ipava	Fulton
253	Avon Harmony	Avon	Fulton
350	Fairview	Fairview	Fulton
534	Cuba	Cuba	Fulton
734	Morning Star	Canton	Fulton
848	London	London Mills	Fulton
9	Rushville	Rushville	Schuyler
465	Huntsville	Huntsville	Schuyler
648	Camden	Camden	Schuyler
766	Littleton	Littleton	Schuyler

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
66	Pacific	Knoxville	Knox
155	Alpha	Galesburg	Knox
185	Abingdon	Abingdon	Knox
291	Wataga	Wataga	Knox
330	Altona	Altona	Knox
337	Oneida	Oneida	Knox
448	Yates City	Yates City	Knox
530	Maquon	Maquon	Knox
584	Vesper	Galesburg	Knox
685	Rio	Rio	Knox
793	A. T. Darrah	Victoria	Knox
37	Monmouth	Monmouth	Warren
518	Abraham Lincoln	Kirkwood	Warren
519	Roseville	Roseville	Warren
619	Berwick	Cameron	Warren
702	Alexandria	Alexis	Warren
123	Oquawka	Oquawka	Henderson
727	Raritan	Raritan	Henderson
732	Carman	Carman	Henderson
847	Stronghurst	Stronghurst	Henderson

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
15	Peoria	Peoria	Peoria
46	Temple	Peoria	Peoria
109	Lancaster	Glasford	Peoria
222	George Washington	Chillicothe	Peoria
263	Illinois	Peoria	Peoria
335	Schiller	Peoria	Peoria
360	Princeville	Princeville	Peoria
363	Horeb	Elmwood	Peoria
748	Alta	Alta	Peoria
246	El Paso	El Paso	Woodford
247	Rob Morris	Minonk	Woodford
306	Wm. C. Hobbs	Eureka	Woodford
421	Washburn	Washburn	Woodford
29	Pekin	Pekin	Tazewell
98	Taylor	Washington	Tazewell
126	Empire	Pekin	Tazewell
132	Mackinaw	Mackinaw	Tazewell
156	Delavan	Delavan	Tazewell
352	Groveland	Morton	Tazewell
462	Tremont	Tremont	Tazewell
622	Hopedale	Hopedale	Tazewell
641	Comet	Minier	Tazewell

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
43	Bloomington	Bloomington	McLean
221	Le Roy	Le Roy	McLean
251	Heyworth	Heyworth	McLean
292	Chenoa	Chenoa	McLean
468	Cheneys Grove	Saybrook	McLean
469	McLean	McLean	McLean
482	Lexington	Lexington	McLean
512	Wade Barney	Bloomington	McLean
542	Towanda	Towanda	McLean
582	Shirley	Shirley	McLean
656	Mozart	Bloomington	McLean
673	Normal	Normal	McLean
737	Arrowsmith	Arrowsmith	McLean
742	Danvers	Danvers	McLean
785	Stanford	Stanford	McLean
799	Colfax	Colfax	McLean
84	De Witt	Clinton	De Witt
172	Wayne	Waynesville	De Witt
261	Amon	De Witt	De Witt
710	Farmer City	Farmer City	De Witt
746	Weldon	Weldon	De Witt
820	Henderson	Kenney	De Witt
416	Paxton	Paxton	Ford
608	Piper	Piper City	Ford
631	Norton	Cabery	Ford
733	Gibson	Gibson City	Ford
761	Sibley	Sibley	Ford
811	Melvin	Melvin	Ford

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
378	Aroma	Waldron	Kankakee
389	Kankakee	Kankakee	Kankakee
481	Momence	Momence	Kankakee
168	Milford	Milford	Iroquois
305	Onarga	Onarga	Iroquois
316	Abraham Jonas	Loda	Iroquois
429	Chebanse	Chebanse	Iroquois
446	Watseka	Watseka	Iroquois
506	O. H. Miner	Iroquois	Iroquois
591	Gilman	Gilman	Iroquois
609	Sheldon	Sheldon	Iroquois
634	Buckley	Buckley	Iroquois
688	Clifton	Clifton	Iroquois
845	Martinton	Martinton	Iroquois
38	Olive Branch	Danville	Vermilion
154	Russell	Georgetown	Vermilion
265	Vermilion	Indianola	Vermilion
285	Catlin	Catlin	Vermilion
527	Rossville	Rossville	Vermilion
590	Fairmount	Fairmount	Vermilion
632	Ridge Farm	Ridge Farm	Vermilion
709	Star	Hoopeston	Vermilion
714	Newtown	Pilot	Vermilion
725	Rankin	Rankin	Vermilion
782	Potomac	Potomac	Vermilion
798	Sidell	Sidell	Vermilion
844	Hopewell	Hope	Vermilion

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
157	Urbana	Urbana	Champaign
199	Homer	Homer	Champaign
220	Mahomet	Mahomet	Champaign
240	Western Star	Champaign	Champaign
347	Sidney	Sidney	Champaign
391	Tolono	Tolono	Champaign
470	Rantoul	Rantoul	Champaign
537	J. R. Gorin	Sadorous	Champaign
574	Pera	Ludlow	Champaign
747	Centennial	Philo	Champaign
754	Ogden	Ogden	Champaign
791	Broadlands	Broadlands	Champaign
801	Sangamon	Fisher	Champaign
332	Tuscola	Tuscola	Douglas
366	Arcola	Arcola	Douglas
369	Newman	Newman	Douglas
440	Camargo	Camargo	Douglas
837	Hindsboro	Hindsboro	Douglas
77	Prairie	Paris	Edgar
148	Bloomfield	Chrisman	Edgar
268	Paris	Paris	Edgar
280	Kansas	Kansas	Edgar
408	Stratton	Vermilion	Edgar
743	Scott Land	Scott Land	Edgar
829	Edgar	Hume	Edgar
35	Charleston	Charleston	Coles
179	Wabash	Etna	Coles
219	Oakland	Oakland	Coles
260	Mattoon	Mattoon	Coles
390	Ashmore	Ashmore	Coles
396	Muddy Point	Trilla	Coles
788	Lerna	Lerna	Coles
698	Hutton	Diona	Coles

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
58	Fraternal	Monticello	Piatt
365	Bement	Bement	Piatt
600	Cerro Gordo	Cerro Gordo	Piatt
651	Atwood	Atwood	Piatt
773	Mansfield	Mansfield	Piatt
812	De Land	De Land	Piatt
228	Lovington	Lovington	Moultrie
595	Miles Hart	Gays	Moultrie
764	Sullivan	Sullivan	Moultrie
825	Arthur	Arthur	Moultrie
8	Macon	Decatur	Macon
312	Ionic	Decatur	Macon
431	Summit	Harristown	Macon
454	Maroa	Maroa	Macon
467	South Macon	Macon	Macon
682	Blue Mound	Blue Mound	Macon
UD	Argenta	Argenta	Macon
87	Mt. Pulaski	Mt. Pulaski	Logan
165	Atlanta	Atlanta	Logan
210	Logan	Lincoln	Logan
741	New Holland	New Holland	Logan
808	Cornland	Cornland	Logan
853	Latham	Latham	Logan

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
88	Havana	Havana	Mason
403	Mason City	Mason City	Mason
476	Manito	Manito	Mason
645	San Jose	San Jose	Mason
19	Clinton	Petersburg	Menard
653	Greenview	Greenview	Menard
4	Springfield	Springfield	Sangamon
71	Central	Springfield	Sangamon
203	Lavely	Williamsville	Sangamon
333	Tyrian	Springfield	Sangamon
354	Ark and Archor	Auburn	Sangamon
450	Loami	Loami	Sangamon
500	St. Pauls	Springfield	Sangamon
521	Illiopolis	Illiopolis	Sangamon
523	Chatham	Chatham	Sangamon
556	Dawson	Dawson	Sangamon
635	Rochester	Rochester	Sangamon
675	Pawnee	Pawnee	Sangamon
700	Pleasant Plains	Pleasant Plains	Sangamon
762	Van Meter	Cantrall	Sangamon
786	Riverton Union	Riverton	Sangamon
23	Cass	Beardstown	Cass
544	Virginia	Virginia	Cass
724	Chandlerville	Chandlerville	Cass

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*
TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
44	Hardin	Mt Sterling	Brown
108	Versailles	Versailles	Brown
430	Kendrick	Mound Station	Brown
3	Harmony	Jacksonville	Morgan
52	Benevolent	Meredosia	Morgan
118	Waverly	Waverly	Morgan
346	N. D. Morse	Concord	Morgan
382	Gill	Lynnville	Morgan
432	Murrayville	Murrayville	Morgan
570	Jacksonville	Jacksonville	Morgan
616	Wadley	Franklin	Morgan
105	Winchester	Winchester	Scott
229	Manchester	Manchester	Scott
424	Exeter	Exeter	Scott
846	Bluffs	Bluffs	Scott
34	Barry	Barry	Pike
45	Griggsville	Griggsville	Pike
95	Perry	Perry	Pike
218	New Salem	New Salem	Pike
275	Milton	Milton	Pike
353	Kinderhook	Kinderhook	Pike
373	Chambersburg	Chambersburg	Pike
388	El Dara	El Dara	Pike
453	New Hartford	New Hartford	Pike
565	Pleasant Hill	Pleasant Hill	Pike
569	Time	Time	Pike
790	Pittsfield	Pittsfield	Pike
806	Nebo	Nebo	Pike
821	New Canton	New Canton	Pike
830	Rockport	Rockport	Pike

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
1	Bodley	Quincy	Adams
39	Herman	Quincy	Adams
114	Marcelline	Marcelline	Adams
135	Lima	Lima	Adams
147	Clayton	Clayton	Adams
227	Columbus	Columbus	Adams
266	Kingston	Fairweather	Adams
267	La Prairie	Golden	Adams
296	Quincy	Quincy	Adams
297	Benjamin	Camp Point	Adams
379	Payson	Payson	Adams
380	Liberty	Liberty	Adams
449	Mendon	Mendon	Adams
529	Adams	Plainville	Adams
659	Lambert	Quincy	Adams
20	Hancock	Carthage	Hancock
193	Herrick	Pontoosuc	Hancock
195	La Harpe	La Harpe	Hancock
235	Dallas City	Dallas City	Hancock
238	Black Hawk	Hamilton	Hancock
257	Warsaw	Warsaw	Hancock
286	Plymouth	Plymouth	Hancock
295	Dills	West Point	Hancock
318	J. L. Anderson	Augusta	Hancock
464	Denver	Denver	Hancock
486	Bowen	Bowen	Hancock
618	Basco	Basco	Hancock
683	Burnside	Burnside	Hancock
915	Elvaston	Elvaston	Hancock

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
792	Calhoun	Hardin	Calhoun
856	West Gate	Hamburg	Calhoun
50	Carrollton	Carrollton	Greene
80	Whitehall	Whitehall	Greene
129	Greenfield	Greenfield	Greene
197	King Solomon's	Kane	Greene
796	E. M. Husted	Roodhouse	Greene
341	Full Moon	Grafton	Jersey
394	Jerseyville	Jerseyville	Jersey
592	Fieldon	Fieldon	Jersey
76	Mt. Nebo	Carlinville	Macoupin
151	Bunker Hill	Bunker Hill	Macoupin
152	Fidelity	Medora	Macoupin
161	Virden	Virden	Macoupin
171	Girard	Girard	Macoupin
177	Staunton	Staunton	Macoupin
212	Shipman	Shipman	Macoupin
214	Gillespie	Gillespie	Macoupin
249	Hibbard	Brighton	Macoupin
426	Scottville	Scottville	Macoupin
445	Chesterfield	Chesterfield	Macoupin
461	Plainview	Plainview	Macoupin
463	Palmyra	Palmyra	Macoupin
U D	Modesto	Modesto	Macoupin

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
51	Mount Moriah	Hillsboro	Montgomery
236	Charter Oak	Litchfield	Montgomery
255	Donnelson	Donnellson	Montgomery
455	Irving	Irving	Montgomery
456	Nokomis	Nokomis	Montgomery
475	Walshville	Walshville	Montgomery
517	Litchfield	Litchfield	Montgomery
670	Fillmore	Fillmore	Montgomery
692	Raymond	Raymond	Montgomery
122	Mound	Taylorville	Christian
226	Pana	Pana	Christian
340	Kedron	Mount Auburn	Christian
451	Bromwell	Assumption	Christian
585	Fisher	Grove City	Christian
623	Locust	Owaneco	Christian
647	Blueville	Edinburg	Christian
681	Morrisonville	Morrisonville	Christian
53	Jackson	Shelbyville	Shelby
180	Moweaqua	Moweaqua	Shelby
322	Windsor	Windsor	Shelby
392	Oconee	Oconee	Shelby
493	Tower Hill	Tower Hill	Shelby
541	Stewardson	Stewardson	Shelby
706	Joppa	Cowden	Shelby
831	Findlay	Findlay	Shelby

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
125	Greenup	Greenup	Cumberland
279	Neoga	Neoga	Cumberland
580	Hazel Dell	Hazel Dell	Cumberland
834	Toledo	Toledo	Cumberland
133	Marshall	Marshall	Clark
313	York	York	Clark
442	Casey	Casey	Clark
603	Clark	Martinsville	Clark
620	Newhope	Cohn	Clark
136	Hutsonville	Hutsonville	Crawford
250	Robinson	Robinson	Crawford
318	Russellville	Flat Rock	Crawford
644	Oblong City	Oblong	Crawford
666	Crawford	Eaton	Crawford
756	Hardinsville	Hardinsville	Crawford
849	Palestine	Palestine	Crawford
216	Newton	Newton	Jasper
489	Cooper	Cooper	Jasper
	Wheeler	Wheeler	Jasper
140	Olney	Olney	Richland
362	Noble	Noble	Richland
509	Parkersburg	Parkersburg	Richland
164	Edward Dobbins	Lawrenceville	Lawrence
334	Sumner	Sumner	Lawrence
386	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	Lawrence
447	S. D. Monroe	Birds	Lawrence

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
196	Louisville	Louisville	Clay
204	Flora	Flora	Clay
485	Xenia	Xenia	Clay
488	Clay City	Clay City	Clay
691	Iola	Iola	Clay
149	Effingham	Effingham	Effingham
217	Mason	Mason	Effingham
484	Edgewood	Edgewood	Effingham
525	Delia	Elliottstown	Effingham
533	Altamount	Altamount	Effingham
578	Prairie City	Montrose	Effingham
602	Watson	Watson	Effingham
664	Mayo	Winterrowd	Effingham
665	Beecher City	Beecher City	Effingham
16	Temperance	Vandalia	Fayette
405	Ramsey	Ramsey	Fayette
601	Farina	Farina	Fayette
769	St. Elmo	St. Elmo	Fayette
130	Marion	Salem	Marion
201	Centralia	Centralia	Marion
398	Kinmundy	Kinmundy	Marion
503	Odin	Odin	Marion
510	J. D. Moody	Iuka	Marion
613	Patoka	Patoka	Marion

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

No.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
245	Greenville	Greenville	Bond
473	Gordon	Pocahontas	Bond
809	Gillham	Woburn	Bond
861	Sorento	Sorento	Bond
79	Scott	Carlyle	Clinton
109	Trenton	Trenton	Clinton
25	Franklin	Upper Alton	Madison
27	Piasa	Alton	Madison
99	Edwardsville	Edwardsville	Madison
355	Marine	Marine	Madison
406	Bethalto	Bethalto	Madison
560	Madison	New Douglas	Madison
583	Highland	Highland	Madison
588	Troy	Troy	Madison
712	Collinsville	Collinsville	Madison
835	Triple	Venice	Madison

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
24	St. Clair	Belleville	St. Clair
110	Lebanon	Lebanon	St. Clair
342	Summerfield	Summerfield	St. Clair
361	Douglas	Muscoutah	St. Clair
418	Freeburg	Freeburg	St. Clair
504	East St. Louis	East St. Louis	St. Clair
576	O'Fallon	O'Fallon	St. Clair
852	Gothic	East St. Louis	St. Clair
474	Columbia	Columbia	Monroe
787	Morris	Waterloo	Monroe
72	Chester	Chester	Randolph
86	Kaskaskia	Evansville	Randolph
162	Hope	Sparta	Randolph
427	Red Bud	Red Bud	Randolph
497	Alma	Steeleville	Randolph

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
55	Washington	Nashville	Washington
153	Clay	Ashley	Washington
31	Mt. Vernon	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson
368	Jefferson	Opdyke	Jefferson
696	Belle Rive	Belle Rive	Jefferson
721	Rome	Dix	Jefferson
64	Benton	Benton	Franklin
567	Frankfort	West Frankfort	Franklin
705	Ewing	Ewing	Franklin
744	Goode	Brayfield	Franklin
749	Akin	Thompsonville	Franklin
85	Mitchell	Pinckneyville	Perry
207	Tamaroa	Tamaroa	Perry
234	Du Quoin	Du Quoin	Perry

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
241	Shekinah	Carbondale	Jackson
287	De Soto	De Soto	Jackson
434	Makanda	Makanda	Jackson
498	Murphysboro	Murphysboro	Jackson
657	La Fayette	Grand Tower	Jackson
695	Shiloh Hill	Campbell Hill	Jackson
833	Dean	Ava	Jackson
89	Fellowship	Marion	Williamson
458	Blazing Star	Crab Orchard	Williamson
487	Andrew Jackson	Corinth	Williamson
693	Herrins Prairie	Herrin	Williamson
719	Chapel Hill	Wolf Creek	Williamson
729	Lake Creek	Johnston City	Williamson
802	Williamson	Carterville	Williamson
817	Creal Springs	Creal Springs	Williamson

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
206	Fairfield	Fairfield	Wayne
331	Mount Erie	Mt. Erie	Wayne
460	Jeffersonville	Jeffersonville	Wayne
713	Johnsonville	Johnsonville	Wayne
759	Orel	Wayne City	Wayne
356	Hermitage	Albion	Edwards
866	West Salem	West Salem	Edwards
239	Mount Carmel	Mount Carmel	Wabash
752	Allendale	Allendale	Wabash
200	Sheba	Grayville	White
272	Carmi	Carmi	White
668	Burnt Prairie	Burnt Prairie	White
677	Enfield	Enfield	White
718	May	Norris City	White
137	Polk	McLeansboro	Hamilton
630	Tuscan	Walpole	Hamilton
807	Royal	Macedonia	Hamilton
128	Raleigh	Raleigh	Saline
325	Harrisburg	Harrisburg	Saline
495	Stone Fort	Stone Fort	Saline
684	Gallatia	Gallatia	Saline
730	Eldorado	Eldorado	Saline
2	Equality	Equality	Gallatin
14	Warren	Shawneetown	Gallatin
230	New Haven	New Haven	Gallatin
723	Omaha	Omaha	Gallatin
816	Ridgway	Ridgway	Gallatin

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
276	Elizabeth	Elizabethtown	Hardin
444	Cave-in-Rock	Cave-in-Rock	Hardin
794	Tadmor	Karber's Ridge	Hardin
131	Golconda	Golconda	Pope
672	Eddyville	Eddyville	Pope
701	Temple Hill	Temple Hill	Pope
771	Bay City	Hamletsburg	Pope
91	Metropolis	Metropolis	Massac
232	Farmers	Brookport	Massac
336	New Columbia	New Columbia	Massac
150	Vienna	Vienna	Johnson
339	Saline	Goreville	Johnson
419	Reynoldsburg	Tunnel Hill	Johnson
772	New Burnside	New Burnside	Johnson
778	Gurney	New County Line	Johnson
822	Belknap	Belknap	Johnson
111	Jonesboro	Jonesboro	Union
466	Cobden	Cobden	Union
520	Anna	Anna	Union
581	Dongola	Dongola	Union
627	Union	Lick Creek	Union
840	Alto Pass	Alto Pass	Union
47	Caledonia	Olmsted	Pulaski
660	Grand Chain	New Grand Chain	Pulaski
562	Trinity	Mound City	Pulaski
237	Cairo	Cairo	Alexander

DEFUNCT LODGES.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	CHARTERED.	BECAME DEF'T	REMARKS.
5	Far West	Galena	JoDaviess	April 29, 1840		Charter was never issued
6	Columbus	Columbus	Adams	April 29, 1840	1845-6	Surrendered
10	Joliet	Joliet	Will	Oct. 5, 1841	Oct. 15, 1845	Revoked
11	Cass	Virginia	Cass	Oct. 4, 1842		Rescinded and continued U. D.
12	Rising Sun	Montrose	Iowa*	Oct. 4, 1842	Oct. 3, 1843	Suspended
18	La Fayette	Chicago	Cook	Oct. 2, 1843	Oct. 1864	Arrested
21	Warsaw	Warsaw	Hancock	Oct. 2, 1843	May 9, 1847	Surrendered
22	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Wisconsin*	Oct. 2, 1843		Transferred to Jurisdiction of Wisconsin
26	Hiram	Henderson	Knox	Oct. 7, 1844	March 22, 1902	Arrested
28	Monroe	Waterloo	Monroe	Oct. 7, 1844	1874-5	Arrested
30	Morning Star	Canton	Fulton	Oct. 6, 1845	July. 1875	Arrested
32	Apollo	Chicago	Cook	Oct. 6, 1845	Oct. 1848	Surrendered
41	Far West	Galena	Jo Daviess	Oct. 8, 1846	Oct. 6. 1852	Forfeited
54	Reclamation	Nauvoo	Hancock	Oct. 2, 1848	July 5, 1882	Surrendered
56	Pittsfield	Pittsfield	Pike	Oct. 2, 1848	Oct. 27, 1886	Forfeited
62	Jerusalem	Oregon	Ogle	Oct. 3, 1848	Oct. 4, 1853	Forfeited
68	Naples	Naples	Scott	Oct. 2, 1849	Sept. 16, 1892	Arrested
70	Social	Hennepin	Putnam	Oct. 1849	Jan. 23, 1889	Surrendered
73	Batavia	Batavia	Kane	Oct. 1849	1859½	Surrendered
82	Metamora	Metamora	Woodford	Oct. 8, 1850	1884-85	Surrendered
83	Iroquois	Middleport	Iroquois	Oct. 8, 1850	1856½	No record
94	Morning Sun	Jerseyville	Jersey	Oct. 8, 1850	1862-63	Surrendered
101	Madison	Upper Alton	Madison	Oct. 6, 1851	1861-62	Surrendered
107	Fayette	Fayette	Greene	Oct. 6, 1851	Aug. 16, 1875	Arrested
120	Jacksonville	Jacksonville	Morgan	Oct. 5, 1852	1854½	No record
121	Cataract	St Anthony's Falls	Minnesota	Oct. 5, 1852		Transferred to Jurisdiction of Minnesota
163	Westfield	Westfield	Clark	Oct. 3, 1855	Dec. 20. 1894	Surrendered
167	Oswego	Oswego	Kendall	Oct. 2, 1855	Feb. 7, 1859	Surrendered
181	Moultrie	Sullivan	Moultrie	Oct. 2, 1855	May 5, 1879	Arrested
184	Nebraska	Belleview	Nebraska*	Oct. 3, 1855		Transferred to Jurisdiction of Nebraska
186	Fort Armstrong	Rock Island	Rock Island.	Oct. 6, 1856	March 9, 1863	Consolidated with Trio No. 57
191	Xenia	Xenia	Clay	Oct. 9, 1856	July 27, 1871	Surrendered
198	Grand View	Grand View Dudley	Edgar	Oct. 6, 1856	Feb. 9, 1889	Surrendered
202	Sterling	Sterling	Whiteside	Oct. 6, 1856	1868	Annulled
215	Weir	Six Mile	Madison	Oct. 7, 1856	1861-2	Surrendered
223	Keeney	Edgington	Rock Island	Oct. 8, 1856	Jan. 12, 1889	Arrested
224	Mt. Pleasant	Mt. Pleasant St. Anna Farmer City	De Witt	Oct. 8, 1856	1870-71	No record
225	Owisco	Kankakee	Kankakee	Oct.8, 1856	1862-63	Surrendered

242	Aegis	Annawan	Henry	Oct. 3, 1857	May 13, 1859	Arrested
256	Algonquin	Algonquin	McHenry	Oct. 6, 1858	Jan. 21, 1880	Surrendered
258	Bonus	Bonus	Boone	Oct. 6, 1865		
	Chemung	Chemung	McHenry		Aug. 26, 1885	Surrendered
259	New Berlin	New Berlin	Sangamon	Oct. 6, 1858	1874	Surrendered
281	Martinsville	Martinsville	Clark	Oct. 6, 1858	1865‡	No record
284	Alton	Alton	Madison	Oct. 6, 1858	May 4, 1874	Consolidated with Piasa No. 27
289	Iroquois	Middleport	Iroquois	Oct. 7, 1858	1860‡	No record
290	Cache	Mound City	Pulaski	Oct. 7, 1858	1875‡	No record
299	Mechanicsburg	Mechanicsburg	Sangamon	Oct. 5 1859	March 20, 1897	Arrested
300	Hanover	Hanover	Jo Daviess	Oct. 5, 1859	Jan. 7, 1887	Surrendered
304	Cement	Utica	La Salle	Oct. 5. 1859	1883	Surrendered
315	Erwin	Alton	Madison	Oct. 5, 1859	Sept. 19, 1901	Consolidated with Piasa No. 27 as Piasa No. 27
317	New Liberty	New Liberty	Pope	Oct. 5, 1859	Sept. 10, 1879	Arrested
324	Waukegan	Waukegan	Lake	Oct. 5, 1859	Feb. 5, 1864	Cons'lidated with Union No.78 as Waukegan No.78
326	Chemung	Chemung	McHenry	Oct. 5, 1859	Dec. 23, 1861	Cons'lid'ted with Bonus No.258 as Chemung No.258
328	Grafton	Huntley	McHenry	Oct. 5, 1859	April 11, 1884	Surrendered
329	Durham	Durham	Hancock	Oct. 2, 1860	1868–69	Surrendered
338	Grand Detour	Grand Detour	Ogle	Oct. 2, 1860	1877–78	Arrested
343	Arcturus	Polo	Ogle	Oct. 2, 1860	1863‡	No record
357	Eddy	Kingston	Peoria	Oct. 2, 1860	1869‡	No record
370	Middleton	Middleton	Clay	Oct. 8, 1862	April 19, 1878	Consolidated with Bell Rive No. 696
372	Galesburg	Galesburg	Knox	Oct. 8, 1862	Dec. 16, 1880	Surrendered.
375	Isaac Underhill	Secor	Woodford	Oct. 8, 1862	1874‡	No record
376	Ash Grove	Ash Grove	Iroquois	Oct. 8, 1862	1869‡	No record
377	Archimedes	Belleville	St. Clair	Oct. 8, 1863	April 8, 1889	Consolidated with St. Clair Lodge No. 24
381	M. R. Thompson	Freeport	Stephenson	Oct. 8, 1863	Jan. 7, 1890	Consolidated with Excelsior Lodge No. 97
387	Greenbush / Youngstown	Greenbush / Youngstown	Warren	Oct. 8, 1863	May 28, 1889	Arrested
395	H. G. Reynolds	Whitefield	Bureau	Oct. 8, 1864	May 26, 1880	Surrendered
400	Pacific	Knoxville	Knox	Oct. 5, 1864	March 24, 1896	Conso'd'ted with Knoxville No. 66 as Pacific No. 66.
407	Blue Grass	Blue Grass / Marysville	Vermilion	Oct. 5, 1864	April 12, 1882	Arrested
413	Forreston	Forreston	Ogle	Oct. 5, 1864	Dec. 4, 1876	Consolidated with S. H. Davis Lodge No. 96
425	Kaneville	Kaneville	Kane	Oct. 4, 1865	July, 1883	Surrendered
435	Neponset	Neponset	Bureau	Oct. 4, 1865	July 12, 1881	Surrendered
438	H. W. Bigelow	Chicago	Cook	Oct. 4, 1865	March 27, 1875	Surrendered
439	Luce	Quincy	Adams	Oct. 4, 1865	Jan. 17, 1889	Surrendered
452	Grant	Richview	Washington	Oct. 4, 1865	July 21, 1887	Surrendered
457	Moscow	Moscow	Union	Oct. 4, 1865.	July 9, 1898	Arrested
459	Butler	Butler	Montgomery	Oct. 3, 1866	May 18, 1887	Surrendered.
480	Logan	Lincoln	Logan	Oct. 3, 1866	Sept. 26, 1889	Consolidated with Lincoln No. 210 as Logan No. 210
483	Belle City	Belle City	Hamilton	Oct. 3, 1866	March 27, 1880	Arrested
494	Bath	Bath	Mason	Oct. 3, 1866	Dec. 19, 1895	Surrendered
499	Mt. Zion	Mt. Zion	Macon	Oct. 3, 1866	1874–75	Consolidated with Ionic Lodge No. 312
507	Manteno	Manteno	Kankakee	Oct. 3, 1866	March 14, 1878	Arrested
511	Clintonville	South Elgin	Kane	Oct. 3, 1866	April 7. 1897	Consolidated with Elgin Lodge No. 117
513	Cold Spring	Cold Spring	Shelby	Oct. 1, 1867	July 27, 1882	Arrested

DEFUNCT LODGES.—Continued.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	CHARTERED.	BECAME DEF'T	REMARKS.
515	Dement	Dement	Ogle	Oct. 1, 1867	Jan. 25, 1886	Consolidated with Malta No. 320 as Creston No. 320
545	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	Oct. 1, 1867	Feb. 21, 1887	Surrendered
546	Nilwood	Nilwood	Macoupin	Oct. 1, 1867	1876-77	Surrendered
548	Apple River	Apple River	Jo Daviess	Oct. 1, 1867	March 4, 1898	Arrested
549	Newark	Newark	Kendall	Oct. 1, 1867	1884-5	Surrendered
551	Darwin	Darwin	Clark	Oct. 1, 1867	Aug. 25, 1887	Surrendered
553	Kyle	Macomb	McDonough	Oct. 1, 1867	1876-77	Surrendered
561	Trinity	Monmouth	Warren	Oct. 1. 1867	Jan. 28, 1886	Surrendered
563	Hamilton	Otterville	Jersey	Oct. 1, 1867	1886	
568	Delta	Cairo	Alexander	Oct. 1, 1867	Feb. 23, 1874	Consolidated with Cairo Lodge No. 237
571	Owisco	Kankakee	Kankakee	Oct. 1, 1867	1869	Surrendered
579	Elbridge	Ferrell	Edgar	Oct. 6, 1868	May 15, 1897	Surrendered
586	Tazewell	Delavan	Tazewell	Oct. 6, 1868	1874-75	Consolidated with Delavan Lodge No. 156
589	Elwood	Humbolt	Coles	Oct. 6, 1868	July 18, 1891	Surrendered
593	W. M. Egan	Jefferson	Cook	Oct. 6, 1868	Aug. 1872	Arrested
594	Lodi	Lodi	Kane	Oct. 6, 1868	April 19, 1876	Surrendered
596	National	Chicago	Cook	Oct. 6, 1868	March 13, 1894	Arrested
597	Lostant	Lostant	LaSalle	Oct. 6, 1868	Jan. 14, 1888	Surrendered
598	Dorchester	Dorchester	Macoupin	Oct. 6, 1868	Oct. 29, 1884	Surrendered
599	Fowler	Fowler	Adams	Oct. 6, 1868	Feb. 24, 1879	Surrendered
605	Allen	Allen Stanford	McLean	Oct. 6, 1868	May 5, 1886	Arrested
606	Wapella	Wapella	DeWitt	Oct. 6, 1868	May 26, 1874	Surrendered
615	Anchor	Mason City	Mason	Oct. 5, 1869	1874-75	Consolidated with Mason City Lodge No. 403
621	Venice	Venice	Madison	Oct. 5, 1869	Aug. 21, 1886	Surrendered
624	Dubois	Dubois	Washington	Oct. 5, 1869	Sept. 1883	Surrendered
625	Melrose	Melrose	Clark	Oct. 5, 1869	May 4, 1877	Arrested
626	Putnam	Granville	Putnam	Oct. 5, 1869	Aug. 29, 1871‡	No record
628	Mosaic	Hudson	McLean	Oct. 5, 1869	Aug. 21, 1882	Arrested
629	Old Time	Havana	Mason	Oct. 5, 1869	Feb. 14, 1877	Consolidatedwith Havana Lodge No. 88
637	Burlington	Burlington	Kane	Oct. 6, 1869	Dec. 21, 1876	Surrendered
638	Fortitude	Sagetown	Henderson	Oct. 6, 1869	March 10, 1884	Arrested
640	Coleta	Coleta	Whiteside	Jan. 7, 1870	1874‡	No record
649	Hinsdale	Hinsdale	DuPage	Oct. 4, 1870	Feb. 16, 1895	Arrested
650	Irvington	Irvington	Washington	Oct. 4, 1870	Aug. 31, 1891	Surrendered
652	Polar Star	Mulkeytown	Franklin	Oct. 4, 1870	Aug. 10, 1888	Arrested
654	Woodford	ElPaso	Woodford	Oct. 4, 1870	March 5, 1877	Surrendered
661	Bethesda	Potosi Colfax	Livingston McLean	Oct. 5, 1870	March 1, 1886	Arrested
663	Phoenix	Mapleton	Peoria	Oct. 3, 1871	Feb. 12, 1901	Arrested
671	Farina	Farina	Marion	Oct. 3, 1871	April 1, 1880	Surrendered

678	Sheffield	Sheffield Rockbridge	Greene	Oct. 3, 1871	May 20, 1886	Arrested
689	Advance	Galva	Henry	Oct. 1, 1872	Nov. 28, 1876	Surrendered
694	Center	Pana	Christian	Oct. 1, 1872	Jan. 14, 1887	Surrendered
699	Libanus	Rosemond	Christian	Oct. 7, 1873	Sept. 21, 1875	Arrested
703	St. Andrews	Chicago	Cook	Oct. 8, 1873	March 20, 1885	Surrendered
707	Circle	Mattoon	Coles	Oct. 8, 1873	April 23, 1896	Consolidated with Mattoon Lodge No. 260
708	Lemont	Lemont	Cook	Oct. 8, 1873	Sept. 7, 1897	Surrendered
720	Varna	Varna	Marshall	Oct. 7, 1874	May 13, 1882	Surrendered
736	Dennison	Dennison McKeen	Clark	Oct. 3, 1876	Dec. 22, 1888	Surrendered
740	Grant Park	Grant Park	Kankakee	Oct. 3, 1876	May 15, 1895	Surrendered
753	Cornell	Cornell	Livingston	Oct. 2, 1877	Sept. 1, 1888	Arrested
760	Bellflower	Bellflower	McLean	Oct. 5, 1881	July 13, 1886	Surrendered
775	Omega	Charleston	Coles	Oct. 6, 1886	Dec. 9, 1899	Consolidated with Charleston Lodge No. 35
781	Colchester	Colchester	McDonough	Oct. 6, 1886	Jan. 21, 1902	Consolidated with Tennessee Lodge No. 496 as Colchester Lodge, No. 496
828	Trinity	Mound City	Pulask	Oct. 4, 1893	Jan. 1, 1896	Consol'd with Villa Ridge, No. 562 as Trinity No. 562
785	Stanford	Stanford	McLean	Oct. 3, 1888	April 30, 1903	Surrendered

*State. †Constituted; no date given when chartered. ‡Records cease.

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1903	INCREASE. Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error	Total Increase.	DECREASE. Suspended	Expelled	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error	Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1904	Dues 1904	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Membp residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans	Contributed to those not Members	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.
1	Bodley	Quincy	Adams	187	10	1	1		12	9			5		14	185	$166 50	1	11	10	164	$91 00		
2	Equality	Equality	Gallatin	26	2		2		4	1		3			4	26	23 40		1		25			
3	Harmony	Jacksonville	Morgan	151	9	1	3		13			1	1		2	162	142 20		8	9	144	10 00	$20 00	$5 00
4	Springfield	Springfield	Sangamon	170	9	2	4		15			3			3	182	156 60	7	8	9	163	40 00	1 50	
7	Friendship	Dixon	Lee	184	11		2		13	3		7	1		11	186	162 90	5	11	12	172	25 00		
8	Macon	Decatur	Macon	403	38	4	15		57	5		8	6	1	20	440	396 00	4	39	36	403	325 63	4 48	
9	Rushville	Rushville	Schuyler	84	3		1		4			1	2		3	85	76 50		3	4	76			
13	St. John's	Peru	LaSalle	92	11				11	1		1	2		4	99	89 10	1	12	11	89		10 00	
14	Warren	Shawneetown	Gallatin	38	1		3		4							42	37 80	1	1	1	35			
15	Peoria	Peoria	Peoria	391	52	2	5		59	4		4	9		17	433	383 40	13	48	52	396	238 25		
16	Temperance	Vandalia	Fayette	61	4	1	1		6	3					3	64	57 60		5	4	60			
17	Macomb	Macomb	McDonough	169	4	1	5		10			1	3		4	175	157 50	1	2	5	156	109 00		
19	Clinton	Petersburg	Menard	135	8		2		10			1	4		5	140	126 00	8	10	7	134	54 90		
20	Hancock	Carthage	Hancock	106	3		6		9			5	1		6	109	98 10		5	4	100			
23	Cass	Beardstown	Cass	116	3	3	2		8	1		4	3		8	116	104 40	2	9	7	100			
24	St. Clair	Belleville	St. Clair	123	1				1				2		2	122	109 80		1	1	104	25 00		
25	Franklin	Upper Alton	Madison	72	4				4							76	68 40		3	2	74			
27	Piasa	Alton	Madison	150	5		3		8			3	5	5	13	145	126 00	2	6	5	133	50 00		
29	Pekin	Tazewell	Pekin	88	8		2		10			1	1		2	96	86 40	1	12	12	89		3 50	
31	Mt. Vernon	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson	97	5		2		7			2	5	1	8	96	85 50	6	8	7	84			
33	Oriental	Chicago	Cook	383	25	2	4		31			5	7		12	402	361 80	4	24	19	370	350 00	100 00	50 00
34	Barry	Barry	Pike	99	5		3		8			1			1	106	91 80		4	5	94	45 00		
35	Charleston	Charleston	Coles	124	8		4		12		1	7	3		11	125	111 60		7	4	111	30 00		
36	Kavanaugh	Elizabeth	Jo Daviess	45	8				8				1		1	52	46 80	2	6	8	43			
37	Monmouth	Monmouth	Warren	129	9		4		13			3	2		5	137	119 70	1	14	8	123	61 60	5 00	
38	Olive Branch	Danville	Vermilion	289	11	6	7	1	25	1	1	7	6		15	299	261 00	7	17	12	246	5 00	5 00	
39	Herman	Quincy	Adams	52	10	1			11	1		4	1		6	57	51 30	2	11	10	54	52 00		
40	Occidental	Ottawa	LaSalle	182	9	1	3		13			3	3		6	189	170 10	3	11	8	174	30 25	7 00	
42	Mt. Joliet	Joliet	Will	284	22		7		29	2		1	3		6	307	274 50	6	28	27	264	274 58		
43	Bloomington	Bloomington	McLean	207	11	1	15		27	1		7	3		11	223	197 10	5	12	11	210	50 00		
44	Hardin	Mt. Sterling	Brown	85	5	1	1	2	9			3	2		5	89	80 10		6	7	77			
45	Griggsville	Griggsville	Pike	61	2				2				1		1	62	51 00		2	2	52		1 46	
46	Temple	Peoria	Peoria	621	73	2	4		79		1	4	8		13	687	608 40	23	69	68	629	260 00		202 80
47	Caledonia	Olmsted	Pulaski	26	1		1		2							28	25 20		1	1	27			

48	Unity	St. Charles	Kane	74	5		2		7		1	4	2		7	74	$66 60		5	3	70				
49	Cambridge	Cambridge	Henry	70	8				8	4		2			6	72	63 00		6	8	65		$6 72		
50	Carrollton	Carrollton	Greene	122	6	1	3	1	11		1	5	2		8	125	112 50	1	4	6	119				
51	Mt. Moriah	Hillsboro	Montgom'y.	89	2		1		3			2	3		5	87	78 30		4	2	80	$64 00			
52	Benevolent	Meredosia	Morgan	44	8				8	2		3	2		7	45	40 50		7	8	42				
53	Jackson	Shelbyville	Shelby	108	4		1		5	2		5	2		9	104	93 60		3	3	97	215 75			
55	Washington	Nashville	Washingt'n	58						5		2	1		8	50	45 00		2		40				
57	Trio	Rock Island	Rock Island	209	16		5		21	1		5	6		12	218	196 20	2	13	15	200	121 70	9 94		
58	Fraternal	Monticello	Piatt	82	6	2	1		9	2			1		3	88	79 20	6	10	7	83				
59	New Boston	New Boston	Mercer	67	3	1	1		5			2	1		3	69	62 10	1	3	3	62	2 00			
60	Belvidere	Belvidere	Boone	223	17	2	7		26	5		1	1		7	242	217 80	12	16	17	212				
61	Lacon	Lacon	Marshall	57	2	1			3				2		2	58	52 20		2	2	51			$5 00	
63	St. Marks	Woodstock	McHenry	78	4		7		11	1		1	1		3	86	77 40		10	4	78				
64	Benton	Benton	Franklin	90	4	1	2		7			1	1		2	95	85 50	3	6	4	86	20 00			
65	Euclid	Naperville	Du Page	80	4		2		6				3		3	83	74 70		7	4	77				
66	Pacific	Knoxville	Knox	57	1	1			2			1			1	58	52 20	1	2	3	53	11 00			
67	Acacia	La Salle	La Salle	97	12		3		15			4			4	108	97 20	8	14	13	102	11 00	11 97		
69	Eureka	Milan	Rock Island	52	3	1			4	1		2	2		5	51	45 90		5	4	45			5 00	
71	Central	Springfield	Sangamon	74	16	2	2		20				3		3	91	81 00	1	16	15	80	72 00	2 25		
72	Chester	Chester	Randolph	52	1		1		2				2		2	52	46 80		3	2	46		23 40		
74	Rockton	Rockton	Winnebago	59	7	1	2		10			3	2		5	64	57 60		4	5	56				
75	Roscoe	Roscoe	Winnebago	45	1				1			1	1		2	44	39 60	1	2	2	37				
76	Mt. Nebo	Carlinville	Macoupin	82	6	2	2		10			1	3	1	5	87	77 40		5	6	83	16 00			
77	Prairie	Paris	Edgar	310	10		1		11	3		4	10		17	304	273 60	7	4	9	266	79 90			
78	Waukegan	Waukegan	Lake	239	14	2	10		26	1		1	4		6	259	233 10	5	19	13	230	158 95			
79	Scott	Carlyle	Clinton	27	3				3			1			1	29	26 10	1	4	3	25				
80	Whitehall	Greene	Greene	74			1		1			2	1		3	72	64 80		2	1	67	21 00	1 00		
81	Vitruvius	Wheeling	Cook	77	1				1	6		1	1		8	70	63 00	1	2	2	66	5 00			
84	DeWitt	Clinton	DeWitt	136	14	2	5		21	1		3	5		9	148	133 20	6	9	12	135	300 00	10 00		
85	Mitchell	Pinckneyville	Perry	72	9	1	2		12			4	2		6	78	70 20		8	9	71	56 00	75		
86	Kaskaskia	Evansville	Randolph	39						3			1		4	35	31 50				33	275 00			
87	Mt. Pulaski	Mt. Pulaski	Logan	60	8		1		9	1		1	3		5	64	57 60		5	3	62		5 00		
88	Havana	Havana	Mason	81	5	2	1		8			2	1		3	86	77 40	1	7	6	80	20 00			
89	Fellowship	Marion	Williamson	74	4		7		11			1			1	84	75 60	2	5	3	83				
90	Jerusal'm Temple	Aurora	Kane	173	11		2		13	8		1	3		12	174	156 60	1	17	14	160	60 00			
91	Metropolis	Metropolis	Massac	75	7	1	2		10		1		2		3	82	73 80	6	7	7	73				
92	Stewart	Geneseo	Henry	132	8				8	2		5	4		11	129	116 10		7	6	122				
93	Toulon	Toulon	Stark	55	10		1		11				1		1	65	58 50	1	7	8	63				
95	Perry	Perry	Pike	54	4	1			5	1		3	1		5	54	48 60		4	5	49	38 60			
96	Samuel H. Davis	Mt. Morris	Ogle	44	1		1		2				1		1	45	38 70			1	39				
97	Excelsior	Freeport	Stephenson	266	23		4		27	3		5	5		13	280	252 00	4	27	24	233	157 00	2 00	42 00	
98	Taylor	Washington	Tazewell	72	5		1		6				1		1	77	69 30		5	5	72				
99	Edwardsville	Edwardsville	Madison	84	6	1	2		9			1	3		4	89	80 10		8	8	82	13 00			
100	Astoria	Astoria	Fulton	61	1				1	1	1	2	1		5	57	51 30		3	2	53				
102	Rockford	Rockford	Winnebago	265	21	2	9		32	6		4	4		14	283	254 70	2	27	21	271				
103	Magnolia	Magnolia	Putnam	54	7		2		9			8			8	55	49 50	1	10	8	54				
104	Lewistown	Lewistown	Fulton	72	7		1		8			3	3		6	71	66 60		11	7	61	74 00			
105	Winchester	Winchester	Scott	61	2	2	1		5			4			4	62	55 80		2	2	60	10 00			

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1903	INCREASE. Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error	Total Increase	DECREASE. Suspended	Expelled	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error	Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1904	Dues 1904	Rejections,	Initiations	Passed	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans	Contributed to those not Members	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.
106	Lancaster	Glasford	Peoria	87	2				4			1	1		2	89	880 10		4	4	89	$82 00		
108	Versailles	Versailles	Brown	66	4		1		5	3		1	1		5	63	56 70		3	3	62			
109	Trenton	Trenton	Clinton	46	1				1	1					2	44	39 60	2		1	42			
110	Lebanon	St. Clair	St. Clair	40	3			3	6							43	38 70		2	2	38			
111	Jonesboro	Union	Union	57	6		2		8			3			3	58	55 80		6	5	55			
112	Bureau	Princeton	Bureau	71						1		4	2		7	64	59 40		3	2	62			
113	Robert Burns	Keithsburg	Mercer	51	4				5	1		4			7	49	44 10	3	6	5	39	45 00	$4 15	
114	Marceline	Adams	Adams	42	6	1			7							49	44 10		6	6	44	47 60		
115	Rising Sun	Gray's Lake	Lake	63	1		1		2	2					2	63	56 70		5	3	61	60		
116	Vermont	Vermont	Fulton	50	2				2			1	1		2	50	45 00	1	5	1	43			
117	Elgin	Elgin	Kane	230	18	1	3		22			1	7	1	9	243	217 80	4	23	20	225	115 00		
118	Waverly	Waverly	Morgan	72	2		1		3			1	1		2	73	65 70		3	3	68	260 55		
119	Henry	Henry	Marshall	62	3		1		4			2	1		3	63	55 80		5	3	57			
122	Mound	Taylorville	Christian	139	3		2		5	1		1	2		4	139	121 50		2	2	131	57 10		
123	Oquawka	Oquawka	Henderson	51									4		5	47	42 30		3	3	35			
124	Cedar	Morris	Grundy	130	2		2		4			2	1		3	135	112 50	1	4	4	117	48 49		
125	Greenup	Greenup	Cumberl'nd	38	2		3		5	5			1		6	36	32 40	1	2	2	34			
126	Empire	Pekin	Tazewell	69	8			3	11			1	1		2	78	70 20	3	9	10	69			
127	Antioch	Milburn	Lake	58		1			1							56	50 40		1		53			
128	Raleigh	Raleigh	Saline	42	2	1			3			2			2	43	38 70		2	2	41			
129	Greenfield	Greenfield	Greene	58		2			2	1		2			3	57	51 30		3	1	55			
130	Marion	Salem	Marion	73		2	4	1	7	1		2			3	73	65 70		4	2	66	61 13	2 38	
131	Golconda	Golconda	Pope	47	5		1		6	1		1			2	51	45 90		3		50	39 75		
132	Mackinaw	Mackinaw	Tazewell	39	5		1		6			1			1	44	36 90		4		42	5 00		
133	Marshall	Marshall	Clark	71	3				3			1	1		2	72	64 80	1	3	3	64	9 15		
134	Sycamore	Sycamore	DeKalb	151	2		3		5	5		3	1		12	143	38 70		3	3	133	25 00		
135	Lima	Lima	Adams	42		1	2		3		1				1	43	38 70				41			
136	Hutsonville	Hutsonville	Crawford	24	1				1		1				1	23	20 70		1	1	19	10 00		
137	Polk	McLeansboro	Hamilton	73	11				17			5	1		6	84	74 70	5	4	1	73	3 00		
138	Marengo	McHenry	McHenry	68	6		6		12	3		2			5	69	62 10		6	6	66			
139	Geneva	Kane	Kane	61	12		1		13	3		2			5	71	63 90	5	18	18	61			
140	Olney	Olney	Richland	77	7		2		9	2			1		3	83	72 00	1	8	6	77	57 68	2 50	
141	Garden City	Chicago	Cook	853	112	3	16		131	8		8	11		27	957	861 30	39	101	97	895	189 45	85 05	
142	Ames	Sheffield	Bureau	62	2		2		4	3				2	5	61	54 90		1	1	68	15 00		

143	Richmond	Richmond	McHenry	53	10				10			2	2		4	59	53	10		2	3	54				
144	DeKalb	De Kalb	De Kalb	130	14		4		18			3	2		5	143	128	70	4	12	12	128				
145	A. W. Rawson	Pecatonica	Winnebago	63	5	1	1		7			2	2		4	66	59	40		7	5	58				
146	Lee Center	Lee Center	Lee	37	5				5							42	37	80		4	5	36				
147	Clayton	Clayton	Adams	58			1		1			1	2		3	56	50	40				44				
148	Bloomfield	Chrisman	Edgar	119	4	1	1		6	1		1	1		3	122	109	80	1	3	4	107	$64 66			
149	Effingham	Effingham	Effingham	60	2		2		4	1		1			2	62	55	80	1	2	3	56	5 00			
150	Vienna	Vienna	Johnson	63	6			1	7	1		3	1		5	65	58	50	2	6	7	62		$9 00		
151	Bunker Hill	Bunker Hill	Macoupin	62	3				3	1		1	2		4	61	54	00		4	4	57				
152	Fidelity	Medora	Macoupin	42	2	1	1		4			2	2		4	42	37	80	1	2	2	39	10 00			
153	Clay	Ashley	Washington	55	1				1	12		1	4		17	39	35	10		2	1	32	16 00			
154	Russell	Georgetown	Vermilion	54	3	1	4		8				2		2	60	54	00	3	6	4	48	4 00			
155	Alpha	Galesburg	Knox	176	7	1	5		13	4		1			5	184	165	60	2	13	11	157	19 45			
156	Delavan	Delavan	Tazewell	66	1	1			2			1			1	67	60	30	1	1	1	62	161 35			
157	Urbana	Urbana	Champaign	225	19	1	6		26	3		3	4		10	241	216	90	10	17	14	214	92 00			
158	McHenry	McHenry	McHenry	53	6				6	1		4	1		6	53	47	70		8	6	49				
159	Kewanee	Kewanee	Henry	148	15		4		19	1		5	3		9	1 8	142	20	7	16	15	145				
160	Waubansia	Chicago	Cook	251	34	1			35	7		5	2		14	272	244	80	9	27	32	250	51 38	12 55		
161	Virden	Virden	Macoupin	97	6	1	1		8			2	3		5	100	90	00	4	12	7	89				
162	Hope	Sparta	Randolph	72	4	1		1	6			4	1		5	73	59	40	3	5	7	70	10 00	3 60		
164	Edward Dobbins	Lawrenceville	Lawrence	73	2	1			3	2		2			4	72	64	80		3	2	58				
165	Atlanta	Logan	Logan	68	3		1		4			3	3		6	66	59	40		3	3	61	25 00			
166	Star in the East	Rockford	Winnebago	265	10	1	3		14	5		4	3		12	267	240	30	4	11	10	246	119 00			
168	Milford	Milford	Iroquois	71	1				1			1	2		3	69	61	20	1	1	1	59				
169	Nunda	Nunda	McHenry	52	5		1		6							58	52	20	4	6	5	55				
170	Evergreen	Freeport	Stephenson	104	10				10	3		2	1		6	108	97	20		14	13	100	18 00	10 00		
171	Girard	Girard	Macoupin	67	8	1	2		11			1	1		2	76	68	40	2	9	10	73				
172	Wayne	Waynesville	De Witt	49	3				3			1			1	51	45	90		5	3	50				
173	Cherry Valley	Cherry Valley	Winnebago	64			1		1			1	2		3	62	55	80	1	3	2	55	10 00			
174	Lena	Lena	Stephenson	57	4	1	1		6				1		1	62	55	80		1	3	57				
175	Mattison	Joliet	Will	281	25		2		27	1		2	4		7	301	270	90	13	31	29	260	261 33			
176	Mendota	Mendota	La Salle	90	2	1			3			3	2		5	88	79	20		7	3	80				
177	Staunton	Staunton	Macoupin	72	7	1	2		10	3		1	3		7	75	67	50	2	13	10	70				
178	Illinois Central	Amboy	Lee	96	3	1		1	5			3	4		7	94	84	60	2	3	3	85	25 00			
179	Wabash	Etna	Coles	34	8	2	1		11			2	1		3	42	37	80	1	6	7	40	15 00			
180	Moweaqua	Moweaqua	Shelby	52	9		3		12			2	2		4	60	54	00	1	5	9	56				
182	Germania	Chicago	Cook	238	15		1		16	3		1	10		14	240	211	50	7	15	15	229	400 00	30 00		
183	Meridian	Earlville	La Salle	48	2				2			3	2		5	45	40	50	2	3	2	41				
185	Abingdon	Abingdon	Knox	76	5	1	1		7	1		2			3	81	72	90		4	5	64				
187	Mystic Tie	Polo	Ogle	56	8		5		13			1			1	68	61	20		10	9	65				
188	Cyrus	Mt. Carroll	Carroll	76	2	1	1		4			2	1		3	77	69	30		3	2	49				
189	Fulton City	Fulton	Whiteside	65	2	1			3			1			1	67	60	30	1	1	2	49		24 00		
190	Dnndee	Dundee	Kane	95	9		2		11			3	2		5	101	90	90		7	8	90				
192	Farmington	Farmington	Fulton	93	14	1			15			2	1		3	105	94	50	2	11	12	96				
193	Herrick	Pontoosuc	Hancock	32	1				1				1		1	32	27	90	1	2	1	24				
194	Freedom	Freedom	La Salle	52	1				1	1		2			3	50	45	00	1	1	1	47				
195	La Harpe	La Harpe	Hancock	127	1	7	3		11			6	1		7	131	117	90		4	3	119	25 00			
196	Louisville	Louisville	Clay	61	8	1			9			1			1	72	63	00		6	8	71	125 00	18 00		

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1903	INCREASE.				Total Increase.	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.	Present Membership 1904.	Dues 1904	Rejections.	Initiations.	Passed	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans.	Contributed to those not Members.	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.
					Raised.	Reinstated.	Admitted.	Add. for error.		Suspended.	Expelled.	Dimitted.	Died.	Ded. for error.										
197	King Solomon's	Kane	Greene	55	1				1				1		1	55	$49 50		1	1	49	$15 00		
199	Homer	Homer	Champaign	83	3				3				1		1	85	76 50	2	4	3	83	45 00		
200	Sheba	Grayville	White	24	1		1		2			1			1	25	22 50		1	1	24		$5 00	
201	Centralia	Centralia	Marion	154	8	2	3		13			6			6	161	141 30	1	11	9	137	11 75	9 87	
203	Lavely	Williamsville	Sangamon	54	7		3		10			2	1		3	61	54 90	1	5	5	60			
204	Flora	Flora	Clay	75	3		2		5			4	2		6	74	66 60	4	5	4	67	84 00	2 00	
205	Corinthian	Paw Paw	Lee	55	2		1		3			1	1		2	56	50 40		4	4	50	51 00		
206	Fairfield	Fairfield	Wayne	87	4		4		8			10			10	85	76 50	1	6	6	78	27 50	14 20	
207	Tamaroa	Tamaroa	Perry	42	2		1		3			1			1	44	39 60		3	2	40	40 00		
208	Wilmington	Wilmington	Will	77	5		2		7	1			3		4	80	72 00	1	6	6	77	47 00		
209	Wm. B. Warren	Chicago	Cook	374	36				36	3		5	4		12	398	358 20	1	35	36	347	681 43	66 10	
210	Logan	Lincoln	Logan	170	11	4	4		19			7	3		10	179	161 10	1	7	10	165			
211	Cleveland	Chicago	Cook	496	47	1			48	3		6	14		23	521	468 90	9	37	45	459	847 30	53 00	$34 50
212	Shipman	Shipman	Macoupin	26	2				2							28	25 20		2	3	22			
213	Ipava	Ipava	Fulton	58	1		1		2			1	1		2	58	52 20		4	4	54	30 00		
214	Gillespie	Gillespie	Macoupin	33	1		1		2							35	31 50		1	1	20	4 00		
216	Newton	Jasper	Newton	71	6	2			8	1		3	1		5	74	66 60	1	10	6	73			
217	Mason	Effingham	Mason	28			1		1	1					1	28	25 20		2		26			
218	New Salem	Pike	New Salem	36	3				3				2		2	37	33 30		3	3	29	8 00		
219	Oakland	Oakland	Coles	81	1	1			2			1			1	82	73 80		2	1	79		20 00	
220	Mahomet	Mahomet	Champaign	37								1			1	36	32 40			1	34	66 00		
221	Leroy	Leroy	McLean	64	5		2		7	1		3	2		6	65	58 50		3	5	61			
222	Geo. Washington	Chillicothe	Peoria	95	4	1	6		11			1	2		3	103	92 70	3	5	3	97			
226	Pana	Pana	Christian	145	21		7		28			3	2		5	168	151 20	3	20	21	154		20 00	
227	Columbus	Columbus	Adams	20								1			1	19	17 10				19			
228	Lovington	Moultrie	Lovington	87	4				4			3			3	88	79 20	2	2	2	75			
229	Manchester	Manchester	Scott	29	3		2		5	1		1	2		4	30	27 00	1	4	4	29			
230	New Haven	New Haven	Gallatin	46	13	3	2		18			1			1	63	56 70	3	10	12	56	13 00		
231	Wyanet	Wyanet	Bureau	43	1				1				1		1	43	38 70		1	1	37			
232	Farmers	Brookport	Massac	35	9	1	2		12	1					1	46	41 40	1	9	9	42			
233	Blandinsville	McDonough	Blandinsville	98	3		2		5	4		2			6	97	87 30		3	2	88			
234	DuQuoin	DuQuoin	Perry	95	10	1	1		12	2		2	2		6	101	90 90	4	5	6	91	17 74		
235	Dallas City	Dallas City	Hancock	52	3		2	1	6			1	3		4	54	48 60		3	4	49	82 01		
236	Charter Oak	Litchfield	Montgom'y.	86	2				2				1		1	87	77 40	1	3	4	75		4 10	

237	Cairo	Cairo	Alexander	143	11		3		14	10		3	5		18	139	$125	10		15	16	106	$184	22	$30	00			
238	Black Hawk	Hamilton	Hancock	48	3	2	1		6			1			1	53	47	70		3	3	49							
239	Mt. Carmel	Mt. Carmel	Wabash	117	6		3		9	5		3	1		9	117	105	30	2	8	8	102	178	49	5	25			
240	Western Star	Champaign	Champaign	211	18	2	6		26			5	2		7	230	207	00	1	17	17	212	10	25	26	15			
241	Shekinah	Carbondale	Jackson	80	8	2	4		14			2	2		4	90	81	00	2	9	8	78			4	00			
243	Galva	Galva	Henry	94	5		1		6	1					1	99	89	10	1	4	6	91	1	80					
244	Horicon	Rochelle	Ogle	91	3		2		5				1		1	95	85	50		4	3	84	78	50					
245	Greenville	Greenville	Bond	86	3	2	2		7			3	3		6	87	78	30		2	3	69							
246	El Paso	El Paso	Woodford	85	8	1	1		10			3	2		5	90	81	00		10	8	82							
247	Rob Morris	Minonk	Woodford	59	3				3			4			4	58	52	20		4	4	51							
248	Golden Gate	Prairie City	McDonough	61	6		1		7	1		2	2		5	63	56	70	3	6	5	57	22	75					
249	Hibbard	Brighton	Macoupin	37	3				3				1		1	39	35	10		2	1	34							
250	Robinson	Robinson	Crawford	68	1		1		2			1	3		4	66	59	40	1	1	2	59	18	00	4	00			
251	Heyworth	Heyworth	McLean	71	4			1	5			3	1		4	72	64	80		6	4	69	15	00					
252	Aledo	Aledo	Mercer	130	8		1		9			2	2		4	135	121	50	2	7	7	127							
253	Avon Harmony	Avon	Fulton	37	2				2				1		1	38	34	20		1	4	38							
254	Aurora	Aurora	Kane	234	8	2	7		17	3		4	4	1	12	239	214	20	1	9	7	223	33	00					
255	Donnelson	Donnelson	Montgom'y	26	5	4	1		10			3			3	33	29	70		6	4	27	25	00					
257	Warsaw	Warsaw	Hancock	66	1				1				2		2	65	58	50		2		52	21	00					
260	Mattoon	Mattoon	Coles	204	6	1	11		18	1		3	4		8	214	186	30	4	11	6	184	116	00	3	00			
261	Amon	DeWitt	DeWitt	35	2		1		3							38	34	20		1	1	36							
262	Channahon	Channahon	Will	39	1	2			3				3		3	39	35	10			1	39	6	00					
263	Illinois	Peoria	Peoria	291	55		6		61	4		9	3		16	336	302	40	8	48	54	324							
264	Franklin Grove	Franklin Grove	Lee	26			1		1	2			1		3	24	21	60				22							
265	Vermilion	Indianola	Vermilion	50	1	1		1	3	2		1			3	50	45	00	1	3	1	44							
266	Kingston	Fairweather	Adams	38	5	2			7			2			2	43	38	70	1	6	6	34							
267	La Prairie	La Prairie	Adams	41	2		1		3	1		1	1		3	41	36	90		2	2	37			83				
268	Paris	Paris	Edgar	169	5	2	2		9	2		2	5		9	169	150	30	1	6	6	145	42	00					
269	Wheaton	DuPage	Wheaton	92	5	1	4		10	1		5	2		8	94	84	60	3	4	2	84	65	00					
270	Levi Lusk	Arlington	Bureau	27												27	24	30		1	1	24							
271	Blaney	Chicago	Cook	173	2	1			3	4	1	2	5	1	13	163	145	80	3	6	6	127	222	95	2	00			
272	Carmi	Carmi	White	60	9				9				1		1	68	61	20	1	8	8	64			5	00			
273	Miners	Galena	Jo Daviess	113	9	1	1		11			1	2		3	121	108	90	3	8	8	110							
274	Byron	Byron	Ogle	47	1	1	1		3			2	2		4	46	41	40	1	2	2	40							
275	Milton	Milton	Pike	55	2				2							57	51	30		2	2	47							
276	Elizabeth	Elizabethtown	Hardin	20	1		1		2				1		1	21	18	90		3	3	21							
277	Accordia	Chicago	Cook	83	10				10	2		1			3	90	81	00	1	8	10	85	68	00			$10	00	
278	Jo Daviess	Warren	Jo Daviess	104	9	1	2		12			6	2		8	108	97	20		6	8	83	10	00					
279	Neoga	Neoga	Cumberl'nd	60	4	1	1		6				2		2	64	57	60	2	8	3	53							
280	Kansas	Kansas	Edgar	43	7		1	1	9	2		1			3	49	44	10		7	7	45	30	00					
282	Brooklyn	Compton	Lee	62	3	1			4	1		1			2	64	57	60		1	3	61	10	00					
283	Meteor	Sandwich	DeKalb	85	4		4		8				2		2	91	81	90		6	6	88							
285	Catlin	Catlin	Vermilion	102	4				4			1			1	105	93	60	1	4	3	103							
286	Plymouth	Plymouth	Hancock	80	2		3		5			2	3		5	80	72	00	1	2	2	77							
287	De Soto	De Soto	Jackson	73	10				10	1	1	2			4	79	71	10	5	15	10	74							
288	Genoa	Genoa	DeKalb	90	7				7			4	3		7	80	81	00		6	5	82	19	00	6	00			
291	Wataga	Wataga	Knox	33	2			1	3							36	32	40		5	2	34							
292	Chenoa	Chenoa	McLean	71	6		1	1	8			1	2		3	76	68	40		5	5	71	8	00					

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1903.	INCREASE. Raised.	Reinstated.	Admitted.	Add. for error.	Total Increase.	DECREASE. Suspended.	Expelled.	Dimitted.	Died.	Ded. for error.	Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1904.	Dues 1904.	Rejections.	Initiations.	Passed.	Mem'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans.	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.	Contributed to those not Members.
293	Prophetstown	Prophetstown	Whiteside	100	3		1		4			3	3		6	98	$88 20		4	3	91	$32 00	$8 00	
294	Pontiac	Pontiac	Livingston	124	5		2		7	7		5	2		14	117	101 70	4	4	3	107	77 84	1 60	
295	Dills	West Point	Hancock	26	2			1	3			1	1		2	27	21 30		3	2	22		2 00	
296	Quincy	Quincy	Adams	159	8		2		10	1		1	4		6	163	146 70		8	10	137		35 40	
297	Benjamin	Camp Point	Adams	82	6	1			7	1		1	1		3	86	76 50	3	6	6	78	58 95		
298	Wauconda	Wauconda	Lake	39	1			1	2			3			3	38	34 20		1	1	37			
301	Hinckley	Hinckley	DeKalb	05								4	1		5	50	45 00		3	3	44			
302	Durand	Winnebago		63	2	1			3	4		1			5	61	51 30	2	3	2	57			
303	Raven	Oswego	Kendall	37								1	1		2	35	29 70			1	34	10 00		
305	Onarga	Onarga	Iroquois	61	7	1	1		9	1		1	2		4	66	59 40	1	8	8	62		8 00	
306	W. C. Hobbs	Eureka	Woodford	80	2		1		3	4		1	2		8	75	67 50	1		1	66	25 00		
307	T. J. Pickett	Bushnell	McDonough	89	5	1	1		7			2	2		4	92	82 80		8	7	88			
308	Ashlar	Chicago	Cook	489	27	2	4		33			13	6		19	503	452 70	13	19	24	456	781 65	10 00	$40 00
309	Harvard	Harvard	McHenry	113	3		2		5			2	1		3	116	103 50	1	6	5	96	2 00	2 00	
310	Dearborn	Chicago	Cook	587	47	3	6		56	6		4	10		20	623	560 70	17	48	51	562	438 18	48 35	
311	Kilwinning	Chicago	Cook	511	30	7	1		38	7		5	6		18	531	477 90	5	32	25	480	960 21	148 30	
312	Ionic	Decatur	Macon	184	21		4		25			2	2		4	205	184 50	5	19	22	191			
313	York	York	Clark	50	2		1		3	3					3	50	45 00		5	3	45	5 00		
314	Palatine	Palatine	Cook	73	4				4			1	1		2	75	67 50	1	5	4	69		25 00	
316	Abraham Jonas	Loda	Iroquois	20	3				3			1	1		2	31	27 90		4	3	29			
318	J. L. Anderson	Augusta	Hancock	74	1	2	2		5				3		3	76	68 40	2		1	67	60 00		
319	Doric	Moline	Rock Island	197	13	1	9		23			5	2		7	213	191 70	5	10	10	194	114 68	12 20	
320	Creston	Creston	Ogle	58								3	3		6	52	46 80		1	1	51			
321	Dunlap	Morrison	Whiteside	95	2	2	3		7			1	2		3	99	89 10	3	3	3	88			
322	Windsor	Windsor	Shelby	65	1	1	5		7			1	1		2	70	63 00		3	1	66			
323	Orient	Lisbon	Kendall	40	1				1			1	1		2	39	25 10		3	1	33			
325	Harrisburg	Harrisburg	Saline	125	4				4	12			1		13	116	104 40	3	7	4	110	35 00	75	
327	Industry	Industry	McDonough	60	1				1				1		1	60	54 00	5	1	1	59			
330	Altona	Altona	Knox	47	1				1			1	1		2	46	41 40	1	3	1	47	45 00	1 00	
331	Mt. Erie	Mt. Erie	Wayne	25	2				2	2			1		3	21	21 60		2	2	21			
332	Tuscola	Tuscola	Douglas	96	4	2	2		8			5	3		8	96	86 40		1	5	87	5 00		
333	Tyrian	Springfield	Sangamon	197	10		3	3	16	4		3	7		14	199	177 30	2	12	11	179	64 50	15 00	20 00
334	Sumner	Sumner	Lawrence	98	3		1		4			1	1		2	100	90 00		2	2	90	46 75		
335	Schiller	Peoria	Peoria	121	7				7				3		3	128	115 20	3	10	8	118	14 00		

336	New Columbia	Ganntown	Massac	52	5				5	1		1	1		3	54	$48 60	1	4	5	50								
337	Oneida	Oneida	Knox	73	6	1			7			3			3	77	69 30		6	6	69								
339	Saline	Goreville	Johnson	20		1		..	1			1	1		2	19	17 10	...	2	1	19								
340	Kedron	Mt. Auburn	Christian	26	6		1		7				1		1	32	28 80		5		31								
341	Full Moon	Grafton	Jersey	55	3				3				1		1	57	51 30	2	3	4	51								
342	Summerfield	Summerfield	St. Clair	15	1				1							16	14 40		1	1	15								
344	Wenona	Wenona	Marshall	45	4	1	1		6			1	1		2	49	44 10	...	4	4	45	$65 00							
345	Milledgeville	Milledgeville	Carroll	77	3		2		5			6	1		7	75	67 50	1	4	3	68	7 00							
346	N. D. Morse	Concord	Morgan	16								1			1	15	13 50		1		14								
347	Sidney	Sidney	Champaign	41	5				5			1			1	45	36 90		3	5	39	87 00							
348	Russellville	Flat Rock	Crawford	30	3				3							33	29 70		2	3	30								
349	Sublette	Sublette	Lee	16								1			1	15	13 50				13								
350	Fairview	Fairview	Fulton	46	1		1		2			3	2		5	43	38 70			1	42								
351	Tarbolton	Fairbury	Livingston	111	4		4		8			2	1		3	116	104 40		4	4	93	20 00							
352	Groveland	Morton	Tazewell	23	3				3				1		1	25	22 50	1	3	3	24								
353	Kinderhook	Kinderhook	Pike	28	3	3	2		8			2	1		3	33	29 70		3	3	31	34 50							
354	Ark and Anchor	Auburn	Sangamon	79	3		1		4	2		1	5		8	75	67 50	2	7	3	71	15 00							
355	Marine	Marine	Madison	45	2				2			1			1	46	41 40			2	35	25 00							
356	Hermitage	Albion	Edwards	68			1		1				3		3	66	59 40		2	1	55	19 20	$3 00						
358	Orion	Union	McHenry	25	9				9	4		1			5	29	26 10	1	11	10	27								
359	Blackberry	Elburn	Kane	65	5				5			2	3		5	65	58 50	1	7	6	60	25 00							
360	Princeville	Princeville	Peoria	62	2	1			3			2	1		3	62	55 80			1	51	25 00							
361	Douglas	Mascoutah	St. Clair	37						1		2			3	34	30 60				29								
362	Noble	Richland	43	3	2			5			1	1		2	46	41 40	..	2	2	41									
363	Horeb	Elmwood	Peoria	78	2	1	1		4		1	1	2		4	78	69 30		2	2	72								
364	Tonica	Tonica	La Salle	69	5				5	1		13	1	1	16	58	47 85		6	5	51	6 00							
365	Bement	Bement	Piatt	77	12	1		1	14	3	...	2	1		6	85	74 70		11	14	80								
366	Arcola	Arcola	Douglas	91	14	1	1		16	4		4			8	99	89 10	1	6	10	91	111 49							
367	Oxford	New Windsor	Mercer	45	4				4			1			1	48	43 20	3	3	2	43								
368	Jefferson	Opdyke	Jefferson	25						1			4		5	20	18 00				19								
369	Newman	Newman	Douglas	83	2	1			3			3	1		4	82	73 80	1	3	2	73								
371	Livingston	Dwight	Livingston	79	6	1	1		8	3	...	2	2		7	80	72 09		7	7	75	71 44							
373	Chambersburg	Chambersburg	Pike	23												23	20 70				22								
374	Shabbona	Shabbona	DeKalb	45	2				2			1	1		2	45	40 50			2	42								
378	Aroma	Waldron	Kankakee	16	1		1	...	2	3					3	15	13 50		1		15								
379	Payson	Payson	Adams	75	3		1		4			3	2		5	74	64 80	1	2	2	69	72 20							
380	Liberty	Liberty	Adams	29				1	1		..	1			1	29	25 20				28								
382	Gill	Lynnville	Morgan	25												25	22 50				24		7 10						
383	LaMoille	La Moille	Bureau	33	..					4		1	2		7	26	23 40		2	..	23	15 00	..						
384	Waltham	Utica	La Salle	57	3	2		1	6			1	1	...	2	61	54 90		4	3	56								
385	Mississippi	Savanna	Carroll	159	7	...	2		9	...	...	4	2		6	162	145 80	5	5	7	140	60 60							
386	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	Lawrence	47	5	..	1		6			1	1		2	51	45 90	..	4	3	47								
388	El Dara	El Dara	Pike	39	1				1			1			1	39	35 10		1	1	31								
389	Kankakee	Kankakee	Kankakee	160	15	2	5	...	22	4		4	1		9	173	155 70	11	9	13	148			$10 00					
390	Ashmore	Ashmore	Coles	50	1				1	..		2			2	49	44 10		1	2	43		2 00						
391	Tolono	Tolono	Champaign	68	4				4	1		7			8	64	57 60		4	4	61	15 00	3 00						
392	Oconee	Oconee	Shelby	39								4			4	35	31 50				31								
393	Blair	Chicago	Cook	317	50	3	1		54	5		2	7		14	357	321 30	7	45	43	327	1278 90	43 85						

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1903	INCREASE. Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error	Total Increase	DECREASE. Suspended	Expelled	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error	Total Decrease	Present Membership, 1904	Dues 1904	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home	Contributed to those not Members	Remarks
394	Jerseyville	Jerseyville	Jersey	86	5	1			6			1	1		2	90	$81 00		6	6	80		$29 90		
396	Muddy Point	Trilla	Coles	28	8		1		9				1		1	36	32 40		8	8	33				
397	Shiloh	Troy Grove	La Salle	38	1				1							39	35 10	1	1	1	38				
398	Kinmundy	Kinmundy	Marion	54	1	1	1		3							57	51 30		4	4	56	$74 25			
399	Buda	Buda	Bureau	43	5	1			6			3	2		5	44	39 60	2	10	7	39	25 00			
401	Odell	Odell	Livingston	28												28	25 20	1			26	16 90			
402	Kishwaukee	Kingston	De Kalb	54	4				4	4			1		5	53	47 70	2	5	4	51				
403	Mason City	Mason	Mason	95	3				3			2	1		3	95	85 50		3	2	85	47 50			
404	Batavia	Batavia	Kane	80	10		3	2	15							95	82 80	2	8	11	80	20 00			
405	Ramsey	Ramsey	Fayette	56						2			1		3	53	47 70		3	1	48				
406	Bethalto	Bethalto	Madison	33												33	29 70				29				
408	Stratton	Vermilion	Edgar	52									1		1	51	45 90	1	1		49	43 75			
409	Thos. J. Turner	Chicago	Cook	216	24		1		25	5		4	3		12	229	206 10	3	27	25	218	83 15	20 80	25 00	
410	Mithra	Chicago	Cook	130	10				10	4			6	1	11	129	115 20	2	12	9	126	99 00	2 00		
411	Hesperia	Chicago	Cook	500	51	6	1		58	9		7	12		28	530	477 00	7	42	47	493	785 55	49 25		
412	Bollen	Spring Hill	Whiteside	33	2				2		1	1			2	33	29 70	1	2	2	33	20 00			
414	Evening Star	Davis	Stephenson	54	3				3			1	1		2	55	49 50		3	3	50				
415	Lawn Ridge	Lawn Ridge	Marshall	34	7	1			8			1			1	41	36 90	1	12	10	38				
416	Paxton	Paxton	Ford	97	6	1	6		13	3		5	1		9	101	90 90		7	7	91	26 25	1 50		
417	Marseilles	Marseilles	La Salle	95	6		1		7			3	1		4	98	88 20	1	5	6	92	50 00			
418	Freeburg	Freeburg	St. Clair	31	1	1			2							33	29 70	1	1	1	31				
419	Reynoldsburg	Tunnell Hill	Johnson	32	2	1			3				1		1	34	30 60		3	2	32				
420	Oregon	Oregon	Ogle	107	23	2	5		30	3		4	1		8	129	116 10	3	23	23	125	18 00			
421	Washburn	Washburn	Woodford	45	2				2			2	1		3	44	39 60		4	2	42				
422	Landmark	Chicago	Cook	310	14	2	9		25	3		5	3		11	324	291 60	11	17	18	294	272 00			
423	Lanark	Lanark	Carroll	67	4				4			2	2		4	67	60 30		4	5	56				
424	Exeter	Exeter	Scott	34									1		1	33	29 70				33				
426	Scottville	Scottville	Macoupin	62	3				3			2	2		4	61	54 90		2	3	58				
427	Red Bud	Red Bud	Randolph	27	1				1							28	25 20		2	3	25				
428	Sunbeam	Plano	Kendall	70	7	2	3		12			1	1		2	80	72 00	4	3	8	72				
429	Chebanse	Chebanse	Iroquois	51	3		1		4			3	1		4	51	45 90		3	1	48				
430	Kendrick	Mound	Brown	39	1		1		2	2		1			3	38	34 20		1		32				
431	Summit	Harristown	Macon	30	4				4			1	1		2	32	28 80		4	3	28				
432	Murrayville	Murrayville	Morgan	26								2			2	24	21 60				22	48 00			

433	Annawan	Atkinson	Henry	50	4		..		4			1	1		2	52	$16 80		3	4	50								
434	Mankanda	Jackson	Mankanda	62	7	1	1		9	2		2			4	67	60 30		10	8	65	$20 00	$3 00						
436	Philo	Port Byron	Rock Island	62	4	1			5	...	...	2	1		3	64	57 60	2	5	5	60	50 00							
437	Chicago	Chicago	Cook	385	28		3		31		...	2	6		8	408	367 20	5	31	29	372	671 59	99 55	$10 00					
440	Camargo	Camargo	Douglas	61	4				4			3	1		4	61	54 90	1	4	4	55	68 05							
441	Sparland	Sparland	Marshall	46	1				1							47	42 30			2	41								
442	Casey	Casey	Clark	60	2		1		3			1	1		2	61	54 90		2	2	56								
443	Hampshire	Hampshire	Kane	64	15		2		17			2	2		4	77	69 30	3	12	15	70	32 00							
444	Cave-in-Rock	Cave-in-Rock	Hardin	35	2				2			5	2	...	7	30	27 00	..	1	2	24	29 05							
445	Chesterfield	Chesterfield	Macoupin	49	5				5	1					1	53	47 70	2	5	6	47	101 25							
446	Watseka	Watseka	Iroquois	140	5				5	1		6	1	...	8	137	122 40	1	10	7	125								
447	S. D. Monroe	Birds	Lawrence	18	4				4				1		1	21	18 90		3	3	21								
448	Yates City	Yates City	Knox	51	2				2			..	1		1	52	46 80		2	2	47	10 00							
449	Mendon	Mendon	Adams	55	1				1	1		1	1		3	53	47 70		2	2	45								
450	Loami	Loami	Sangamon	51	2		1		3	3		1			4	50	45 00		3	2	47								
451	Bromwell	Assumption	Christian	52	10	1	2		13	3		1	1		4	61	52 20	2	10	10	59								
453	New Hartford	New Hartford	Pike	37						1		2	1		4	33	28 80				27	22 00							
454	Maroa	Maroa	Macon	96	5		1		6	1		3			4	98	88 20		6	5	86	43 75		...					
455	Irving	Irving	Montgom'y	22	15		1		16			2			2	36	32 40		19	15	31								
456	Nokomis	Nokomis	Montgom'y	56	8				8	2		1			3	61	51 00	2	7	8	54	5 00	.. .						
458	Blazing Star	Crab Orchard	Williamson	28								1	1		2	26	23 40				26	20 00							
460	Jeffersonville	Jeffersonville	Wayne	45		1			1	2		6	1		9	37	33 30		1		33								
461	Plainview	Plainview	Macoupin	26									1		1	25	22 50		1	1	24								
462	Tremont	Tremont	Tazewell	36	1		1		2							38	34 20		4	2	36								
463	Palmyra	Palmyra	Macoupin	67			1		1				3		3	65	58 50	3	1		55	5 00							
464	Denver	Denver	Hancock	29	5				5			2			2	32	28 80		4	5	30								
465	Huntsville	Huntsville	Schuyler	29	5			...	5			1	2	...	3	31	27 90		2	3	28	10 00							
466	Cobden	Cobden	Union	49		3			3	..		2			2	50	45 00	1			48								
467	South Macon	Macon	Macon	73	1	2			3		..	2		..	2	74	66 60		1	1	67								
468	Cheney's Grove	Saybrook	McLean	50	1	1	2		4			1			1	53	47 70		1	1	48								
469	McLean	McLean	McLean	88	4		2		6							94	84 60		2	4	89								
470	Rantoul	Rantoul	Champaign	59	3	1			4	2		2	2		6	57	51 30	1	3	2	50	90 00	5 00	10 00					
471	Kendall	Yorkville	Kendall	68	11			..	11			1	3		4	76	67 50	1	11	11	71	128 80							
472	Amity	West Chicago	Du Page	86	7		3	1	11			2	3		5	92	82 80		11	8	83								
473	Gordon	Pocahontas	Bond	24	4				4							28	25 20	2	4	4	27								
474	Columbia	Columbia	Monroe	34	5	...			5				1		1	38	34 20		5	6	33	10 00							
475	Walshville	Walshville	Montgom'y	16	4				4	1		1	1		2	18	16 20		4	4	17	5 00							
476	Manito	Manito	Mason	33								1	1		2	31	27 90			1	30	36 80							
477	Rutland	Rutland	La Salle	38	7				7			3			3	42	37 80	1	6	7	37								
478	Pleiades	Chicago	Cook	507	49	2	2	2	55	4		6	15		25	537	483 30	17	6	56	508	1571 00	10 00						
479	Wyoming	Wyoming	Stark	90	9	1	1		11	1		2	1		4	97	87 30		8	9	95								
481	Momence	Momence	Kankakee	100	6		2		8	3		4	3		10	98	88 20	1	6	6	88	27 00							
482	Lexington	Lexington	McLean	45	7		3		10			1	1	...	2	53	47 70		6	7	45								
484	Edgewood	Edgewood	Effingham	37	3				3							40	36 00		3	3	36								
485	Xenia	Xenia	Clay	27									2		2	25	22 50		..		23								
486	Bowen	Bowen	Hancock	49	1	1	3		5	2					2	52	46 80		1	1	48								
487	Andrew Jackson	Corinth	Williamson	22	1				1			1			1	22	19 80			1	21	15 00							
488	Clay City	Clay City	Clay	65	3		•1		4			1	1		2	67	60 30		3	3	66								

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1903.	INCREASE.				Total Increase.	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1904.	Dues 1904.		Rejections.	Initiations.	Passed.	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans.	Contributed to those not Members.	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.
					Raised.	Reinstated.	Admitted.	Add. for error.		Suspended.	Expelled.	Dimitted.	Died.	Ded. for error.											
489	Cooper	Willow Hill	Jasper	26		1	1		2							28	$25	20				28			
490	Shannon	Shannon	Carroll	48	3				3			1	1		2	49	44	10	1	3	3	42			
491	Martin	East Dubuque	Jo Daviess	21			1		1			3			3	19	17	10				14			
492	Libertyville	Libertyville	Lake	99	13			1	14	1		2			3	110	99	00		11	11	103			
493	Tower Hill	Tower Hill	Shelby	68			1		1	2		4	2		8	61	54	90	5	2		57	$110 00		
495	Stone Fort	Stone Fort	Saline	70	4		1		5			1	3		4	71	63	90	1	6	4	69	125 00		
496	Colchester	Colchester	McDonough	94	3		1		4			3	1		4	94	84	60	1	4	3	78			
497	Alma	Steeleville	Randolph	35	1				1	1					1	35	31	50	2	2	1	31			
498	Murphysboro	Murphysboro	Jackson	134	3	3	4		10	4		2	3		9	135	121	50	6	4	4	122	107 00		
500	St. Paul	Springfield	Sangamon	165	8		9		17			3	2		5	177	159	30	2	10	8	167		$19 70	
501	Stark	LaFayette	Stark	36	6				6			1			1	41	36	90		4	3	38			
502	Woodhull	Woodhull	Henry	47	1				1	1					3	45	40	50				43	10 00		
503	Odin	Odin	Marion	31	7				7							41	36	90		3	7	37	4 50		
504	East St. Louis	East St. Louis	St. Clair	187	19	1	4		24	2		1	1		4	207	186	30	7	23	19	193	372 35	60 00	
505	Meridian Sun	Holcomb	Ogle	78	5				5			1			1	82	73	80		6	6	79			
506	O. H. Miner	Iroquois	Iroquois	68	3		1		4				1		1	71	63	90	5	2	3	63			
508	Home	Chicago	Cook	458	43	3	9	1	56			8	6		14	500	450	00	8	41	39	413	496 00	22 90	
509	Parkersburg	Parkersburg	Richland	26	1	1			2			1	1		2	26	23	40		1	1	23			
510	J. D. Moody	Iuka	Marion	22			1		1			1	1		2	21	18	90		1		18	75 00	10 00	
512	Wade-Barney	Bloomington	McLean	146	15	2	8		25			2	2		4	167	147	60	3	17	15	150	9 00	10 00	
514	Bradford	Bradford	Stark	48	1				1			3	2		5	44	39	60		2	1	42			
516	Andalusia	Andalusia	Rock Island	38	1				1	1		1	2		4	35	31	50		2	2	31			
517	Litchfield	Litchfield	Montgom'y	13			5		5	1			2		3	45	40	50		5		42		1 50	
518	Abrah'm Lincoln	Kirkwood	Warren	33	1	1	3		5							38	34	20		2	1	35		1 25	
519	Roseville	Roseville	Warren	48	2				2				1		1	49	44	10		2	2	45			
520	Anna	Anna	Union	80	6		3		9			1	1		2	87	78	30	1	5	6	81		5 00	
521	Illiopolis	Illiopolis	Sangamon	66	3				3				1		1	68	61	20		3	3	65			
522	Monitor	Elgin	Kane	296	21	4	10		35			9	2		11	320	281	70	3	33	27	291	175 50		
523	Chatham	Chatham	Sangamon	57	6	1			7	1					1	63	56	70	2	6	5	60			
524	Evans	Evanston	Cook	288	25	8	10		43	11		8	4		23	308	277	20	12	34	26	281	31 00	14 40	$10 00
525	Delia	Elliotstown	Effingham	22		1			1			1	1		2	21	18	90	1			19			
526	Covenant	Chicago	Cook	787	38	5	6		49	7		7	10		24	812	730	80	5	29	37	713	963 48	72 85	
527	Rossville	Rossville	Vermilion	93	12	1	3	3	19			1	2		3	109	98	10	3	13	12	96			
528	Minooka	Minooka	Grundy	46	2		1		3				4		4	45	40	50		2	2	41			

529	Adams	Plainville	Adams	41	4		2		6			1	1		2	45	$38 70		4	3	37	50				
530	Maquon	Maquon	Knox	40	1				1							41	36 90		1	1	36					
531	Ashton	Ashton	Lee	45	10				10	1		5			6	49	44 10	2	12	10	47					
532	Seneca	Seneca	La Salle	41	4		1		5			1			1	45	36 90		4	4	38	$17 50				
533	Altamont	Altamont	Effingham	29	1				1			1			1	29	26 10		2	2	27	14 50	$5 00			
534	Cuba	Cuba	Fulton	64		3			3			1			1	66	59 40	2	1		60					
535	Sherman	Orion	Henry	48	8	1			9	1		3			4	53	47 70		7	7	47					
536	Plainfield	Plainfield	Will	98	5		1		6			1	1		2	102	91 80		5	5	97					
537	J. R. Gorin	Sadorus	Champaign	41						3					3	38	33 30		2		37	6 00				
538	Lockport	Lockport	Will	88	6				6			1			1	93	83 70		7	6	88					
539	Chatsworth	Chatsworth	Livingston	24	2	1			3			1	1		2	25	22 50	1	3	2	23					
540	Oak Park	Oak Park	Cook	329	16	1	8		25	11		23	4		38	316	284 40	4	16	12	303	315 00	48 00			
541	Stewardson	Stewardson	Shelby	23	1				1			1			1	23	20 70		2	2	22					
542	Towanda	Towanda	McLean	17	1				1							18	16 20		1	1	17					
543	Cordova	Cordova	Rock Island	25	1				1			1			1	25	22 50		1	1	15					
544	Virginia	Virginia	Cass	56	2	1	1		4							60	54 00	1	2	1	58					
547	Valley	Coal Valley	Rock Island	49	1	2			3	1			1		2	50	45 00		1	1	45					
550	Sharon	Tiskilwa	Bureau	79	3		3		6	4		4			8	77	69 30	1	1	4	70					
552	Long Point	Long Point	Livingston	23								3	2		5	18	16 20		2	1	18					
554	Plum River	Stockton	Jo Daviess	110	7	1			8			2	1		3	115	103 50	1	7	7	100					
555	Humboldt	Ottawa	La Salle	99	7				7			1	1		2	104	93 60	1	7	7	94					
556	Dawson	Dawson	Sangamon	49	2				2	2					2	49	43 20	2	2	2	46					
557	Lessing	Chicago	Cook	139	21	1	1		23	3		1	5		9	153	137 70	4	19	22	146	31 00	5 00			
558	Leland	Leland	La Salle	34								2	1		3	31	27 90	1			29					
559	Thomson	Thomson	Carroll	44		1			1			1	1		2	43	38 70				36					
560	Madison	New Douglas	Madison	26	4	1			5			4	1		5	26	23 40		4	4	23					
562	Trinity	Mound City	Pulaski	67	5	1	1		7	9		2			11	63	56 70	1	3	4	55					
564	Winslow	Winslow	Stephenson	42	4				4			1	1		2	44	39 60	2	3	2	37	24 00				
565	Pleasant Hill	Pleasant Hill	Pike	25	4				4	3		1	1		5	24	21 60		6	4	23	33 90				
566	Albany	Albany	Whiteside	74	1				1			1			1	74	66 60		1	1	64	34 50				
567	Frankfort	Frankfort	Franklin	37	1				1			1	1		2	36	32 40		1	1	29	30 00				
569	Time	Time	Pike	31	3				3							34	30 60		3	3	27					
570	Jacksonville	Jacksonville	Morgan	117	5	9	2		16			3	3		6	127	114 30	1	7	9	109	50 00	5 00			
572	Bardolph	Bardolph	McDonough	30	3				3	3					3	30	27 00		2	4	26					
573	Gardner	Gardner	Grundy	59	2		1		3			1	1		2	60	54 00		4	5	53	13 55				
574	Pera	Ludlow	Champaign	36	6	2			8			2	1		3	41	36 00		1	2	41					
575	Capron	Capron	Boone	60	1				1							61	54 90	2			55	13 50				
576	O'Fallon	O'Fallon	St. Clair	40	1				1							41	36 90	1	1	1	36	75 00				
577	Viola	Viola	Mercer	48	4	1			5				1		1	52	46 80		4	4	51					
578	Prairie City	Montrose	Effingham	33	2	2	1		5	1		1			2	36	32 40		1	1	32					
580	Hazel Dell	Hazel Dell	Cumberl'nd	19	5				5							24	21 60		1	2	22					
581	Dongola	Dongola	Union	20									1		1	19	17 10	1	1		19	5 00				
582	Shirley	Shirley	McLean	41	2				2	1		1			2	41	36 90		3	3	39					
583	Highland	Highland	Madison	33	5				5			1			1	37	33 30		6	5	36					
584	Vesper	Galesburg	Knox	211	11	1	4		16	1		2	2		5	222	199 80	2	12	12	193	29 63				
585	Fisher	Grove City	Christian	32	2				2			1			1	33	29 70		1	1	33					
587	Princeton	Princeton	Bureau	132	4		3		7	5		4	3		12	127	113 40		4	2	113	67 00				
588	Troy	Troy	Madison	30	2		1		3			2			2	31	27 90		1	2	29	87 00				

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1903	INCREASE. Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error	Total Increase.	DECREASE. Suspended	Expelled	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error	Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1904	Dues 1904	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans	Contributed to those not Members	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.
590	Fairmount	Fairmount	Vermilion	44	7		2		9							53	$47 70	1	6	5	48	$40 00	$ 2 98	
591	Gilman	Gilman	Iroquois	48	5		1		6				3		3	51	45 90	2	6	6	44	6 00		
592	Fieldon	Fieldon	Jersey	20	2				2				1		1	21	18 90	3		1	19			
595	Miles Hart	Gays	Moultrie	53	1				1				2		2	52	46 80		2	1	51			
600	Cerro Gordo	Cerro Gordo	Piatt	74	8		1		9				2	4	6	77	69 30		10	8	70	94 00		
601	Farina	Farina	Fayette	57	4				4				1	2	3	58	52 20		4	4	56	100 00	50 00	$10 00
602	Watson	Watson	Effingham	32	2	1			3		3				4	30	27 00		2	1	28			
603	Clark	Martinsville	Clark	76	3		3		7				2		3	76	68 40		7	5	67	5 00	5 00	5 00
604	Hebron	Hebron	McHenry	43	5		2		7				1		1	49	44 10		5	6	45			
607	Streator	Streator	La Salle	165	18	3	4	1	26	1			3		4	187	165 60	3	23	21	162	25 00	6 50	
608	Piper	Piper City	Ford	70		3	1		4							74	63 90		1		68		8 00	
609	Sheldon	Sheldon	Iroquois	70	6		1		7				1		1	76	66 60		5	5	67			
610	Union Park	Chicago	Cook	586	86	4	8		98	6			10		16	668	594 00	18	84	86	605	708 67	10 00	
611	Lincoln Park	Chicago	Cook	550	42	2	4		48	6	1		6		13	585	514 80	12	33	43	525	635 00	37 50	
612	Rock River	Sterling	Whiteside	202	17		3	2	22				1		1	223	198 00	1	30	20	207	26 00	14 00	
613	Patoka	Patoka	Marion	60	3		1		4				1		1	63	56 70		7	8	57	11 00		5 00
614	Forrest	Forrest	Livingston	73	8				8		4		3		7	74	65 70		4	3	67	119 00		
616	Wadley	Franklin	Morgan	49	6				6				1		1	54	47 70		4	4	46	30 00		
617	Good Hope	Good Hope	McDonough	63	2				2			3	3		6	59	53 10	1	4	2	55	18 00		
618	Basco	Basco	Hancock	25	1		1		2							27	24 30		2	1	20			
619	Berwick	Warren	Warren	11		2			3							14	12 60		1	1	14			
620	New Hope	Cohn	Clark	19	1	1			2				1		1	20	17 10		2	1	17			
622	Hopedale	Hopedale	Tazewell	61	3				3	4			1		5	59	53 10	1	6	3	53			
623	Locust	Owaneco	Christian	33	1		1		2				1		1	33	29 70		3	2	32			
627	Union	Lick Creek	Union	27	2				2				1		1	28	25 20		2	2	25	15 00		
630	Tuscan	Walpole	Hamilton	37	1				1							37	33 30	1	3	1	33		11 00	
631	Norton	Cabery	Ford	50			1		1				1		2	49	44 10		2	2	44			
632	Ridge Farm	Ridge Farm	Vermilion	83	1				1	1			3		5	78	73 80		5	1	74			
633	E. F. W. Ellis	Rockford	Winnebago	114	14		1		15	4			2		6	123	110 70		27	12	106	21 80		
634	Buckley	Buckley	Iroquois	21	6				6							27	24 30		6		23			
635	Rochester	Rochester	Sangamon	30	2				2							32	28 80		5	2	28			
636	Peotone	Peotone	Will	49						3			1	1	5	44	39 60				42	11 00		
639	Keystone	Chicago	Cook	308	15	1			16	7			1	4	12	312	280 80	11	19	20	290	105 00	35 00	
641	Comet	Minier	Tazewell	51	2		1		3				1		1	49	44 10		2	2	45	75 00		

642	Apollo	Chicago	Cook	429	58	4	6		68	14		7	7		28	469	$422 10	24	61	60	431	$543 00	$71 45							
643	D. C. Cregier	Chicago	Cook	358	45	2	1		48			4	7		11	395	355 50	8	46	45	380	854 60	23 00							
644	Oblong City	Oblong	Crawford	49	4	1			5			1	1		2	52	46 80		3	4	47	17 52								
645	San Jose	San Jose	Mason	37	1				1	5					5	33	29 70		2	2	29									
646	Somonauk	Somonauk	De Kalb	86	2		1		3			4	1		5	84	75 60	1	3	3	79									
647	Blueville	Edinburg	Christian	41	7		1	1	9							50	45 00	2	7	6	49	1 50								
648	Camden	Camden	Schuyler	64	8		1		9	3		1	1		5	68	61 20		8	8	63									
651	Atwood	Atwood	Piatt	48	2	1	1		4			2	1		3	49	44 10	1	4	2	43									
653	Greenview	Greenview	Menard	54	7		1		8			1	1		2	60	54 00		9	7	56									
655	Yorktown	Tampico	Whiteside	78	3				3				2		2	79	69 30	1	3	3	72	142 88								
656	Mozart	Bloomington	McLean	78	3		1		4							82	68 40	2	3	3	78	50 00	5 00							
657	Lafayette	Grand Tower	Jackson	23	1				1			2			2	22	19 80	1	2	1	17		5 00							
658	Rock Island	Rock Island	Rock Island	140	10		8		18							158	142 20	10	12	8	144	70 00	25 00							
659	Lambert	Quincy	Adams	189	9		5		14	3		5			8	195	175 50		9	10	172	117 00	50 00							
660	Grand Chain	New Gr'd Chain	Pulaski	31	2				2							33	29 70			1	25									
662	South Park	Chicago	Cook	161	17		3		20	1		3		1	5	176	157 50		17	17	163	77 00	13 05							
664	Mayo	Winterrowd	Effingham	37			2		2							39	35 10		1		35									
665	Beecher City	Beecher City	Effingham	20			1		1			1			1	20	18 00		1		20									
666	Crawford	Eaton	Crawford	22		1			1							23	20 70		1	1	23									
667	Erie	Erie	Whiteside	58	6				6	4		1	1		6	58	52 20		5	5	58	51 50								
668	Burnt Prairie	Burnt Prairie	White	36	9				9							45	40 50	1	8	9	44									
669	Herder	Chicago	Cook	203	13				13				5		5	211	189 90	1	16	13	202	135 43	21 00							
670	Fillmore	Fillmore	Montgom'y	66	1	1			2			2			2	66	59 40		1	1	58	25 00								
672	Eddyville	Eddyville	Pope	35	2	1			3	2		1	3		6	32	28 80		2	2	31	7 12								
673	Normal	Normal	McLean	74	7	1			8	1		2			3	79	71 10	2	8	7	72									
674	Waldeck	Chicago	Cook	205	12		1		13				8		8	210	189 00	6	7	9	197	100 00	11 00	$15 00						
675	Pawnee	Pawnee	Sangamon	72	5	1	2		8			1	2		3	77	69 30	2	8	6	73									
676	A. O. Fay	Highland Park	Lake	89	14		1		15			2	1		3	101	90 90		12	10	84									
677	Enfield	Enfield	White	49	2		2		4			1	1		2	51	45 90		3	3	49									
679	Illinois City	Illinois City	Rock Island	38	9				9							47	42 30	1	9	9	42									
680	Clement	Colona	Henry	45	2				2				1		1	46	41 40	1	6	4	36	50 00		5 00						
681	Morrisonville	Morrisonville	Christian	57	5		1		6				1		1	62	55 80		5	5	58									
682	Blue Mound	Blue Mound	Macon	70	6				6				2		2	74	66 60	1	5	6	73	18 96	5 00							
683	Burnside	Burnside	Hancock	73	7	1			8	3		2	1		6	75	67 50		5	3	70									
684	Galatia	Galatia	Saline	40	1				1							41	36 90	1		2	41									
685	Rio	Rio	Knox	63	10		2		12							75	67 50	1	7	8	74	25 00								
686	Garfield	Chicago	Cook	539	34	3	14		51	7		7	7		21	569	512 10	10	42	36	525	447 90	122 65							
687	Orangeville	Orangeville	Stephenson	47			1		1			1	1		2	46	41 40				39	35 00								
688	Clifton	Clifton	Iroquois	47									1		1	46	41 40				44									
690	Englewood	Chicago	Cook	606	64	1	19	1	85			11	13	3	27	664	587 70	18	84	72	619	201 73								
691	Iola	Iola	Clay	35	2	1			3	1		3	1		5	33	29 70		2	2	28	48 32	25 60							
692	Raymond	Raymond	Montgom'y	52	8		4		12	5		2	2		9	55	49 50	1	8	8	53	60 00	2 00							
693	Herrin's Prairie	Herrin	Williamson	45	5				5		1				1	49	44 10	1	7	5	46	20 00								
695	Shiloh Hill	Campbell Hill	Jackson	41												41	36 90				33									
696	Belle Rive	Belle Rive	Jefferson	17	1	2			3							20	18 00		1	1	19									
697	Richard Cole	Chicago	Cook	330	48	1			49	5		1	8		14	365	328 50	15	41	45	333	267 00	5 00							
698	Hutton	Diona	Coles	50	1				1			2	2		4	47	42 30		6	5	41									
700	Pleasant Plains	Pleasant Plains	Sangamon	52	10		1		11			2	2		4	59	53 10		10	10	57									

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1903	INCREASE. Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error	Total Increase.	DECREASE. Suspended	Expelled	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error	Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1904	Dues 1904	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's their widows and orphans	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home	Contributed to those not Members
701	Temple Hill	Temple Hill	Pope	19	2	1			3							22	$19 80	1	2	2	21	$15 00		
702	Alexandria	Alexis	Warren	55	6				6							61	53 10		4	6	59	75 00	$2 00	
704	Braidwood	Braidwood	Will	158	3	1	1		5	1			2		3	160	144 00	4	1	2	133			
705	Ewing	Ewing	Franklin	19	1				1							20	18 00		1	1	19			
706	Joppa	Cowden	Shelby	27	2		1		3			1			1	29	26 10		2	2	27	10 00		
709	Star	Hoopeston	Vermilion	117	15		9		24			4	4		8	163	146 70		15	15	140	123 00	1 77	
710	Farmer City	Farmer City	DeWitt	89	11		1		12			3	3		6	95	85 50		11	10	92	65 00	7 50	
711	Providence	Chicago	Cook	99	19				19			2	2		4	111	102 60	4	24	20	108	346 95	12 50	
712	Collinsville	Collinsville	Madison	56	2				2			1	2		3	55	49 50	2	3	3	45			
713	Johnsonville	Johnsonville	Wayne	53	1				1			1	1		2	52	46 80		1	3	48	30 00		
714	Newtown	Pilot	Vermilion	85	3				3		1	11	2		14	74	66 60		3	3	69			
715	Elvaston	Elvaston	Hancock	20								2			2	18	16 20				13			
716	Calumet	Blue Island	Cook	158	27	1	2		30			2	1		3	185	166 50	5	26	24	178		5 00	
717	Arcana	Chicago	Cook	311	27	3			30	2		4	4		10	331	297 90	10	36	33	307	94 00	54 00	
718	May	Norris City	White	26	1				1							27	24 30		1	1	25			
719	Chapel Hill	Wolf Creek	Williamson	35	4	3			7							42	37 80	1	3	4	41	10 00		
721	Rome	Dix	Jefferson	34	6		1		7							41	36 90		6	6	39			
722	Walnut	Walnut	Bureau	70	10		1		11	5			1		6	75	67 50	2	8	10	73		2 00	
723	Omaha	Gallatin	Omaha	45	1				1			3			3	43	38 70		2	1	39			
724	Chandlerville	Chandlerville	Cass	56	5		1		6			2	1		3	59	53 10		5	5	55	58 00		
725	Rankin	Rankin	Vermilion	67	4			2	6	4		5	1		10	63	56 70	1	5	4	58	43 60		
726	Golden Rule	Chicago	Cook	567	104	5	4		113	5		5	9		19	661	594 90	18	104	100	638	367 73	15 00	
727	Raritan	Raritan	Henderson	31	3	2			5			1	1		2	34	30 60		6	3	33	10 00		
728	Waterman	Waterman	DeKalb	41						2		2	2		6	35	31 50		2	2	34			
729	Lake Creek	Johnston City	Williamson	43	5			1	6					2	2	47	42 30	1	4	5	46	6 00		
730	Eldorado	Eldorado	Saline	37	3				3			1	2		3	37	33 30	1	3	3	37	7 50		
731	Harbor	Chicago	Cook	285	24	2	3		29			10	6		16	298	268 20	4	23	21	252	112 00	9 00	
732	Carman	Carman	Henderson	30	1		1		2				1		1	31	27 92		1	1	30			
733	Gibson	Gibson City	Ford	77	5	4	2		11			3	1		4	84	75 60		6	5	75		29 00	
734	Morning Star	Canton	Fulton	192	14	3	3		20			4			4	208	180 00		14	13	193			
735	Sheridan	Sheridan	La Salle	63	5		1		6			8			8	61	54 90	1	5	4	57			
737	Arrowsmith	Arrowsmith	McLean	33	2				2	7		5			12	23	20 70		1	1	20			
738	Saunemin	Saunemin	Livingston	59	2	2			4			1	1		2	61	54 90		2	2	53			
739	Lakeside	Chicago	Cook	266	48	1	5		54	6		5	1		12	308	275 40	3	37	39	295	467 25	5 00	

741	New Holland	New Holland	Logan	15	1				1							16	$14	40		1	1	16									
742	Danvers	Danvers	McLean	30	2				2							32	28	80	1	2	1	26									
743	Scott Land	Scotland	Edgar	31	3				3			1			1	33	29	70		2	2	28									
744	Goode	Brayfield	Franklin	31	12				12							43	38	70	1	11	11	43									
745	Winnebago	Winnebago	Winnebago	37	2				2			1	1		2	37	33	30		2	2	37									
746	Weldon	Weldon	DeWitt	42	5				5			2			2	45	40	50		5	5	42									
747	Centennial	Philo	Champaign	41	2		1		3			3	1		4	40	36	00		3	3	36									
748	Alta	Alta	Peoria	52	4				4			2			2	54	48	60		5	4	50									
749	Akin	Thompsonville	Franklin	43	7		1		8			1			1	50	45	00		7	7	48			$1 00						
750	Lyndon	Lyndon	Whiteside	42	8	1	1		10	2					2	50	45	00	2	8	7	46									
751	Lounsbury	Barrington	Cook	57	5			2	7			4	2		6	58	52	20		6	5	57									
752	Allendale	Allendale	Wabash	26	1				1	1		1			2	25	21	60		3	2	25									
754	Ogden	Ogden	Champaign	97	11				11			2	1		3	105	94	50	10	12	10	100	$15	20							
755	Pre-emption	Pre-emption	Mercer	66	6				6			3			3	69	62	10	2	9	8	63	115	00							
756	Hardinsville	Hardinsville	Crawford	21	4				4							25	22	50		2	3	24									
757	Verona	Verona	Grundy	50	5		2		7	2	1	3			6	51	45	90	1	5	5	47									
758	Mystic Star	Chicago	Cook	325	32	3	2		37	5		5	4		14	348	313	20	15	28	30	316	225	00	$4 00						
759	Orel	Wayne City	Wayne	42	7	3	2		12			1			1	53	47	70		6	7	49									
761	Sibley	Sibley	Ford	31			1		1	3		6			9	23	20	70				17									
762	Van Meter	Cantrall	Sangamon	39	4				4	1					1	42	$37	80		3	3	39			$5 00						
763	Crete	Crete	Will	50	5	1			6			1	1		2	54	48	60	1	5	5	48	78	00							
764	Sullivan	Sullivan	Moultrie	91	18	1	4		23	3		2	1		6	108	97	20	4	21	20	104	80	00	5 00						
765	Palace	Chicago	Cook	218	18	1	3		22	10		2	2		14	256	230	40	3	18	16	221	200	00	10 00						
766	Littleton	Schuyler	Schuyler	21	1				1			1			1	21	18	90				19									
767	Triluminar	Chicago	Cook	202	22		2		24			2	3		5	221	198	90	4	21	20	212	200	00							
768	Mizpah	Chicago	Cook	418	42	8	4		54	4		10	3		17	455	409	50	13	38	40	422	130	00	13 00	25 00					
769	St. Elmo	St. Elmo	Fayette	64	1		1		2				1		1	65	58	50	3	5	1	56									
770	La Grange	La Grange	Cook	132	13	6	7		26	4		1			5	153	137	70		14	12	143			6 60						
771	Bay City	Hamlesburg	Pope	21	3	1			4	1		2			3	22	19	80		4	3	19	38	28							
772	New Burnside	New Burnside	Johnson	25	2	2			4	4					4	25	22	50	1	3	3	22			15 00						
773	Mansfield	Mansfield	Piatt	34	5		1		6							40	36	00	1	4	2	38									
774	Lake View	Chicago	Cook	287	19	2	3		24	2		1	1		4	307	276	30	17	17	18	285	231	50	55 35						
776	Grand Crossing	Chicago	Cook	151	48	1	1		50	1		1			2	199	179	10	14	58	54	186	10	00							
777	Ravenswood	Chicago	Cook	262	37	1	7		45	2		4	5		11	296	266	40	9	40	38	262	377	58	132 65	25 00					
778	Gurney	Allen Springs	Pope	35	2	2			4				2		2	37	33	30		1	2	35	55	00							
779	Wright's Grove	Chicago	Cook	232	51	1	2		54	6		3	4		13	273	245	70	23	52	51	261	400	60	3 95						
780	Siloam	Chicago	Cook	298	23	5	7		35			3	5		8	325	291	60	13	26	23	295	405	05							
782	Potomac	Potomac	Vermilion	38	3		2		5		1				1	42	37	80		4	4	41	102	25							
783	Constantia	Chicago	Cook	152	16	1	1		18			2			2	168	151	20	7	20	15	157									
784	Beacon Light	Chicago	Cook	87	2				2	2			2		4	85	76	50	3	9	5	79	141	27	5 00						
786	Riverton Union	Riverton	Sangamon	65			1		1	4		1	3		8	58	52	20		3	1	56									
787	Morris	Waterloo	Monroe	56	2				2							58	52	20		2	2	53									
788	Lerna	Lerna	Coles	36		2	1		3			2	1		3	3	32	40	1	3	4	33	10	00	1 50						
789	Auburn Park	Chicago	Cook	313	49	1	4		54	11		2	5		18	349	314	10	7	56	49	332	286	50	10 00						
790	Pittsfield	Pittsfield	Pike	96	3		2		5			1			1	100	90	00	2	5	3	90									
791	Broadlands	Broadlands	Champaign	48	9		2		11	4		4			8	51	45	90		10	10	49									
792	Calhoun	Hardin	Calhoun	33	1				1							34	30	60		1	1	34									
793	A. T. Darrah	Victoria	Knox	35	2	1	1		4	4		2	1		7	32	28	80		1	3	30									

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1903	INCREASE. Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error	Total Increase.	DECREASE. Suspended	Expelled	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error	Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1904	Dues 1904	Rejections.	Initiations	Passed	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans	Contributed to those not Members	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.
794	Tadmor	Karber's Ridge	Hardin	227	3				3							225	$22 50	2	4	4	25	$9 00		
795	Myrtle	Chicago	Cook	132	13	1	3		17	3			1		4	145	130 50	1	12	12	134	33 00	$6 60	$5 00
796	E. M. Husted	Roodhouse	Greene	59	5				5			3			3	60	54 00		1		53	30 00		
797	Normal Park	Chicago	Cook	376	30	3	8		41		1	5	2		8	409	368 10	3	31	30	377			
798	Sidell	Sidell	Vermilion	34	3		1		4			1			1	37	33 40	1	1	3	36			
799	Colfax	Colfax	McLean	52	6		1		7	5		3	1		9	50	45 00	1	4	5	45			
800	Kenwood	Chicago	Cook	438	61	5	13		79			12	2	2	19	498	448 20	7	52	56	465	490 00	58 80	
801	Sangamon	Fisher	Champaign	35	1		2		3				2		2	34	30 60	1	2	2	29	97 00		
802	Williamson	Carterville	Williamson	57	3				3				2		2	58	52 20	1	2	3	58			
803	Neponset	Bureau	Bureau	30	8				8							38	34 20	1	2	2	32			
804	Kensington	Chicago	Cook	169	22	1	2		25	1		3			4	190	171 00	4	23	24	171	269 10		
805	S. M. Dalzell	Spring Valley	Bureau	94	8				8	1		1	1		3	99	89 10	1	5	5	83	6 00	1 00	
806	Nebo	Pike	Pike	35	6	1			7			1			2	40	36 00		5	5	36	40 00	5 00	
807	Royal	Macedonia	Hamilton	20	1				1			2			2	19	17 10		2	1	18			
808	Cornland	Logan	Logan	30	5		1		6			1			1	34	30 60		6	6	33			
809	Gillham	Woburn	Bond	35												34	30 60				34	15 00	10 00	
810	Tracy	Chicago	Cook	78	19		6		26			1			1	103	92 70	1			95		2 00	
811	Melvin	Melvin	Ford	33	4	1	1		6				1		1	37	33 30		1	1	35			
812	De Land	De Land	Platt	31								2			2	29	26 10			1	26			
813	Humboldt Park	Chicago	Cook	216	39	1	3		43			3			3	256	228 60	20	41	44	238	32 10	25 00	
814	Ohio	Ohio	Bureau	23	1		3		4			4			4	23	18 60		2	1	20			
815	Lawn	Chicago	Cook	88	11		2		14			3			3	98	88 20		4	10	89			
816	Ridgeway	Ridgeway	Gallatin	35	1		1		2		1	3			4	33	29 70	1		1	30			
817	Creal Springs	Creal Springs	Williamson	31	1	1			3			1			1	33	28 80	1		2	29	10 00	2 00	
818	Ben Hur	Chicago	Cook	157	35		2		37	1		3			4	190	171 00	9	14	41	180		27 35	
819	Columbian	Chicago	Cook	171	31	1	4	1	40	2		2			4	199	179 10	6	34	33	189	160 72	20 05	
820	Henderson	Kenney	DeWitt	44	2				2	1			1		2	44	39 60	3	2		40			
821	New Canton	New Canton	Pike	41												41	36 90				41			
822	Belknap	Belknap	Johnson	39						2				1	3	36	32 40		1		38	12 56	10 00	
823	Pearl	Pearl City	Stephenson	68	1				1	3			2		5	64	57 60		3	3	52			
824	Grove	Downers Grove	DuPage	82	8		3		11	1				1	2	91	81 00	3	10	2	80			
825	Arthur	Arthur	Douglas	44	4		1		5	1		4			5	44	39 60		3	1	41			
826	Mazon	Mazon	Grundy	59	7				12			5	1		6	60	54 00		7	7	54			
827	Sequoit	Antioch	Lake	45	11		1		12							57	51 30	3	8	11	54	51 00		

829	Edgar	Hume	Edgar	34	9		1		10				1		1	43	$38 70	2	6	8	42				
830	Rockport	Rockport	Pike	47	2		1		3				2		2	48	43 20			1	35				
831	Findlay	Findlay	Shelby	71	6	1			7			5			5	73	65 70	2	10	6	70				
832	Magic City	Harvey	Cook	82	14		3		17			4	2		6	93	83 70	8	8	11	87	$24 20	$9 75		
833	Dean	Ava	Johnson	38	1		1		2			1	1		2	38	34 20		2	1	33				
834	Toledo	Toledo	Cumberl'nd	60	5		1		6	4		3	1		8	58	52 20		7	7	57	25 00			
835	Triple	Venice	Madison	54	2				2							56	50 40	1	1	2	52	68 00	21 20		
836	Windsor Park	Chicago	Cook	136	26	1			27	7		8			15	148	133 20		22	23	141			$6 80	
837	Hindsboro	Hindsboro	Douglas	45	7		3		10			4			4	51	45 90	2	8	8	47				
838	Charity	Seaton	Mercer	36	1				1			1			1	36	32 40			1	30				
839	Berwyn	Berwyn	Cook	88	6	1	4		11	6		2			8	91	81 90	3	13	7	84	50 00	4 40	15 00	
840	Alto Pass	Alto Pass	Union	37								2	1	1	4	33	29 70		2		32				
841	Woodlawn Park	Chicago	Cook	201	44	1	7		52			3	1		4	249	224 10	2	50	47	240	155 00	71 50		
842	Fides	Chicago	Cook	107	22		3		25				2		2	130	117 00	4	16	18	107	417 17	5 35		
843	Park	Chicago	Cook	264	17	1	13		31	4		5			9	286	253 80		19	18	264		5 00		
844	Hopewell	Hope	Vermilion	38			1		1		1	1			2	37	33 30				31				
845	Martinton	Martinton	Iroquois	37			1		1	2		3	1		6	32	28 80				23				
846	Bluffs	Bluffs	Scott	34								1			1	33	29 70		1		29				
847	Stronghurst	Stronghurst	Henderson	30	3				3			1	3		4	29	25 20	1	3	4	27	36 50			
848	London	London Mills	Fulton	19	7		2		9							28	25 20		7	7	27				
849	Palestine	Palestine	Crawford	29	2				2			1	2		3	28	25 20		2	3	28	29 13			
850	Austin	Chicago	Cook	240	28		21		49			7	2		9	280	251 10	1	25	26	266	47 40	54 30		
851	Chicago Heights	Chicago Hei'hts	Cook	82	16		4	2	22			1	2		3	101	90 90	2	15	13	88	56 00			
852	Gothic	East St. Louis	St. Clair	68	22		14		36			1			1	103	92 70		26	22	96		10 00		
853	Latham	Latham	Logan	38	1				1							39	35 10	3	1	1	38				
854	Brighton Park	Chicago	Cook	97	15		1		16	1					1	112	100 80	4	23	16	112		20 00		
855	King Oscar	Chicago	Cook	168	36		1		37				4		4	201	180 90	3	36	35	196	395 25	2 00		
856	West Gate	Hamburg	Calhoun	33	3				3							36	32 40		7	5	33				
857	Boy D	Kirkland	DeKalb	46	3				3			2			2	47	42 30		5	3	47				
858	Utica	Utica	LaSalle	30	1		1		2			1			1	31	27 90	2		1	30				
859	Apple River	JoDaviess	Apple River	25	1				1			1			1	25	22 50		1	2	25				
860	Metropolitan	Chicago	Cook	96	33				33				2		2	127	114 30	11	36	33	125	135 00	10 50		
861	Sorento	Sorento	Bond	23								2			2	21	18 90		1		21				
862	Riverside	Riverside	Cook	34	6				6			1			1	39	35 10	1	6	7	38				
863	St. Andrews	Chicago	Cook	80	39		2		41				2		2	119	107 10	8	45	40	114	20 00	103 00		
864	Olympia	Chicago	Cook	131	40		5		45			1			1	175	157 50	5	34	38	165	55 00	6 55		
865	St. Cecilia	Chicago	Cook	66	27		7		34							100	90 00	4	26	26	98		2 00		
866	West Salem	West Salem	Edwards	26	4		1		5							31	27 90		5	4	27		5 00		
867	Chadwick	Chadwick	Carroll	34	6				6			1			1	39	35 10		1	3	36		3 00		
868	Cornell	Cornell	Livingston	16	1		2		3							18	17 10		1	1	19				
869	Maywood	Maywood	Cook	42	8		9		17			1		1	2	57	51 30	4	14	9	55				
870	Lostant	Lostant	LaSalle	26	6		1		7							33	29 70	3	5	5	33				
UD	Argenta	Argenta	Macon	22	13		10		23							45		2	17	14	45				
UD	Free Will	Oakwood	Vermilion		4		15		19							19		2	3	3	19				
UD	Standard	Chicago	Cook		33		41		77							77			33	33	77				
UD	Nitong	Modesta	Macoupin		18		7		25							25		3	18	18	25				
UD	Corner-Stone	Chicago	Cook		29		84		113							113		10	31	30	113				
UD	Wm. McKinley	Chicago	Cook		15		42		57							57		2	15	15	57				
UD	Granite City	Granite City	Madison		6		42		48							48		2	6	6	48				

APPENDIX

PART III

REVISION

OF

GRAND LODGE BY-LAWS

As Reported by

COMMITTEE

October, 1904

BY-LAWS OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE

Of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons. of the State of Illinois.

Adopted October 6, 1874.

Revised to

PART 1.

Relative to the Grand Lodge.

Article 1.

CONVENING AND COMMITTEES.

Section 1. An annual communication of the Grand Lodge shall be held in the city of Chicago on the first Tuesday in October in each year, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., when if the requirements of Article 4 and Section 1, Article 9, of the constitution are complied with, the Grand Lodge may proceed to exercise the powers defined in the constitution, and transact such business and perform such duties, conformable to these by-laws, as may properly come before it: *Provided,* that a report from the Committee on Credentials showing a constitutional number of lodges represented shall precede any legislative action.

Sec. 2. At each annual communication of the Grand Lodge, as soon as practicable after it shall be convened, the Grand Master shall announce the names of the brethren appointed to serve, during the session, on the following committees, viz.:

1. A Committee on Credentials.
2. A Committee on Petitions.
3. A Committee on Obituaries.
4. A Committee on Grand Master's Annual Report.

Each of which shall consist of three members.

Sec. 3. Before the close of each annual communication of the Grand Lodge the Grand Master shall appoint the following standing committees, to serve for the ensuing Masonic year, viz.:

1. A Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.
2. A Committee on Appeals and Grievances.
3. A Committee on Returns and Work of Chartered Lodges.
4. A Committee on Returns and Work of Lodges Under Dispensation.
Each of which shall consist of five members.
5. A Committee on Mileage and Per Diem.
6. A Committee on Finance.
Each of which shall consist of three members.
7. A Committee on Masonic Correspondence.
To consist of one member.
8. Members of the Board of Trustees of Masonic Homes, as provided in Section 1, Article 15, Part 1 of these by-laws.

Sec. 4. The Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Senior and Junior Grand Wardens, Grand Treasurer, and Grand Secretary shall be *ex officio* a Committee on Charity; and the Grand Master, Grand Treasurer, and Grand Secretary shall be *ex officio* a Committee on Printing.

The Grand Secretary shall be *ex officio* Grand Librarian.

Article 2.

ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

Section 1. The annual election shall be held at the time and in the manner prescribed by Article 8 of the constitution of the Grand Lodge.

Sec. 2. In case of the death or other permanent disability of any of the grand officers during recess of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master shall appoint some qualified and competent brother to fill the vacancy until the next regular election and installation of officers.

Article 3.

GRAND MASTER.

Section 1. The Grand Master shall present, at each annual communication of the Grand Lodge, a written report, setting forth such of his official acts and decisions during the year as he may deem proper; also, reporting the general condition of Masonry within the jurisdiction, and recommending such legislation as he may deem necessary or expedient for the welfare of the fraternity.

Sec. 2. He may establish such rules of order during each session of the Grand Lodge (not otherwise provided for) as in his judgment may facilitate the dispatch of business, and may abrogate or suspend the same as occasion may require.

Sec. 3. The Grand Master may appoint such number as he may deem expedient of competent brethren as Grand Lecturers, and constitute them

a Board of Examiners for the purposes referred to in Article 15 of the constitution, who shall perform the duties prescribed in Sections 17 and 19, Article 9, Part 1, of these by-laws.

SEC. 4. The salary of the Grand Master shall be fifteen hundred dollars per annum, payable in monthly installments, which sum shall be in full compensation for the performance of the duties of his office, including clerk hire: *Provided,* that for such sums as he may expend for postage and stationery and incidental office expenses the Grand Lodge may make appropriations, upon presentation of itemized bills, approved by the Committee on Finance.

ARTICLE 4.

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER AND GRAND WARDENS.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Deputy Grand Master and the Grand Wardens to assist the Grand Master in the discharge of his duties, as he may direct, and to exercise the powers incident to the contingencies provided for in Section 1, Article 9, of the constitution.

ARTICLE 5.

GRAND TREASURER.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Grand Treasurer—

1. To be present at the Grand Lodge at all its communications, and to attend upon the Grand Master when required, with the books and necessary papers appertaining to his office; and also, if required by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master, to attend with such books and papers upon any committee which may be appointed to act in relation to the fiscal concerns of the Grand Lodge.

2. To receive all moneys belonging to the Grand Lodge from the Grand Secretary, to give him receipts therefor, and to keep, in suitable books, a just and accurate record thereof.

3. To have in charge all securities, bonds, vouchers, and other fiscal property belonging to the Grand Lodge.

4. To keep separate accounts, in detail, with each fund provided for in Article 12, Part 1, of these by-laws.

5. To invest all moneys of the Grand Lodge, which are in excess of current obligations, and which belong to the respective funds in United States, State, County or Municipal securities, in the name of the Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. Masons of the State of Illinois; such investment to be made within thirty days after the funds shall have been received, and remain so invested until otherwise ordered by the Grand Lodge; the interest accruing upon such moneys he shall credit to the respective funds to which they belong.

6. To pay all orders from the several funds of the Grand Lodge only when signed by the Grand Master and Grand Secretary.

7. To report at each annual communication a detailed account of his official receipts and disbursements, with proper vouchers for the latter, and to present a statement of the existing condition of the several funds and of the finances generally of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 2. The Grand Treasurer shall execute and file with the Grand Master, before his installation, an official bond, in such penal sum as may be prescribed by the Grand Lodge, and in such surety company as shall be approved by the Grand Master, conditioned that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office as prescribed in these by-laws, and at the end of his term, or sooner, if lawfully required so to do, pay over and transfer to his successor in office all funds, securities, books, records, vouchers, or property belonging to the Grand Lodge which shall have come into his keeping; the expense of such bond to be paid by the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 3. The salary of the Grand Treasurer shall be four hundred dollars per annum, which shall be in full compensation for all his official services.

ARTICLE 6.

GRAND SECRETARY.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary—

1. To attend the Grand Lodge at all its communications, and the Grand Master, or any committee of the Grand Lodge, when required by the Grand Master, with the books and necessary papers appertaining to his office, and place in the hands of appropriate committees all papers relative to matters of which they shall have jurisdiction.

2. To keep a record of the returns made by all lodges in this jurisdiction; to receive and preserve all petitions, applications, appeals, and other documents addressed or belonging to the Grand Lodge; to record all transactions of the Grand Lodge which are proper to be written, and to present such unfinished or other business as may require its action at each communication thereof.

3. To receive all moneys due to the Grand Lodge, keep a correct detailed account thereof in suitable books, and pay such moneys monthly to the Grand Treasurer.

4. To notify all persons to whom the Grand Lodge may be justly indebted for supplies or for any service whatsoever to present their respective claims on or before the day of meeting of the Finance Committee, if during vacation, or the same committee, if during the session of the Grand Lodge.

5. To report to the Grand Lodge, at each annual communication, a detailed account of all moneys received by him during the preceding Masonic year, with a specified statement of the sources whence they were derived, and to present therewith the receipts of the Treasurer therefor.

6. To keep the seal of the Grand Lodge and affix the same with his attestation to all instruments emanating from that body, and to all official documents and writings of the Grand Master, as he may direct; also to affix said seal to, and officially attest, any Masonic certificate, diploma, or other proper document for the use of an individual brother, when requested by a lodge in this jurisdiction of which said brother may be a member.

7. To conduct the correspondence of the Grand Lodge, under the direction of the Grand Master, and, if required, submit copies thereof at each annual communication for inspection.

8. To issue notices of any special communication ordered by the Grand Master to each grand officer and lodge within the jurisdiction.

9. To furnish, at least ninety days previous to each annual communication, each lodge in this jurisdiction with duplicate blank forms upon which to make returns of work, etc., and furnish such instructions in regard to them as the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge may require.

10. To examine, during the recess of the Grand Lodge, the proceedings and work of all the chartered lodges, as shown in the returns made to the Grand Lodge at its last annual communication, and to compare the same with those of the preceding year, recording all errors discovered, and report the same at the next session of the Grand Lodge; also to report all lodges in arrears for dues or which have neglected or refused to comply with any requirements of the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge.

11. To transmit to each lodge in this jurisdiction, once in each quarter, a list of all rejections of petitions for degrees, suspensions, expulsions, restorations, and reinstatements of which he shall have been notified by the several lodges: *Provided,* that no notice of rejection shall be so transmitted until after the expiration of thirty days from the date thereof; nor shall any publicity be given, by circular or otherwise, to any suspension or expulsion pending an appeal, nor until the time for such appeal has expired; nor shall the names of brethren who have been rejected for membership or advancement be published at any time or in any manner.

12. To embody in a circular all propositions to amend the constitution of the Grand Lodge, or any other matter upon which it is necessary for the several lodges to act, and transmit the same, with necessary instructions, to each lodge in time for its action.

13. To cause the journal of the proceedings of each annual communication to be printed (unless otherwise ordered by the Grand Lodge) with

all convenient dispatch, together with the names, titles, and places of address of the grand officers; the names of such grand officers as are *ex officio* permanent members; and such tabulated Masonic statistics as may be deemed proper: *Provided,* that none of the details of Masonic trials emanating from the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, whereby the name of the accused or the offense charged, shall be published in the printed proceedings, but that the Grand Secretary shall number such cases, giving name and number of lodge, and the final action of the Grand Lodge had thereon.

14. To furnish every grand officer, elected or appointed with a certificate, under seal, of his election or appointment.

15. To forward three copies of the proceedings (one of which shall be a bound copy having the name and number of the lodge printed thereon) to each lodge in this jurisdiction; ten copies to the Grand Master; two copies to each Past Grand Master who shall be a member of some lodge in this jurisdiction; and one copy to each grand officer enumerated in Article 5 of the constitution; one copy to each representative of this Grand Lodge near other Grand Lodges; one copy to each Grand Master, and two copies to each Grand Lodge in the United States and elsewhere that may be in fraternal communication with this Grand Lodge.

16. To compare and correct carefully with the original manuscript five bound copies of the proceedings, approved by the Grand Lodge, of each annual communication; certify to the same, under the seal of the Grand Lodge, as true and correct copies, and file them among the archives thereof, with said manuscript copy.

17. To furnish to the Committee on Masonic Correspondence the proceedings of other Grand Lodges, and all documents relating thereto, received during recess, and which, when returned to him, shall be filed with the archives of the Grand Lodge.

18. To record the substance of every charter issued by the Grand Lodge, the names of the Grand Officers signed thereto, and the names of the charter members of the lodge.

19. To issue specifications and invite, by circular or public advertisement, at least ninety days before each annual communication, sealed proposals for the printing of the Grand Lodge for the ensuing Masonic year; and, upon an award, to represent the Grand Lodge in executing a contract for said work.

20. To act as Grand Librarian, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Grand Lodge.

Sec. 2. He may recommend to the Grand Master, for appointment, a Deputy Grand Secretary, for whose official acts he shall be responsible.

Sec. 3. He shall execute and file with the Grand Master, before his installation, an official bond in such penal sum as may be prescribed by

the Grand Lodge, and in such surety company as shall be approved by the Grand Master, conditioned that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office as prescribed by these by-laws; the expense of such bond to be paid by the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 4. For the due performance of the duties hereinbefore prescribed, and for his deputy, and all necessary clerk hire and office rent, the Grand Secretary shall receive, as full compensation, the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, payable in monthly installments: *Provided,* that for payment of sums actually expended for postage, express charges, and incidental official expenses the Grand Lodge may make appropriations, upon presentation of itemized bills, approved by the Finance Committee.

ARTICLE 7.

THE APPOINTED GRAND OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Grand Chaplain, Grand Orator, Deputy Grand Secretary, Grand Pursuivant, Grand Marshal, Grand Standard Bearer, Grand Sword Bearer, Senior Grand Deacon, Junior Grand Deacon, and the Grand Stewards to perform such services incident to their respective stations as the traditions and usages of the craft prescribe, and such as the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master may direct.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Grand Tyler—

1. To guard the entrance of the Grand Lodge; report all applicants for admission to the Grand Pursuivant; announce their names and Masonic addresses, and see that all who enter are duly qualified and properly clothed.

2. To make suitable preparations for the accommodation of the Grand Lodge at all its communications, and see that its halls and rooms are kept in a proper condition during the session.

3. To take charge of and safely keep the jewels, furniture, clothing, and paraphernalia of the Grand Lodge, during its communications and during recess, unless otherwise ordered by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master.

4. To carry all notices and all summonses, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master.

SEC. 3. The Grand Tyler shall receive for his services such compensation as the Grand Lodge may direct.

SEC. 4. The foregoing officers shall be appointed as provided in Section 1 of Article 8 of the constitution.

SEC. 5. No person shall hold more than one office in this Grand Lodge at the same time.

Article 8.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

Section 1. Each District Deputy Grand Master, when duly commissioned as such, shall, during his official term, succeed to all the rights and privileges provided in Articles 2 and 5 of the constitution: *Provided, however,* that nothing therein shall be construed to exempt any District Deputy Grand Master from the disciplinary jurisdiction of the lodge of which he is a member, except that for his official acts he is responsible alone to the Grand Lodge or to the Grand Master.

Sec. 2. Each District Deputy Grand Master shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as are required by law or which may from time to time be delegated to him by the Grand Master.

Sec. 3. Each District Deputy Grand Master shall make an annual report to the Grand Master thirty days prior to the meeting of the Grand Lodge, setting forth his official acts during the year, the state of Masonry within his jurisdiction, the condition of the lodges in his district, and suggesting such measures as to him may appear conducive to the general good of the fraternity; which report shall be laid before the Grand Lodge and published with the proceedings.

Article 9.

COMMITTEES.

ON CREDENTIALS.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Credentials, at each annual communication—

1. To examine with care the credentials of all Masons claiming the right of membership in the Grand Lodge.

2. To list properly the names of all grand officers and members; also, the name of every representative, with the name and number of his lodge, and his official position therein.

3. To require from each brother presenting himself as a proxy a written commission, signed by the Master or Warden of his lodge whom he represents.

4. To have a report prepared upon the matters herein prescribed and present the same to the Grand Lodge immediately after its opening.

ON FINANCE.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Finance—

1. To examine and compare the books, papers, vouchers, and accounts of the Grand Master, Grand Treasurer, and Grand Secretary, and make separate detailed reports thereon, and submit the same to the Grand Lodge before the close of each annual session.

2. To examine and report upon all accounts and financial matters to them referred, during each session, and also to report the financial condition of the Grand Lodge.

3. To present, before the close of each annual communication, an estimate of the probable expenses of the ensuing year (giving each class of expenditures under its proper head), and recommend such amount as they may deem necessary therefor.

4. To destroy all Grand Lodge orders surrendered to them by the Grand Treasurer, after being satisfied that the same have been paid, canceled, and properly listed, and a report on the same has been duly approved by the Grand Lodge.

5. To convene, at such place as the chairman thereof may determine, on or about the 15th day of December, March, June, and September, respectively, of each year and investigate all bills or other demands against the Grand Lodge which may be presented to them. If, for any reason, said committee shall fail to meet at the time herein specified, the chairman thereof may call a meeting at such time and place as the interests of the Grand Lodge may require.

6. To audit no bill or other demand not fully authorized by the Grand Lodge, or provided for in these by-laws; and when any valid claim shall be found correct, it shall be approved by the committee, or a majority of them, and returned to the Grand Secretary, who shall draw a warrant on the Grand Treasurer for the amount.

7. The Finance Committee shall make a full, detailed report of its doings during the year, and submit the same to the Grand Lodge for approval.

ON PETITIONS.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Petitions, at each annual communication—

1. To report upon all petitions for change of location, or change of name, of any chartered lodge.

2. To report upon all petitions to the Grand Lodge for the restoration of expelled Masons, and those suspended by the Grand Lodge: *Provided,* that such petitions shall be made as required by law; *provided further,* that no such petition shall contain anything that can be construed as an appeal from the action of any lodge or the Master thereof.

3. To report upon all other matters which may be referred to them by the Grand Master or Grand Lodge.

ON OBITUARIES.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Obituaries to make such report relative to deceased brethren as they deem fitting.

ON GRAND MASTER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Committee on the Grand Master's Annual Report to subdivide the same and refer the several matters therein contained to the appropriate committees, and to consider and report upon all special matters therein not otherwise referable.

ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence to consider and report to the Grand Lodge concerning such questions, documents, papers, and decisions of Masonic law and usage as may be referred to them.

ON APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances to report, with such recommendations as they may deem proper, upon all appeals from the proceedings or decisions of any lodge, or the Master thereof, and upon all papers and documents relating to any matters of complaint or grievance, appertaining to Masonic discipline, which may be referred to them.

ON RETURNS AND WORK OF CHARTERED LODGES.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Returns and Work of Chartered Lodges—

1. To examine the returns of the proceedings and work of all chartered lodges for the preceding year.

2. To make a tabulated report, showing the number of resident and non-resident members; the number admitted, initiated, passed, raised, dimitted, deceased, rejected, reinstated suspended and expelled; also, showing the net increase and decrease of the membership of each lodge for the year; also the proper amount of dues due the Grand Lodge.

3. To give such additional information as may be deemed necessary: *Provided,* that an examination and comparison of the returns shall not be made with those of lodges made in any previous year; the same being provided for in Clause 10, Section 1, Article 6, Part 1, of these by-laws.

ON RETURNS AND WORK OF LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the Committee on the Returns and Work of Lodges Under Dispensation—

1. To examine the returns of work, the records of proceedings, and the by-laws of lodges under dispensation.

2. To make a tabulated report showing the regularity of the work and proceedings; the correctness of the records and by-laws; the number admitted, initiated, passed, raised, rejected, and deceased; the number of

brethren acting as members, together with the name and number of lodges, and the locality in which they may be established.

3. To report such other information and make such recommendations to the Grand Lodge as they may deem necessary.

ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem—

1. To ascertain the distance necessarily traveled by each officer, member of, or representative to the Grand Lodge who may be entitled to mileage and per diem.

2. To record the same in tabular form, showing the name and title of the officer, member, or representative; the name and number of their respective lodges; the actual number of miles necessarily traveled from the location of his lodge by each respectively; the actual number of days service; the amount due therefor respectively (as provided in Section 6, Article 13, Part 1, of these by-laws), and enter the same upon the certificate of enrollment issued by the Committee on Credentials.

3. To refuse to enter upon the certificate of enrollment, or to include in their report as entitled to mileage or per diem, the name of any representative who fails to produce the receipt of the Grand Secretary, showing that the dues of his lodge were paid on or before the fifteenth day of August.

4. To record the number of days service actually performed by each member of all committees, and report the same to the Grand Lodge.

ON MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Masonic Correspondence—

1. To examine all the printed or written proceedings or other documents emanating from other grand lodges in correspondence with this Grand Lodge, and report at each annual communication whatever may seem of sufficient importance and interest to the craft.

2. To prepare a report in time to have the same printed at least ten days prior to the meeting under the regulations prescribed in Section 15 of this Article for the use of the members at the next annual session of the Grand Lodge.

3. To return to the Grand Secretary, after such report is complete, all the proceedings and other documents received from other jurisdictions and belonging to this Grand Lodge.

ON PRINTING.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Printing to meet at the office of the Grand Secretary, at least ninety days before each an-

nual session of the Grand Lodge, and there open and compute all bids for printing for this Grand Lodge, and award contracts therefor to the lowest and best bidders.

ON CHARITY.

SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Charity to investigate all applications for assistance from the charity fund of this Grand Lodge, and to draw upon the same through the Grand Treasurer for such amounts as, in their judgment, are necessary: *Provided,* that not more than one hundred dollars shall be donated upon any one application, unless by special order of the Grand Lodge; and, *provided, also,* that all donations shall be concurred in by vote of the Grand Lodge when in session.

LIBRARIAN.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the Librarian—

1. To take charge of the library, and have such volumes present, at any session of the Grand Lodge, as may be required for the use of the grand officers, committees, or members.

2. To take a receipt for every volume delivered, and in case of failure to duly return the same to require of the lodge of which the delinquent is a member payment in double the amount of the value of such volume, to be collected with the annual dues of such lodge.

3. To select, and with the consent and approval of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, and Grand Treasurer, purchase such books, charts, magazines, and other documents as may be deemed necessary and proper and procure the binding of such volumes and documents as may be deemed expedient: *Provided,* the expense of such purchase and binding shall not exceed the sum of one hundred dollars in any one year, unless special appropriation shall be made therefor by the Grand Lodge.

4. To appoint, when necessary, a Deputy Librarian, to serve during the annual session only.

SEC. 15. The foregoing named committees shall assemble at such time and place as the Grand Master may direct, and shall submit their respective reports at such time as the Grand Lodge or Grand Master may order.

SEC. 16. The committees herein provided for, except those on Charity and Library, shall be considered standing committees, within the meaning of Clause 9, Article 11, of the constitution.

SEC. 17. It shall be the duty of the Grand Lecturers or Examiners who may be appointed by the Grand Master to examine without fee all applicants for commissions as Deputy Grand Lecturers, who may present themselves for that purpose, and report to the Grand Master upon the

qualifications of such applicants; and said Grand Lecturers or Examiners may hold Schools of Instruction, at such time and place as the Grand Master may order, and perform such other duties incident to their position as he may direct: *Provided,* that no brother shall be recommended for a commission unless at least two of the Grand Examiners have personal knowledge of his proficiency and have satisfied themselves of his fitness and qualifications in other respects.

Sec. 18. The commissions of the Grand Lecturers or Examiners and of the Deputy Grand Lecturers shall expire at the close of the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, unless sooner revoked by the Grand Master.

Sec. 19. The Grand Lecturers or Examiners, upon an order from the Grand Master, shall attend the annual meetings of the Grand Lodge, and when so ordered shall act as a committee to examine visiting brethren, and shall be entitled to the mileage and per diem provided for representatives. (See Section 6, Article 13, Part 1, of these by-laws.)

Article 10.

ELIGIBILITY.

Section 1. No brother shall be eligible to hold office in, or serve upon any committee of, this Grand Lodge, unless qualified as provided in Article 7 of the constitution.

Sec. 2. Any brother Master Mason in good standing subject to the restrictions of Sections 1 and 2, Article 26, Part 2, of these by-laws shall be eligible to represent his lodge in Grand Lodge, during the annual session thereof, in the manner provided in Section 3 of Article 8 of the constitution.

Sec. 3. No brother, after taking his seat as a member, shall be allowed to retire without permission of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master.

Sec. 4. No brother not a member of, or representative to the Grand Lodge, shall be admitted to the floor thereof; nor permitted to speak on any matter before the body, without leave of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master: *Provided, however,* that any Master Mason in good standing, upon being properly vouched for, may occupy a seat provided for visitors.

Sec. 5. Electioneering in any way for one's self for office in the Grand Lodge is prohibited as un-Masonic, and any member found guilty of the offense shall be ineligible to office; and, if already in office, shall forfeit the office held by him.

ARTICLE 11.

REVENUE.

SECTION 1. The revenue of the Grand Lodge shall be derived from the following sources, to-wit:

1. For every dispensation to form a new lodge, one hundred dollars, which amount shall include the fee for a charter, in case the Grand Lodge shall subsequently issue the same.

2. For every dispensation issued to ballot upon a petition for, or to authorize conferring the degree of, Entered Apprentice in less than lawful time, twenty dollars for each petitioner so acted upon, which sum must be paid before the dispensation is issued.

3. For every dispensation to ballot upon an application for advancement, or to authorize conferring the degree of Fellow Craft or Master Mason, in less than lawful time, five dollars, said sum to be paid for each degree for every candidate passed or raised.

4. For every dispensation issued for any other purpose, two dollars.

5. For each member of every chartered lodge under this jurisdiction ninety cents annually.

6. For every Master Mason, acting as a member, or whose name may be upon the roll of any lodge under dispensation, and who is not a member of some chartered lodge in this jurisdiction ninety cents annually, the same to be paid by such lodge under dispensation.

SEC. 2. The foregoing fees and dues shall be paid into the treasury of the Grand Lodge within thirty days after the same are received.

ARTICLE 12.

FUNDS.

SECTION 1. The Masonic fiscal year shall commence on the first day of July and end on the thirtieth day of June in each year.

SEC. 2. There shall be five funds, viz.: The General Fund, the Charity Fund, the Illinois Masonic Home Fund, the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home Fund, and the Home for the Aged Fund.

SEC. 3. The General Fund shall consist of all moneys paid into the Grand Lodge, except those belonging to or especially designated for some one of the other funds.

SEC. 4. The necessary funds for the ordinary expenses of the Grand Lodge shall be appropriated annually from the General Fund, and shall be of such amount as may be necessary to meet the current expenses during the recess of the Grand Lodge; such appropriations to be determined as provided in Clause 3, of Section 2, Article 9, Part 1, of these by-laws, and be approved by a vote of the Grand Lodge.

Sec. 5. The Charity Fund shall consist of all moneys especially donated or set apart therefor, and such as may accrue by virtue of the provisions of Section 5, Article 27, Part 2, of these by-laws.

Sec. 6. The Illinois Masonic Home Fund shall consist of the income derived from the property at Sullivan and such sums as may be collected or appropriated by the Grand Lodge for the Home at that place, together with all donations or bequests that may be made therefor and any interest accruing thereon.

Sec. 7. The Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home Fund shall consist of the moneys and securities received and held in trust by the Grand Lodge from the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home at Chicago, together with such sums as may be collected or specifically appropriated therefor from time to time by the Grand Lodge, and the accretion thereto from interest, donations, or bequests.

Sec. 8. The Home for the Aged Fund shall consist of the moneys and securities received and held in trust by the Grand Lodge from the Illinois Masonic Home for the Aged, and the accretion thereto from interest, donations or bequests.

Sec. 9. The Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer shall keep a separate account with each of the foregoing funds showing, in detail all receipts and expenditures.

Sec. 10. The unexpended balance of all appropriations at the commencement of each annual communication shall be transferred by the Grand Treasurer to the respective funds from which the appropriations were made.

Article 13.

EXPENDITURES.

Section 1. No proposition contemplating the appropriation or expenditure of any money from the general fund shall be put upon its final passage until it shall have been considered and reported upon by some committee of the Grand Lodge.

Sec. 2. No money shall be paid from the amount appropriated for the expenses of the Grand Lodge except in the manner provided in Clause 6 of Section 2, Article 9, Part 1 of these by-laws.

Sec. 3. No money shall be paid from the charity fund except as prescribed in Section 13, Article 9, Part 1, of these by-laws, unless regularly appropriated by vote of the Grand Lodge.

Sec. 4. No money shall be paid to Grand Officers, members, or representatives, for mileage or per diem, until the close of each annual communication, unless otherwise ordered by the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 5. Every account against the Grand Lodge shall be in detail, and show upon its face each item composing the whole claim.

SEC. 6. The grand officers designated in Article 5 of the constitution, such Past Grand Masters, Past Deputy Grand Masters and Past Grand Wardens as shall be present and shall be members of constituent lodges in Illinois, (*provided,* that if any such permanent member in attendance on the sessions of the Grand Lodge, be at the time a sojourner outside of Illinois his mileage shall be computed from the location of his lodge,) each member of a standing committee, and one representative (the highest in rank) from each lodge under this jurisdiction shall be allowed five cents per mile going and returning, for every mile traveled from the location of his lodge, to be computed by the necessarily traveled route, and (except the Grand Master, Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary) two dollars per day for each day's actual attendance on the Grand Lodge or its committees: *Provided,* that no one shall receive mileage or per diem in more than one capacity.

SEC. 7. Every Grand Officer shall be entitled to be reimbursed for any moneys actually expended in the necessary discharge of his official duties, but in all cases the claims for such reimbursement shall be subject to the requirements of Section 1 of this article.

ARTICLE 14.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

SECTION 1. Special communications of the Grand Lodge may be called as provided in the first clause of Article 12 of the constitution; but no business shall be transacted except such as shall have been previously stated in the call for such special communication.

SEC. 2. Occasional communications of the Grand Lodge may be convened by the Grand Master, or by the deputy specially appointed, for the purpose of constituting lodges, dedicating halls, laying corner-stones, or other ceremonies requiring the aid of a Grand Lodge.

SEC. 3. The "Previous Question" is un-Masonic; and the making or entertaining such motion in this Grand Lodge, or in any constituent lodge in this jurisdiction, is irregular and unlawful. The same rule shall apply to a motion to "lay upon the table," except for a specified limited time, within the probable duration of the current session of the Grand Lodge or a constituent lodge.

SEC. 4. General parliamentary usage shall be in order in the Grand Lodge, or any constituent lodge in this jurisdiction, so far as it may be consistent with the principles of Masonry, and in conformity with the laws, rules, and regulations of this Grand Lodge and the by-laws and rules of the constituent lodge.

SEC. 5. Every member of the Grand Lodge making a motion, or speaking to a question, shall announce his name and the number of the lodge he represents.

SEC. 6. Every member entitled to vote shall, unless excused by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master, vote on all questions coming before the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 7. Any Grand Officer, representative, or member of a committee, who shall be absent during two successive sittings of the Grand Lodge, except for sickness or other good cause (of the sufficiency of which the Grand Lodge shall be the judge), or by the authority of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master, shall forfeit all claim to mileage and per diem.

ARTICLE 15.

MASONIC HOMES.

SECTION 1. The supervision and management of the Masonic Homes established or controlled by the Grand Lodge shall be vested in a Board of Trustees consisting of five *ex officio* and six appointive members, each of whom shall be a member of some constituent lodge in Illinois. The terms of office of the six appointive members shall be for three years, or until their successors have been duly appointed and qualified. The Grand Master is empowered to appoint as members of this Board two Trustees each year, immediately after his election and installation to office, and the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, and Grand Secretary shall be *ex officio* members of the Board. The Board may effect its own organization, and administer its affairs by such sub-committees, and by the adoption of such rules and regulations as are not inconsistent with Grand Lodge By-Laws, subject at all times to the approval of the Grand Master or Grand Lodge.

SEC. 2. The Board shall submit a report annually to the Grand Lodge exhibiting in detail all its transactions during the preceding year, including all receipts and expenditures, and the reception, maintenance and discharge of members of the Homes under their charge, together with such recommendations for consideration of the Grand Lodge in reference to the Homes as they may deem proper; all of which shall be published in the annual proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 3. The Board is authorized and empowered to employ such assistants for the clerical and administrative work of maintaining the Homes, as in its judgment the conditions demand, but always within the limits of the appropriation or resources at their command, being expressly prohibited from incurring any liability not provided for in advance by said appropriations or other resources.

SEC. 4. The members of the Board of Trustees shall be entitled to receive from the appropriations made for the Homes, their actual and necessary traveling expenses incurred in attending the meetings of the Board, not to exceed four in each year; *provided, however,* that the officers of the Board or members of sub-committees shall be reimbursed for all actual and necessary traveling expenses which they incur in the discharge of duties regularly assigned to them by the Board of Trustees.

SEC. 5. No money appropriated for the maintenance and management of the respective Masonic Homes shall be paid out by the Board of Trustees thereof except upon the warrant of the President of the Board duly attested by its Secretary.

BY-LAWS OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE

Of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois.

PART 2.

Relative to Constituent Lodges.

Article 1.

THE COMPOSITION AND ORGANIZATION OF A LODGE.

Section 1. Every lodge shall consist of a Master, Senior Warden, Junior Warden, Treasurer, Secretary, Senior Deacon, Junior Deacon, Tyler and such other officers as its by-laws may provide for, and of as many members as it may find convenient.

Sec. 2. No lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons can legally assemble in this state unless authorized so to do by a dispensation from the Grand Master or a charter from the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois.

Article 2.

THE INHERENT AND CONSTITUTIONAL POWERS OF A CONSTITUENT LODGE.

Section 1. The powers of a lodge are such as are prescribed in its charter or letter of dispensation; by the constitution, by-laws, and regulations of this Grand Lodge; the landmarks and general regulations of Masonry; and, when not in conflict therewith, its own by-laws; and are defined as follows:

1. *The Executive,* which relates to the direction and performance of its work, under the control of the Master, who is the superior executive officer of the lodge.

2. *The Legislative,* which embraces all matters of legislation relative to the internal concerns of the lodge which are not in violation of its own by-laws, the general regulations of Masonry, the constitution and by-laws of the Grand Lodge, and the orders and edicts of the Grand Master.

3. *The Judicial,* which embraces the exercise of discipline over, and the settlement of difficulties between, all its own members (except the Master), and all Masons and non-affiliated brethren within its jurisdiction, subject always to a review by the Grand Lodge upon appeal.

SEC. 2. All lodges should be designated Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. The proper initials are A. F. and A. M.

ARTICLE 3.

DUTIES OF A LODGE.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of a lodge—

1. To hold at least one stated communication in each month, and to annually elect and install its officers.

2. To provide for its meetings a safe and suitable room.

3. To keep a full and proper record of its transactions.

4. To make a full report thereof annually to the Grand Lodge.

5. To pay its annual dues to the Grand Lodge, punctually.

6. To have a code of by-laws which shall conform to the constitution, laws, and regulations of the Grand Lodge, and not violate the ancient landmarks.

7. To have a suitable seal, and file an impression thereof with the Grand Secretary.

SEC. 2. No lodge can amend its by-laws by less than a two-thirds vote, nor unless the proposed amendment shall have been offered in writing at a previous stated meeting and all resident members notified of the proposed change and the time of action thereon.

SEC. 3. No lodge shall remove its place of meeting from the city, town, or village named in its charter or dispensation, except by special authority of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master, granted upon a written petition, concurred in by a vote of three-fourths of the members of the lodge present at a stated meeting; of which meeting, and the proposition for such removal, all the resident members of the lodge shall have previous notice; and such removal shall be consented to by the lodge or lodges whose jurisdiction may be affected thereby.

SEC. 4. The annual dues assessed by a lodge shall be uniform, each member paying the same amount, and no lodge shall levy a special tax or assessment upon its members other than the dues or other tax prescribed by its by-laws.

SEC. 5. The discussion of political, sectarian, or other subjects not of a strictly Masonic character is prohibited in every lodge in this jurisdiction.

SEC. 6. No lodge, officer, or member thereof shall grant a certificate or recommendation whereby any Mason may in an itinerant manner apply to lodges or members thereof for relief.

SEC. 7. Every lodge shall have all official communications from the Grand Master or Grand Secretary read in open lodge at the stated meeting next following their receipt.

SEC. 8. A lodge cannot append standing resolutions to their by-laws to compel their members to wait upon sick brethren, or care for and nurse their families in case of sickness, or furnish a substitute, and in case of refusal or neglect, assess a sum of money equivalent to such service.

SEC. 9. Appeals for aid are by Masonic usage confined to the assistance of a needy worthy brother, his widow and orphans. No Mason's obligation enjoins him to contribute to assist even his own lodge, much less others, in erecting buildings.

SEC. 10. The care of a sick and destitute sojourning brother is a legitimate burden of Masonry, to be borne to the extent of their ability by the Masons among whom his lot may be cast, without the expectation of pecuniary reward; and so also is the burial of the dead; a duty, the performance of which, in either case, affords no ground for a claim to reimbursement by the lodge to which a sick or dying brother may belong.

ARTICLE 4.

MEETINGS OF A LODGE.

SECTION 1. The meetings of a lodge are stated and special.

SEC. 2. Stated meetings are those held at the time prescribed by the by-laws; and at such meetings all general business, such as balloting for candidates for the degrees, or for membership, election of officers, and the discussion of questions relative to the interests of the fraternity shall be transacted in a lodge of Master Masons.

SEC. 3. Special meetings may be called, in the discretion of the Master, by giving due notice to the resident members; but no business except trials, conferring degrees, or ceremonial observances (*including the necessary examination of candidates for advancement*) shall be transacted; nor shall any lodge be convened on Sunday, except for funeral purposes.

SEC. 4. Nothing shall be done in any lodge while open on first or second degree except what appertains to the work and lectures of those degrees, or the taking of testimony upon charges preferred against an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft.

SEC. 5. No lodge shall remain closed beyond the time prescribed in its by-laws for holding stated meetings, except by dispensation of the Grand Master.

Sec. 6. The Master can not authorize any one to open the lodge or preside in his absence, to the exclusion of a Warden present; and in the absence of the Master and both the Wardens a lodge can not be opened for any purpose, nor can its business or work be carried on, except by the Grand Master or his *special* deputy.

Sec. 7. No lodge shall be opened on any degree unless there be present at least *seven Master Masons;* nor shall any balloting or other business be done (except conferring degrees) unless there be present at least *seven members of the lodge,* of whom, the tyler if a member of the lodge may be one.

Sec. 8. The records of the proceedings of a lodge, after having been regularly approved by the lodge, shall not be altered or any part thereof expunged at any subsequent meeting, except by dispensation of the Grand Master.

Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of the Master of any lodge, when notified of the intended official visit of the Grand Master or District Deputy Grand Master, to convene his lodge, extend to him the appropriate courtesies, and, when called upon, to submit for his inspection the by-laws and records, and furnish such facilities as may be necessary for a proper discharge of his duties.

Sec. 10. It is irregular and unlawful for a lodge to hold communications for work in two separate halls at the same time.

Sec. 11. All notices emanating from lodges or their officers shall be sent to members under sealed cover: *Provided,* that the bare notice of time and place of meeting may be published or be sent by postal card, but no details of work to be done or business transacted shall be made public.

Sec. 12. A lodge shall not transact any business involving final action by vote of the lodge at any communication after the work of conferring degrees has begun.

Sec. 13. The conferring of more than seven degrees by any lodge during any one day is prohibited.

Sec. 14. A lodge may be called from labor to refreshment for a specified time, but not beyond the limits of the current day.

Sec. 15. When a lodge has been regularly opened on the first, second and third degrees for a special meeting on the date of a stated meeting but earlier than the hour named in the by-laws for stated meetings, the special may be changed to a stated without going through the ceremonies of closing and again opening, but in the following manner only, viz.: At a time not less than fifteen nor more than forty-five minutes after the hour named in the by-laws for the stated meetings, the Master shall announce in open lodge that the hour for the stated meeting having arrived and the

lodge having been opened on the first, second and third degrees in form, further work in the special meeting will be dispensed with and the business of the stated taken up. The records shall show that above declaration was made by the Master, and give the names of the officers and members present. At the proper time the meeting shall be closed on third, second and first degrees in form.

Article 5.

Election, appointments, and installation of officers.

Section 1. Every lodge shall elect, appoint, and install its officers annually, at such times and in the manner prescribed by its by-laws. The Master, Wardens, Treasurer and Secretary must be chosen by ballot, the other officers may be elected by ballot, or appointed by the Master as the by-laws may provide. There must be a ballot for each elective office, at which each member present shall have the opportunity to vote, and a majority of the whole number of votes cast shall be necessary to a choice. Blank pieces of paper are neither ballots nor votes and should not be counted as such, or have any effect upon the result. The installation ceremonies shall be held as soon after election as convenient, and must occur at the lodge hall or in the near vicinity thereof and within the jurisdiction of the lodge.

Sec. 2. Every lodge shall, within thirty days after the annual installation, transmit to the Grand Master, the Grand Secretary and the District Deputy Grand Master, a duly certified list of the names of the newly installed officers, with the dates of their election and installation, and the name and title of the installing officer.

Sec. 3. Removal from the territorial jurisdiction of a lodge does not affect the right of an officer-elect to be installed therein.

Sec. 4. The refusal of an officer-elect to give bond as required by the by-laws of his lodge is a refusal to qualify for installation, and should be so treated.

Sec. 5. In the absence of the Master elect, the officers of a lodge cannot be installed. The ceremonies must begin with that officer.

Sec. 6. The Master having been legally installed it becomes his right, as well as his privilege, to install the other officers elected and appointed, at same communication or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Sec. 7. In case any lodge shall fail to elect its officers at the time prescribed by its by-laws, it shall forthwith lay the matter before the Grand Master, who, for good cause shown, may grant a dispensation to hold an election as soon thereafter as may be practicable; such dispensation shall be entered at length upon the records of the lodge. But in no case shall an election be held prior to the time specified in the by-laws.

Sec. 8. Neither the Master, Senior Warden, nor Junior Warden of a chartered lodge shall resign, dimit or take part in the formation of a lodge under dispensation during his official term: *Provided,* that in case a Master or Warden becomes physically or mentally disqualified to perform the duties of his office or has permanently removed from its jurisdiction, the lodge may certify the fact to the Grand Master who in his discretion may declare a vacancy or grant a dispensation authorizing resignation or dimit and order an election to fill vacancy. The resignation of any other *elected* officer may be accepted by the lodge. The vacancy shall be filled by special election, held under authority of a dispensation from the Grand Master.

Sec. 9. Resignations of appointed officers may, for good reasons, be received, and the vacancies filled by the Master.

Sec. 10. A brother having been elected Master or Warden, but not installed, is not debarred a dimit.

Sec. 11. The duly elected and installed Master, Senior Warden and Junior Warden of the lodge, by virtue of their office and the powers and prerogatives appertaining thereto, are the only members qualified to represent the lodge in its corporate capacity and to be designated as Trustees.

Article 6.

ELIGIBILITY.

Section 1. No brother shall be eligible to the office of Master in any chartered lodge unless he is an actual member thereof, nor unless he has been duly elected and regularly installed as a Warden of some legally chartered lodge: *Provided,* that in case of an emergency the lodge may elect any member not so qualified; but no brother so elected can be installed except by dispensation, applied for by written petition of the lodge, signed by the present Master and Wardens, and resident Past Masters and Wardens; *provided, further,* that this section shall not apply to the Master of a lodge under dispensation. Acting as Warden of a lodge U. D. does not make a brother eligible to the office of Master in a chartered lodge, but a member nominated in charter as Warden of a lodge and regularly installed thereby becomes eligible to office of Master. The fact that charges have been preferred against a brother does not affect his eligibility for office.

Sec. 2. Any member of a lodge qualified to vote in the election of officers shall be eligible to any office in the lodge except that of Master: *Provided,* that no member shall hold more than one office in the lodge at the same time.

Sec. 3. Officers of a chartered lodge must be installed as often as re-elected or appointed.

SEC. 4. No officer of a lodge can be legally installed by proxy.

SEC. 5. No brother is Masonically qualified to install the officers of a lodge except one who has been duly elected and regularly installed as Master of a chartered lodge working under the jurisdiction of some recognized Grand Lodge, and who is, at the time of exercising such official authority, an actual member, in good standing, of some regular lodge: *Provided,* that this shall not be construed to affect the Grand Master or his proxy, and non-affiliation can not be accepted under Article 9 of the constitution as constituting disabilty of the Grand Master.

ARTICLE 7.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE MASTER.

SECTION 1. The Master shall have power—

1. To convene his lodge in special communication whenever he may deem proper.

2. To preside at all meetings of his lodge.

3. To cause to be issued all notices and summonses which may be required.

4. To appoint all the officers of the lodge whose election is not provided for in the by-laws.

5. To appoint all committees.

6. To fill a vacancy in any office for the term of any meeting of the lodge.

7. To discharge all the executive functions of his lodge.

8. To represent his lodge in Grand Lodge, even though not residing in this state.

9. To require every member of the lodge present to vote upon all questions of a business character coming before the lodge, unless excused by the Master or by vote of the majority of the members present.

10. To perform such other acts as by ancient usage pertain to his office, which shall not contravene any of the provisions of the constitution, laws, and regulations of this Grand Lodge.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Master—

1. To convene his lodge in regular communication at the time prescribed by its by-laws.

2. To superintend the official acts of the officers of his lodge, and see that their respective duties are properly performed.

3. To guard carefully against any infraction of the by-laws of his lodge, the written laws of the Grand Lodge, or the general regulations of Masonry, and suffer no departure therefrom upon the plea of convenience or expediency, except in cases of emergency, and then only by dispensation of the Grand Master.

4. To see that proper returns of work, etc., are annually transmitted to the Grand Secretary, and that the Grand Lodge dues are promptly paid.

5. To cause summonses to issue only when the welfare of Masonry, the interest of the lodge, or the rights of a brother demand, and to take special care that disobedience of a duly served summons be promptly followed by discipline, unless the offender render excuse for the offense satisfactory to the lodge.

6. To cause all necessary notices to be issued in the prescribed manner and form.

7. To permit no appeal from his decision to be made to the lodge.

8. To make the work and ritual practiced in his lodge conform to the standard adopted by the Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE 8.

WARDENS.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the wardens to assist the Master in the discharge of his duties, and to perform such other acts as Masonic usage has assigned to their respective stations.

SEC. 2. In the absence of the Master the duties of his office shall be fulfilled by the Senior Warden, and if the Master and Senior Warden both be absent, the Junior Warden shall fulfill the duties of the Master.

SEC. 3. No Warden can call a special meeting of the lodge while his official superior is within the territorial jurisdiction thereof and able to authorize a call, but a Warden presiding in the Master's absence may while thus acting perform any act which the Master might do were he present.

ARTICLE 9.

OTHER OFFICERS.

SEC. 1. The Treasurer of a lodge is the proper custodian of all its money, securities, bonds, and other fiscal property, and they can not be taken from his control and be placed in the hands of Trustees. He should keep the funds and accounts of the lodge entirely distinct from all others and in case he has a bank account the funds of the lodge should be deposited to his credit as Treasurer.

SEC. 2. The Secretary in addition to performing the duties prescribed by the ritual shall record the time when the lodge is opened and closed and the names of officers, members and visitors present at each meeting: *Provided,* that he may have a separate book especially prepared for keeping the official record of members in attendance and that this book may be placed in the Tyler's room at each meeting, it being the duty of every member to record his name therein before entering the lodge. He shall

promptly transmit to the Grand Secretary notice of all rejections for degrees, expulsions, suspensions and re-instatements with the date of same, and shall perform such other services pertaining to his office as are required by the Master or the customs of the fraternity or as are designated by the by-laws of the lodge or the Grand Lodge. He may receive such compensation for his services as the lodge shall direct.

Sec. 3. All other officers of a lodge shall perform such duties therein as may be directed by the Master and Wardens, not conflicting with the by-laws of the lodge, the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge, and the usages and general regulations of Masonry.

Article 10.

membership.

Section 1. Membership in a lodge may be acquired—

1. By having been named in a charter issued to a lodge under dispensation.

2. By having regularly received the degree of Master Mason therein, and signing the by-laws thereof in person or by proxy appointed in writing.

3. By a Master Mason petitioning a lodge for affiliation, and upon due election to membership, and signing the by-laws of the lodge, in person or by duly appointed proxy.

Sec. 2. Every petition for degrees or membership contemplates membership. The by-laws of the lodge should always be present when candidates are raised or elected to membership and a refusal to sign them deprives the petitioner of the rights of membership. If he exercises the privileges of membership he cannot thereafter deny the responsibilities thereof, and he would then be subject to discipline for refusing to sign the by-laws.

Sec. 3. Members of a chartered lodge who are also members of a lodge U. D. may vote and hold office in both lodges, except as provided in Section 8, Article 5, Part 2, of these by-laws.

Sec. 4. No Mason shall be an actual member of more than one chartered lodge at the same time: *Provided,* that a lodge may by unanimous ballot confer the title of honorary membership upon any Master Mason who is a member in good standing of some other regular lodge, his name having been proposed at a previous stated meeting; but such honorary membership shall not confer any of the rights of regular membership. Honorary membership may be terminated by a three-fourths ballot at a stated meeting, notice having been given in open lodge at the preceding stated meeting of such proposed action.

Sec. 5. The status of a brother in his lodge cannot be changed after

his death. One who is in good standing at the time of his death is entitled to Masonic burial, if he made such request or it is made by his family.

SEC. 6. Membership in a chartered lodge can be terminated only—

1. By dissolution of the lodge.
2. By voluntary, formal dimission therefrom.
3. By becoming a charter member of a new lodge.
4. By death, suspension, or expulsion.

SEC. 7. It is the duty of every Master Mason to be a member of some lodge.

ARTICLE 11.

LODGE JURISDICTION.

SECTION 1. Every chartered lodge shall have certain personal and territorial jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. The personal jurisdiction of a lodge shall extend over all its members (except its Master, or the Grand Master if a member thereof) wherever they may reside; and over its unfinished work and rejected material, wherever they may be dispersed.

SEC. 3. The territorial jurisdiction of a lodge shall extend in all directions half way on straight lines between the actual location of the lodge rooms of neighboring lodges, without regard to county or other geographical divisions; and includes the exclusive right, on the part of the lodge, to accept or reject all original petitions for the degrees from persons residing within its territory; and the exercise of penal powers over all Masons, unaffiliated, as well as affiliated, residing permanently or temporarily within its territorial jurisdiction, for any violation of moral or Masonic law: *Provided,* that in any town or city where two or more lodges are located *territorial* jurisdiction shall be concurrent.

SEC. 4. Lodges within the corporate limits of a city or town have concurrent jurisdiction, but over such territory and candidates only as are nearer to one of said lodges than to a lodge outside of said limits. Corporation lines are ignored except to determine which lodges have a part in the concurrent jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 12.

THE QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES.

SECTION 1. Every candidate applying for the degrees in Masonry must have the senses of a man, especially those of hearing, seeing, and feeling; be a believer in God; capable of reading and writing, and possessing no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of conforming *literally* to what the several degrees respectively require of

him. No provision of this section shall be set aside, suspended, or dispensed with by the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge.

Sec. 2. The landmark respecting physical qualifications—of which the next preceding section is substantially a repetition—manifestly refers only to the time of making; hence a brother maimed after initiation may be advanced.

Sec. 3. Masonry knows no distinction of race or color. It is the mental, moral, and physical qualifications of the man that are to be considered.

Sec. 4. A candidate who is unable or unwilling to express a belief in the existence of God lacks an essential qualification for the degrees in Masonry. In such cases the fee shall be returned with the information that he cannot become a Mason.

Sec. 5. No lodge shall knowingly receive a petition from, or initiate, a candidate who is less than twenty-one years old, or who has not been an actual resident of the State of Illinois at least twelve months and of the jurisdiction of the lodge at least six months next preceding the date of such petition; and if any such qualified petitioner shall have been rejected by any regular lodge in this jurisdiction, the requirements of Sections 6 and 8, Article 13, Part 2, of these by-laws, shall be complied with.

Sec. 6. By the Masonic residence of an applicant is meant a permanent, settled domicile, or fixed abode, from choice; and, as a rule, is identical with his legal residence.

Sec. 7. A man who has no fixed abode or legal residence cannot petition any lodge in Illinois.

Sec. 8. If it shall be ascertained after the election of an applicant that he is disqualified by lack of residence, the petition, with the fee, shall be returned without further action.

Sec. 9. To be naturalized is not a prerequisite qualification of a candidate, either for initiation or affiliation.

Sec. 10. In case any petition for the degrees shall have been rejected by a lodge in any other grand jurisdiction, within convenient reach by correspondence, the regulations specified in Section 6 of the succeeding article (13) shall apply: *Provided, however,* that if, after due diligence to communicate with such lodge has been exercised, no reply be received to the request for permission after the period of ninety days from making such request, a lodge may proceed to take action upon such petition without such permission.

Article 13.

PETITIONS.

Section 1. All petitions for the degrees or for membership shall be made in writing, and signed by the applicant with his full name; shall state his age, occupation, and place of residence, and, in case of a petitioner for the degrees, whether he has made application to any other lodge; and shall be accompanied by the fee which the by-laws of the lodge require with the petition. Every petition shall be recommended in writing by three members of the lodge, and be read at a stated meeting, and entered in substance upon the records. After it has been read it is received by the voice of the lodge, either tacitly or formally given; or, at its pleasure, the lodge may refuse to receive it.

Sec. 2. Every petition for the degrees or membership after it is received shall be referred to a committee of three members of the lodge, whose names shall be announced in open lodge at the meeting when petition is received, who shall diligently inquire into the moral, mental, and physical qualifications of the applicant, and whether he has been a citizen of the state as provided in Section 5, of Article 12, Part 2, of these by-laws, and make such report thereon to the Master as they may deem proper: *Provided,* that the report shall be verbal, and the nature thereof, whether favorable or unfavorable, shall *not* be entered of record. Each member of said committee shall respectively make private verbal report to the Worshipful Master, who, at the proper time, shall announce to the lodge only the degree of unanimity of the committee and the nature of the report. A majority of the committee to investigate the character and qualifications of a petitioner is not sufficient. All must report, the lodge being entitled to the information derived from three sources of inquiry.

Sec. 3. The Master may grant a committee appointed on petition for degrees or membership more time, and in case any of the committee fails to report the Master may remove him and in open lodge appoint another brother in his place, but the ballot shall not be taken before the next stated meeting after a new member has been appointed.

Sec. 4. All petitions for membership shall state the name, number, and location of the lodge of which the applicant was last a member, and the name of the lodge in which he was made a Master Mason, and the name of the grand lodge under which such lodge is or was working; such petition shall be accompanied by a dimit or other satisfactory evidence that the petitioner has lawfully withdrawn from the lodge of which he was last a member or has declared his intention to withdraw therefrom in the manner prescribed by the law of the grand jurisdiction in which he is affiliated; or, if such membership has been lost in any other manner, he must submit proof of his standing in the fraternity. Every such petition shall be recommended by three members of the lodge who vouch for

the petitioner as a Master Mason, and shall be read, received and referred in the same manner as petitions for degrees. If the petitioner is elected, the documentary evidence shall be canceled and filed among the records of the lodge; if rejected, the same shall be promptly returned to the brother.

Sec. 5. Master Masons applying for membership shall not be required to state whether they have or have not applied to any other lodge; nor shall the regulations of these by-laws concerning physical qualifications or jurisdictional residence whether residing in this state or elsewhere, apply to such applicants; nor shall any of the requirements of the preceding sections (1 and 2) apply to Entered Apprentices or Fellow Crafts seeking advancement in the lodge in which they were initiated or passed; but the requirements of said Sections 1, 2, and 3, Section 1 of Article 14, and Section 2, of Article 15, shall apply to the petitions of Entered Apprentices or Fellow Crafts seeking advancement in any lodge other than the one in which they may have been initiated or passed. An applicant having received the degree of Entered Apprentice or the degrees of Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft in a lodge not having territorial jurisdiction, said applicant petitioning the lodge having jurisdiction, must again pass the ordeal of the ballot. An Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft, after moving into the jurisdiction of Illinois, may petition the lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides, for advancement, at any time: *Provided,* that the lodge that conferred the degree or degrees upon him waive jurisdiction in favor of the lodge petitioned. The petitions being governed by same rules that apply in case of petition for degrees.

Sec. 6. No lodge shall knowingly receive a petition for the degrees from an applicant who has been rejected by, or who resides nearer to, another lodge, without first obtaining the consent of such other lodge in writing, unanimously granted by ballot at a stated meeting thereof and certified under seal; the substance of which certificate shall be entered of record, but a lodge may receive the petition of an applicant who has been rejected by a lodge not having jurisdiction, without obtaining the consent of the rejecting lodge.

Sec. 7. No lodge can receive a petition for membership from a Mason holding a dimit from a lodge working under the jurisdiction of any Grand Orient or Grand Lodge to which this Grand Lodge has refused recognition nor can a petition for degrees or membership be transmitted by telegraph or telephone.

Sec. 8. Whenever a lodge shall grant permission to any other lodge to receive the petition of a person residing within its jurisdiction, or of a rejected candidate, or an Entered Apprentice, or Fellow Craft, over whom it may have lawful jurisdiction, it shall thereby be held to have permanently relinquished the same, and the lodge receiving such permission

shall thereby acquire lawful jurisdiction: *Provided,* that all such petitions shall be subject to the laws governing original petitions for the degrees, as defined in this and in the following article (14.)

Sec. 9. All requests for a waiver of jurisdiction must come from a lodge which the applicant has petitioned, and jurisdiction is transferred to said lodge if request is granted. All applications for waivers of jurisdiction whether over original petitions for degrees, rejected candidates, Entered Apprentices or Fellow Crafts shall be read at a stated meeting and lie over till the next stated meeting before being voted upon and in all such cases except of rejected candidates the Master may appoint a committee of investigation if he deems it for the best interests of Masonry.

In all cases of waiver over original petitions or rejected candidates the vote shall be by ballot and be unanimous—but in cases of waiver over Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts, the vote may be by show of hands and a majority vote is sufficient. If a waiver is granted in case of a rejected candidate it does not confer upon him the right to petition another lodge in less than one year from the date of his rejection.

Sec. 10. If the request for a waiver of jurisdiction is refused, it may in cases of original petitioners be renewed after the lapse of six months. In other cases it may be renewed at pleasure, though not oftener than three times in any one year.

Sec. 11. If a lodge grants permission to another lodge to complete unfinished work, (that is, waives jurisdiction,) it thereby relinquishes its claim upon the candidate and upon being regularly elected, receiving the degrees and signing the by-laws he becomes a member of the lodge doing the work. But if a lodge merely requests another to do work for it, and the work is done, the applicant, becomes a member of the first lodge, upon signing its by-laws in person or by proxy appointed in writing.

Sec. 12. A lodge may refuse to waive jurisdiction over an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft, but, waiving jurisdiction, it cannot make conditions, pecuniary or otherwise, as to its assumption by another lodge.

Sec. 13. Action of a lodge requesting, or consenting to, the conferring of degrees on its material by another lodge may be rescinded by vote of lodge before work is done. Action waiving jurisdiction cannot be rescinded.

Sec. 14. When a lodge waives jurisdiction over an Entered Apprentice, or a Fellow Craft, who has paid in advance the fees for all the degrees, it should refund that portion of the fees for which it has not given an equivalent in degrees.

Sec. 15. When a candidate after being rejected by one lodge removes into the jurisdiction of another, neither lodge can receive his petition without first obtaining the consent of the other, granted by unanimous ballot.

Sec. 16. When an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft removes from the jurisdiction of his lodge and it surrenders or loses its charter he cannot become a member of another lodge without election therein nor be advanced without the consent of the lodge that requires jurisdiction over the territory of the defunct lodge.

Sec. 17. Waiver of Jurisdiction over material residing in territory possesed in common by two or more lodges may be granted only by the lodge located nearest to the home or residence of the petitioner, and when several lodges are equally near then the petition shall be filed with the oldest of said lodges. Request for such waiver shall be referred to an investigating committee and duly notified to all other lodges holding concurrent jurisdiction and a vote taken at the next or some subsequent stated communication.

Sec. 18. No petition for the degrees shall be withdrawn or returned, after having been received by a lodge, unless the same shall be balloted upon and rejected, in which case the fee accompanying the same shall be returned to the applicant: *Provided,* that where a lodge has by mistake received and referred a petition of an applicant who resides within the jurisdiction of any other lodge, or from one disqualified by lack of residence or otherwise, the petition with the fee shall be returned without balloting, unless preceding Section 6, and other requirements of these by-laws when applicable, shall be complied with.

Sec. 19. The petition and the fee of a brother Master Mason applying for membership may be withdrawn or returned upon written application therefor, and the concurrence of a majority of the members present at a stated meeting of the lodge.

Article 14.

BALLOTING.

Section 1. No ballot shall be taken upon a petition for any degree or for membership at any other than a stated communication, nor in less than four weeks from the time the petition was received and referred, except by dispensation from the Grand Master, nor unless there be present at such stated communication at least seven members of the lodge. One clear ballot entitles the petitioner to the three degrees, but if an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft transfers his allegiance to another lodge, his petition for the remaining degree or degrees must again pass the ordeal of the ballot.

Sec. 2. In balloting upon petitions for the degrees or for membership the same shall be acted upon separately, and every member of the lodge present shall vote; nor shall any member be excused from this duty except at his own request and by unanimous consent of the other members

present. The balloting does not necessarily follow the order in which the petitions were received.

Sec. 3. The ballot shall be had upon all petitions for the degrees, whether the report thereon is favorable or unfavorable (unless it shall appear as provided in Section 18 of the last preceding article, that the lodge has no jurisdiction), and shall be upon the moral, mental, and physical qualifications of the applicant. The vote to elect to the degrees, or to membership, must be unanimous.

Sec. 4. The right of every member of lodge to the secret ballot for the degrees or for membership is inherent and absolute, and the lawful and legitimate exercise of such rights shall not be questioned by the Master, the lodge, the Grand Master, or the Grand Lodge; and if any member shall be proved to have been actuated by unworthy motives in the exercise of this right, or shall willfully use the ballot to interrupt the legitimate labors, or mar the peace and harmony of the lodge, or shall expose the character of his own vote before, at the time of, or after casting it, or shall attempt to ascertain the character of the vote of any other member, he shall be liable to Masonic discipline and punishment. The Tyler, if a member of the lodge, has a right to vote therein if he insists upon this privilege, but the Master may at his request excuse him from the exercise of this right.

Sec. 5. When a ballot is in progress, it shall not be suspended or postponed, nor shall any ballot be reconsidered under any pretense whatever, except for the purposes and in the manner prescribed in Section 3, of Article 15, Part 2.

Sec. 6. No debate shall be permitted in open lodge upon the merits or demerits of any candidate, at or before the time of balloting. The *secret vote* of each member is the only legal expression of his opinion.

Sec. 7. After the ballot has been taken and duly examined, first by the Wardens, and finally by the Master, if only *one* negative vote appears the Master may order a second trial of the ballot, the result of which shall, in all cases, be final and conclusive, and shall be then and there so declared by the Master; and such declaration shall not be set aside by the Master, the lodge, the Grand Master, or the Grand Lodge, except as provided in Section 3 of the succeeding article (15); the result only, viz., "elected" or "rejected," shall be made known.

Article 15.

REJECTIONS.

Section 1. Any candidate for the degrees who has been rejected in a lodge having jurisdiction may renew his application after the expiration of one year from the date of such rejection, to the same lodge only, if it

be in existence: *Provided*, that such lodge may waive jurisdiction, as provided in Sections 6 and 8, of Article 13, Part 2. The personal jurisdiction which a lodge acquires over a candidate by rejecting his petition for the degrees is not affected by the lapse of time, nor by his removal elsewhere.

Sec. 2. Any brother whose application for membership has been rejected may renew his application to the same or to any other lodge, without regard to time or place; the rejection of the petition of a brother for membership shall not affect his Masonic standing.

Sec. 3. When any candidate for the degrees has been rejected by any lodge through mistake or misapprehension, such lodge may correct such error at the same or any subsequent stated meeting, in the following manner only, viz.: the member or members who have balloted in the negative by mistake, or under misapprehension, shall announce the same in open lodge, and the number of such members, if more than one, shall correspond with the number of negative ballots by which the candidate was rejected. All the members present at the time of the first ballot shall have due notice of the time such ballot will be renewed.

Sec. 4. When a candidate is declared rejected the money which accompanied his petiton shall be regularly withdrawn from the treasury and returned to him by the Secretary who shall distinctly inform him of his rejection. This information shall be conveyed to him in person, if practicable, and if communicated to any other non-Mason, the offender shall be subject to Masonic discipline.

Sec. 5. Any Mason who, concealing the fact of such rejection, shall knowingly assist or recommend for initiation to any lodge any candidate who has been rejected by a lodge, without first having lawful permission of said rejecting lodge, shall be liable to Masonic discipline; and any candidate who may receive the degrees by false representation, or through deception, shall be brought to trial and punished, as the lodge may determine.

Article 16.

OBJECTIONS.

Section 1. Any Master Mason who is a member of a lodge may raise well grounded objections to the initiation or advancement of candidates in such lodge.

Sec. 2. If any member of a lodge shall express to the Master an objection to the initiation of a candidate, after such candidate shall have been elected, such objection shall be respected; nor shall the objector's identity be revealed nor his reasons be demanded by the Master of the lodge; but the objection shall be entered of record, and shall stand as a

bar against the candidate for the term of one year, unless sooner withdrawn by the objector. The fee, if any, accompanying the petition, shall, in such case, be immediately returned to the petitioner. When the initiation of a candidate is stayed by objection, he may be initiated after the lapse of one year from the time such objection was made and entered of record, without a new petition and election, unless objection is again made, but objection may be renewed at any time during the year or new objection made by the same or another member, and in either case shall hold good for one year from the time of renewal or making.

Sec. 3. Whenever objection is made by any member of a lodge to the advancement of a brother therein, to the second or third degree, the reasons therefor must be made known, if required by the lodge or the Master; or the matter may be referred to a committee, with power to inquire into such reasons, who shall report thereon to the lodge as soon as practicable. Upon the reception of such report, if no cause for objection has been assigned, or if the reasons assigned be, in the opinion of the majority of the members present, insufficient, the lodge may confer the degree in the same manner as if no objection had been made; but if the reasons assigned shall be deemed to be sufficient to stay the degree, the candidate shall be entitled, upon application, to trial upon the alleged objections. A brother who in the exercise of the right of objection is proved to be actuated by unworthy motives, or who maliciously uses it to interrupt the legitimate labors, or to mar the peace and harmony of the lodge, is liable to discipline and punishment.

Sec. 4. Objections to either initiation or advancement, when made by a brother not a member of the lodge having jurisdiction, shall be subject to the provisions of the last preceding section.

Sec. 5. When objections are entertained against a brother seeking advancement, and such brother demands trial, the objections must be formulated into charges and the trial thereof is to be conducted as laid down in the Grand Lodge By-Laws. The status of an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft would depend upon the result of such trial, viz.: acquittal, expulsion, suspension, or reprimand.

Sec. 6. An objection to the initiation of a legally elected candidate, to be operative, must be made before the order is given to prepare him.

Sec. 7. No candidate whose initiation or advancement is stayed by personal objection shall be recorded or published as rejected, and lodges are not required to report such stay to the Grand Secretary.

Article 17.

FEES.

Section 1. No lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall be permitted to confer the three degrees upon any person for a less sum

than twenty-five dollars: *Provided,* that in the city of Chicago the minimum fee for the three degrees shall be fifty dollars; and the apportionment of such sum to the degrees, respectively, shall be regulated by the by-laws of each lodge.

Sec. 2. No lodge shall confer any degree or admit to membership until the prescribed fee shall have been paid to the proper officer, nor shall any written or verbal promise to pay the same be received in lieu thereof, nor any portion of the fee remitted in any case, either directly or indirectly.

Sec. 3. Where one lodge confers a degree for another the lodge that does the work can collect only such fee as is charged by the lodge for which the work is done.

Sec. 4. The secretary should pay over to the treasurer the fees of an applicant for the degrees as soon as received. If the petitioner is rejected the lodge should draw an order at once and return the fee to the applicant. In no case should the lodge use any part of the fee until the petitioner has been elected.

Sec. 5. Any candidate failing to appear for initiation within one year after his election, except for good cause, of which the lodge shall be the judge, and for which by a majority vote it may excuse him, must again petition the lodge and be subject to laws governing presentation of first petition. The lodge, for good reasons, may credit candidate with the fees paid with first petition.

Article 18.

conferring degrees.

Section 1. No lodge shall confer any degree upon any person who declines to conform to any requirement of Masonry or to the rules and regulations of this Grand Lodge. No exceptions shall be made in favor of any particular person or candidate.

Sec. 2. No candidate shall be advanced to the second or third degree until he shall have passed a satisfactory examination in open lodge upon his Masonic proficiency, unless by dispensation of the Grand Master. The test of the Masonic proficiency of a candidate for advancement may be decided by the Master or by a majority vote of the members present. A brother may be advanced at any meeting of the lodge, subsequent to the day on which he received the degree after being duly examined and found proficient as herein required, if not contrary to lodge by-laws.

Sec. 3. No candidate shall receive more than one degree on the same day, except by dispensation of the Grand Master, nor shall any part of the work be omitted, abridged or shortened, nor any work be used save that adopted by the Grand Lodge, and taught by the authorized lecturers. The explanatory parts of the Entered Apprentice Degree, the second sec-

tion of the Fellow Craft Degree, the historical account in the Master Mason's Degree, and the charge in each degree may be given to more than one candidate at the same time, but all other parts of the degrees must be given in full to each candidate separately.

Sec. 14. There is no limit of time within which an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft may be required to advance; his advancement must be of his own free will and accord.

Article 19.

VISITORS.

Section 1. It is the privilege of every Master Mason in good standing to visit a lodge; subject, however, to the right of the lodge, or any member thereof, to object to his admission as a visitor.

Sec. 2. Objection to a proposed visitor by a member, lodged with the Master of his lodge, is not valid during the absence of the objector.

Sec. 3. A member of a lodge can not be disciplined for objecting to a brother, who is not a member, visiting the lodge. Nor can his reasons for objecting be inquired into.

Sec. 4. Objection can not be made by a member to a District Deputy Grand Master sitting in a lodge, while making an official visit.

Sec. 5. The application of a colored Mason to visit may be entertained if he be lawfully made. Masonry knows no distinction of color. The question is not one of race or complexion, but of legitimacy. The right to visit is possessed equally by all, white or black, who, having been made in a constituent lodge in this jurisdiction, or in a lodge subordinate to any grand lodge recognized as legitimate by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, still remains in good standing. None, black or white, possess the right who lack these qualifications.

Sec. 6. No visitor shall be admitted to any lodge under this jurisdiction unless lawfully vouched for as a Master Mason in good standing. Documentary evidence alone shall not be sufficient to justify avouchment. In addition to strict trial and due examination of his knowledge of Masonry, every lodge or committee shall require a strange visitor to affirm that the lodge of which he is or was formerly a member is working under and by virtue of a charter or dispensation issued by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master recognized by this Grand Lodge as having jurisdiction over the country, state, province, or territory in which such lodge may be situated.

Sec. 7. The legal information necessary to enable one Mason to vouch for another may be acquired by sitting together in a regularly constituted lodge of Masons, by an examination authorized by the proper officer of a lodge or by one Mason definitely stating to another whom he

knows to be a Mason that he vouches for a third then present with them as a Mason. This information may be passed along indefinitely as long as the conditions herein stated are met. No Mason can legally acquire the necessary information to vouch for another by sitting with him in any other body than a lodge of Ancient Craft Masons, nor unless the brother vouched for is actually present.

ARTICLE 20.

DIMITS.

SECTION 1. All applications for dimits shall be made in writing, signed by the applicant, be presented to the lodge at a stated communication, shall be read in open lodge, and lie over until the next or some subsequent stated meeting, when if the applicant's dues are paid, to the time when his written application was presented, and there are no formal or written charges against him, a dimit shall be granted and a record made thereof. An applicant for dimission may withdraw his application at any moment before the announcement that the dimit is granted has been made.

SEC. 2. A dimit shall date from the lodge record when the same shall be granted, and membership ceases from and after such date; the brother so dimitted shall be entitled to a copy of such record; but should the Secretary neglect to furnish such copy, or the brother refuse to receive the same, such neglect or refusal shall not in any manner invalidate the joint action of the applicant and the lodge.

SEC. 3. If any brother shall lose the certificate of his dimission, the Secretary of the lodge shall, upon request and satisfactory proof of such loss, furnish him another certificate, with the original date, and the fact of re-issuance, which shall be entered upon the record.

SEC. 4. Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts shall not receive dimits, but a lodge may grant them a certificate setting forth their status in the lodge.

SEC. 5. A brother who has been tried on charges of un-Masonic conduct and acquitted, but in whose case an appeal is pending, shall not be permitted to dimit until the case is finally disposed of.

SEC. 6. When a member of a lodge desires to change his membership to another lodge and wishes to know whether he will be accepted by it before severing his connection with his lodge, he shall give his lodge notice in writing of his intentions. This notice shall be read in open lodge at a stated meeting and lie over till the next or some subsequent stated meeting, when, if there are no formal charges against him and his dues are paid three months in advance, the Secretary shall issue to him a certificate under seal of the lodge showing that the dues have been paid as aforesaid and stating for what purpose the certificate is issued. This cer-

tificate may be deposited with his petition in the lodge he wishes to join at any time within three months of its date and be treated as the necessary documentary evidence referred to in Section 4, Article 13, Part 2, of these by-laws. If he is elected to membership in the petitioned lodge, the Secretary thereof shall immediately notify the first lodge and the petitioner's membership therein shall cease from the time such notice is received. If such notice is not received within three months from the date of the certificate, he shall forfeit any rights and privileges acquired by means of it, be still a member of the original lodge and chargeable with dues therein. Nothing in this section shall operate to change the law regarding dimits or affiliation thereon—nor shall it be construed to permit a change of membership from one lodge to another except by regular dimit if both lodges are in the same city or town.

Article 21.

NON-AFFILIATED MASONS.

Section 1. It is contrary to the usages and precepts of the Masonic fraternity to reside within the jurisdiction of a regular lodge without making an effort to become a member thereof.

Sec. 2. Voluntary non-affiliated Masons shall not be permitted to take part in any of the ceremonies of the lodge, nor shall they of right be entitled to any of the privileges or benefits of Masonry, such as Masonic burial, uniting in Masonic processions or celebrations; nor shall they or their families have any claim upon the fraternity for pecuniary aid in cases of misfortune or distress: *Provided,* that nothing herein shall be construed to deprive a lodge or any member thereof of the right to render to a non-affiliated Mason aid and assistance, Masonic burial, or any fraternal courtesy (except the privileges of the lodge, when objection is made) they may deem just and proper. If in such cases relief is extended or any privileges granted it shall be done as a courtesy and not accorded as a right.

Sec. 3. Non-affiliated Masons shall be subject to the discipline of the lodge in whose jurisdiction they may reside for any violation of moral or Masonic law.

Article 22.

SPECIAL DISPENSATION.

Section 1. All applications to the Grand Master for dispensations to confer any degree shall emanate from a lodge at a stated or special communication, and be concurred in by the unanimous vote of the members present at such meeting; and such application shall set forth fully and clearly the emergency, under the seal of the lodge, and be signed by the Master and Secretary.

Sec. 2. All applications for special purposes, not otherwise provided for, may emanate from the Master.

Sec. 3. The fee for dispensations shall accompany the petition therefor to the Grand Master.

Sec. 4. Every dispensation shall be entered upon the records of the lodge, and prompt report made to the Grand Master of the doings by authority thereof.

Article 23.

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

Section 1. The formation of new lodges shall be subject to the provisions of Article 13 of the constitution.

Sec. 2. No petition to form a new lodge shall be granted by the Grand Master, or ordered by the Grand Lodge, unless the petition shall state the name, number, and location of the respective lodges to which the petitioners belong, or, if unaffiliated, of which they last were members.

Sec. 3. No dispensation shall be granted unless the petitioners shall have procured a suitable and safe room, with convenient ante-rooms, in which to conduct Masonic ceremonies, nor unless the material in the proposed jurisdiction shall be sufficient to sustain a healthy and reputable lodge.

Sec. 4. Every petition for a new lodge shall set forth the proposed name thereof; the names of the brethren nominated for the first Master and Wardens; the name of the county and place of the proposed location; the population of such place; the time of holding the meetings; the number and location of the three nearest lodges, and the distance of each from the location of the proposed new lodge: *Provided,* that no new lodge shall be named for any living person.

Sec. 5. No dispensation shall be granted for a new lodge if the proposed location is within ten miles of any other lodge in this jurisdiction, unless such other lodge has sixty or more members or unless the new lodge is to be located in a town or city having at least five thousand inhabitants.

Sec. 6. Every petition for a new lodge shall be accompanied with the dimits of all non-affiliated petitioners and lodge certificates that all dues have been paid by all affiliated petitoners, to the date of the next meeting of the Grand Lodge.

Sec. 7. In the formation of a new lodge the recommending lodges must be chartered lodges. Every recommendation for the formation of a new lodge emanating from a chartered lodge shall certify to the truth of the statements contained in the petition under consideration, and no recommendation shall be granted by any lodge without the affirmative ballot

of two-thirds of the members present at a stated communication. Such recommendation shall set forth the date of the meetings of the lodge at which the request was received and acted upon, the number of votes cast for and against the same, and the number of members belonging to the lodge so recommending. Any three lodges in a city where concurrent jurisdiction exists may recommend the formation of a new lodge in such city. In all places outside of such concurrent jurisdiction it must be the three nearest lodges whether within or without corporate limits: *Provided*, that when the nearest lodges are within the city the consent of the outside lodges whose territorial jurisdiction is abridged must also be obtained.

Sec. 8. Whenever a chartered lodge shall recommend the formation of a new lodge, it shall be held to thereby cede territorial jurisdiction to the new lodge.

Sec. 9. No charter shall issue to a lodge under dispensation until it shall have conferred the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason, in manner and form as prescribed by the laws and regulations of this Grand Lodge.

Sec. 10. Every lodge while working under dispensation shall strictly conform to the requirements of Section 1, Article 3, Part 2, of these by-laws, except those of Clause 7, and so much of Clause 1 of said section as refers to election and installation of officers.

Sec. 11. Every dispensation shall be copied at length upon the records of the lodge, and the charter, when issued, shall be recorded in like manner.

Sec. 12. Every lodge under dispensation shall make its returns to the Grand Lodge on or before the first day of September next succeeding the date of its dispensation, and shall transmit therewith its letter of dispensation, a copy of its by-laws, and a record of its proceedings. After making such return no lodge meeting shall be held until the Grand Lodge shall grant a charter, and the requirements of Section 14 of this article are complied with.

Sec. 13. All lodges organized under dispensation after the first of July shall be exempt from so much of the requirements of the last preceding section as refer to the time of making returns, but shall fully comply therewith at the annual grand communication to be held one year thereafter: *Provided,* that the continuance of such dispensation shall be sanctioned by an indorsement thereon by the Grand Master.

Sec. 14. Every newly chartered lodge shall be duly constituted, and its officers properly installed, by the Grand Master or his special representative, assisted by an occasional Grand Lodge, before said new lodge can work or do business under its charter. As soon as a lodge is consti-

tuted it shall cause to be prepared a code of by-laws which shall be submitted to the Grand Master, and upon his approval the said code as approved shall be submitted to the lodge for adoption.

SEC. 15. Every lodge under dispensation shall pay dues as prescribed in Clause 6, Section 1, Article 11, Part 1.

SEC. 16. A brother joining in a petition for a dispensation for a new lodge shall not thereby sever his membership from the chartered lodge of which he may be a member, but shall be liable for dues to the new lodge from the date of the dispensation and to the chartered lodge to the date of the charter issued to the new lodge, unless he shall be sooner dimitted.

SEC. 17. A brother on becoming a charter member of a new lodge shall be thereby dimitted from the elder lodge, and the Master of the new lodge shall cause immediate notice to be sent to the elder lodge of the name of such member: *Provided,* that this section shall not be so construed as to permit a member of a lodge in another jurisdiction to become a member of a chartered lodge in this jurisdiction until he has obtained a regular dimit from the lodge of which he was a member, or has honorably withdrawn.

SEC. 18. A petition for a charter should contain only the names of the brethren contained in the original letters of dispensation and the names of such brethren as may have been made Masons while the lodge was working under dispensation.These brethren cannot be debarred from signing the petition for a charter, nor shall any other names than those specified be entered in the charter.

SEC. 19. The Master of a lodge under dispensation shall not be amenable to discipline by any chartered lodge during his official term; but in case such dispensation be annulled, or a charter withheld, the lodge of original jurisdiction may take cognizance of the conduct of such Master, unless the same shall be of a strictly official character.

SEC. 20. A lodge under dispensation shall have a code of by-laws, conforming to the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE 24.

ANNUAL RETURNS.

SECTION 1. The fiscal year of all constituent lodges shall commence on the first day of July and end on the thirtieth day of June of each year, and the returns of work, and the payment of Grand Lodge dues, shall be made accordingly. Said returns, together with the Grand Lodge dues of each and every lodge, shall be filed with and paid to the Grand Secretary on or before the first day of August of each year. If said returns are not made, and Grand Lodge dues (which should accompany the returns) are

not paid on or before the fifteenth day of August of each year, the representative of no lodge thus delinquent shall be paid any mileage or per diem. Such returns shall be transmitted by mail, express, or some other reliable expeditious mode to the Grand Secretary. They shall embrace a complete list of officers and members; of all initiations, passings, and raisings; of all admissions, rejections, suspensions, expulsions, restorations, dimits and deaths, with their respective dates; the number of miles from its location to the place of meeting of the Grand Lodge by the usually traveled route; and such other matters as may be required by the blank form; which returns shall be attested by the seal of the lodge and signed by the Master and Secretary.

Article 25.

ANNUAL DUES.

Section 1. Every lodge under this jurisdiction shall, on or before the first day of August annually, pay into the treasury of the Grand Lodge, through the Grand Secretary, the sum of ninety cents for each Master Mason belonging to such lodge at the time of making the annual returns. Of this ninety cents the sum of fifty-five cents shall be for the General Fund and thirty-five cents for the Charity Fund, subject to such appropriations from time to time as the Grand Lodge may direct.

Sec. 2. Any lodge that shall neglect or refuse to pay its annual dues shall forfeit all claim for mileage and per diem; and should such neglect or refusal continue for two successive years the warrant or charter shall be suspended and the effects of the lodge disposed of, as provided in Section 5, Article 27, Part 2, of these by-laws: *Provided,* that for satisfactory reasons for a failure to comply with the foregoing requirements, and upon making full returns, and paying all back dues, the charter and other effects of such lodge may be restored by the Grand Lodge upon a vote of two-thirds of the members present at a stated annual communication.

Sec. 3. Where a lodge is in arrears for Grand Lodge dues for more than one year any payment made must be applied to the dues of the year farthest back. A representative of a constituent lodge is not entitled to mileage and per diem unless all Grand Lodge dues are fully paid.

Article 26.

REPRESENTATION IN GRAND LODGE, AND PROXIES.

Section 1. Whenever the Master or Wardens of a lodge shall be unable to attend the communication of the Grand Lodge the officer who cannot so attend may depute any member of his own lodge in good standing as his proxy to represent the lodge in Grand Lodge and the proxy so deputed shall be entitled to the same privileges and subject to the same

penalties as the officer deputing him; such deputizing shall be in writing and signed by the officer appointing the proxy.

SEC. 2. No brother shall represent more than one lodge at the same time, either as an official representative or as a proxy; and all commissions of proxies shall expire with the closing of the Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE 27.

DISSOLUTION OF LODGES.

SECTION 1. A lodge may be dissolved—

1. By the voluntary surrendering of its charter.
2. By a revocation of its charter by the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 2. The charter of a lodge may be surrendered if the proposition be presented to a stated communication thereof, and the same be acted upon at a subsequent stated communication, of which all the members whose residence is known shall have due and timely notice; but no charter can be surrendered as long as seven Master Masons, members of the lodge, desire to continue to work under it, in accordance with the laws of Masonry, and the laws and regulations of this Grand Lodge.

SEC. 3. The charter of a lodge may be revoked or suspended—

1. For disobedience to any provision of the constitution, laws, or regulations of the Grand Lodge.
2. For violation or neglect of the generally recognized usages of the craft.
3. For disregard to the lawful authority of the Grand Master.
4. For a failure to meet during a period of six successive months.
5. For a failure to make returns or pay its dues to the Grand Lodge for two successive years.

SEC. 4. No charter shall be suspended or revoked except for cause, of which the lodge shall have due notice, and an opportunity to be heard.

SEC. 5. Upon the revocation or suspension of the charter of any lodge, or if from any other cause a lodge shall become dormant, it shall be the duty of the last Master, Treasurer, or Secretary thereof to surrender to the District Deputy Grand Master (subject to the orders of the Grand Master) the warrant, books, papers, jewels, furniture, moneys, or other property belonging to said lodge, within two months from the time of such revocation, suspension or becoming dormant, and every member of a lodge who shall refuse to make such surrender, or who shall, by vote or otherwise, make any other disposition of said effects than as herein designated, shall be liable to Masonic discipline for violating the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge. All moneys accruing from property as herein prescribed shall belong to, and be placed in the Charity

Fund of this Grand Lodge, as provided in Section 5, Article 12, Part 1, of these by-laws.

Sec. 6. If at any time it shall be found necessary to suspend or revoke the warrant or charter of any lodge under this jurisdiction for irregular or un-Masonic conduct, the members of such lodge implicated in such conduct shall be subject to discipline by the lodge acquiring jurisdiction.

Sec. 7. Upon the dissolution of a lodge for any cause its members who are not subject to the provisions of the last preceding section, upon payment of any back dues to the Grand Secretary, shall be entitled to a certificate from that officer, setting forth their Masonic standing, which certificate shall be recognized in this jurisdiction in lieu of a regular dimit.

Sec. 8. Whenever any lodge shall cease to work for six months the next nearest lodge or lodges may exercise jurisdiction over the territory and act upon petitions from citizens residing therein, unless cause for such cessations shall be presented to and be deemed satisfactory by the Grand Master.

Sec. 9. When a lodge has taken action in any matter and has afterward ceased to exist any further action required or authorized by law, including the completion of unfinished work, shall be performed by the lodge acquiring jurisdiction, but Entered Apprentices or Fellow Crafts so advanced shall not become members of said lodge without being duly elected therein.

Sec. 10. A lodge whose functions have been suspended by Grand Master does not lose jurisdiction over its rejected material until its charter has been declared vacated by the Grand Lodge.

Sec. 11. When a lodge ceases to exist its rejected material can petition any lodge having territorial or concurrent jurisdiction, as provided in Section 1, Article 15. Personal jurisdiction belongs to the lodge and ceases when it becomes defunct.

Sec. 12. Any Mason who shall be present at or assist in the work of a lodge, knowing its charter or warrant to have been suspended or revoked, shall be liable to discipline.

Sec. 13. When any charter shall be declared vacated by the Grand Lodge, it shall be erased from the register, and its number shall not be again used upon a charter in this jurisdiction.

Article 28.

consolidation of lodges.

Section 1. Any two or more lodges may consolidate their membership into one lodge: *Provided,* that the proposition for such consolidation shall be presented at a stated communication of the lodges interested,

and shall not be acted upon until a subsequent stated meeting, of which all the resident members shall have due notice; and such consolidation shall only be effected by the unanimous vote of the members present when such proposition shall be acted upon.

Sec. 2. When any consolidation shall have been so effected, and the Grand Lodge or Grand Master officially informed of the same, a new special charter shall be issued without fee, containing the names of the new officers, and bearing the number of one of the said lodges and such name as may have been selected.

Sec. 3. The title to all property and effects of the lodges so united shall be vested in the lodge named in the new charter; and such new lodge shall be duly constituted, and its officers installed by the Grand Master or his proxy, before it shall lawfully act under said charter.

Article 29.

CHARTER.

Section 1. Whenever the charter of a lodge shall be destroyed, stolen, or surreptitiously taken and detained, without the fault of the lodge or Master, it shall be the duty of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master to cause a duplicate charter to issue, without fee, bearing the original name and number, together with the names of the original Grand Officers and charter members, supplemented with the cause of its issue, and signed by the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, and attested by the seal of the Grand Lodge.

Sec. 2. The Master shall have the custody and care of the charter of the lodge at all times and it should be present at all the meetings of the lodge, but its temporary absence through accident or other unavoidable cause shall not invalidate the actions of the lodge so long as no act of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master has suspended the functions of the lodge.

Sec. 3. Whenever the charter of a lodge shall become so defaced or illegible as to be unfit for use, the Grand Lodge or Grand Master may, upon satisfactory proof of such information, and the payment of five dollars into the Grand Lodge treasury, cause a new charter to issue in the manner provided in Section 1, of this article.

Sec. 4. When a lodge desires to change its name a resolution to that effect embodying the new name shall be introduced at a stated meeting, and action thereon deferred to the next or some subsequent stated meeting. Notice of the proposed change and the date of voting thereon shall be given to all resident members. If the proposed change is favored by a two-thirds ballot, the Secretary shall, under seal, certify the fact to the Grand Secretary thirty days previous to the next meeting of the Grand Lodge, and he shall transmit the same to the Committee on Petitions. If

the Grand Lodge consents to the change, the Grand Master, Wardens and Secretary shall sign a proper certificate to be appended to the lodge charter.

Article 30.

SUMMONS.

Section 1. Every summons issued by a chartered lodge shall be written or printed, attested by the seal of the lodge, and signed by the Master or Secretary; no other matter than the requisition to attend a meeting of the lodge need be inserted. An instrument of writing designed for a summons, no matter how worded, is not a summons unless personally served; sent through the mail it becomes simply a notice.

Sec. 2. Every Mason shall faithfully obey a summons issued by the lodge and duly served upon him, if within his power; and for a failure so to do shall be liable to discipline in the manner provided by law, unless excused for reasons satisfactory to a majority of the members present at a stated meeting of the lodge.

Sec. 3. The Master of every lodge shall require due return to be made upon a summons of the service thereof.

Sec. 4. No general summons shall be issued except for purposes of importance to the lodge or Masonry.

Article 31.

NOTICE.

Section 1. In a city or town where there is more than one lodge it shall be the duty of the Secretary of each lodge to give notice in writing to all other lodges situate in such city or town of all petitions for degrees received or rejected, stating the name in full, age, occupation, and place of residence of the petitioner: *Provided,* that when more than one lodge shall hold its meetings in the same hall or room, a register may be kept upon the Secretary's desk, or other appropriate place, in lieu of said written notice, setting forth the aforesaid particulars for the information of the lodges meeting in such hall; and provided further that said requirement as to notice shall not apply to petition for membership by affiliation.

Article 32.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Section 1. No brother shall act as a Grand or Deputy Grand Lecturer within the State of Illinois without a commission from the Grand Master, nor unless he shall be a present or actual Past Master.

Sec. 2. Every document or paper whatsoever, designed for Masonic

use, emanating from a chartered lodge, to be valid, shall have an impression of its seal affixed and be attested by the Secretary.

SEC. 3. No Mason under this jurisdiction shall appear in any public procession, nor in any private or public assembly, with Masonic clothing, unless under the auspices of some regular lodge; nor shall any lodge unless by special dispensation of the Grand Master, take part in any public procession, except to perform or assist in some ceremony recognized as strictly Masonic, such as burying the fraternal dead, public installation of officers, laying corner-stones, dedicating Masonic halls, etc. No Masonic lodge can properly be seen in public merely for show or to help others to make a show. Lodges cannot act as escort to any other body, whether that other organization be composed in part or wholly of Masons.

SEC. 4. The use of Masonic emblems and devices on business cards or signs, or by way of advertisement, except for legitimate Masonic purposes, is strictly forbidden.

SEC. 5. No lodge shall, on any pretense, introduce intoxicating liquors or permit their use as a beverage, in any room used by such lodge.

SEC. 6. All lodges and the members thereof are strictly forbidden to give, or attempt to give, the aid or countenance of Masonry, in organized or individual form, to any raffle, lottery or gift enterprise.

SEC. 7. No Mason shall give the Masonic name to any business concern, association, or calling organized or prosecuted for profit or for a livelihood. No Mason shall use, or be a party to the using, of the Masonic name as a part of the style and title or designation of any business firm, concern, company, association, or enterprise, unless such business shall be the printing or publishing of Masonic books, papers or periodicals, or the manufacture and sale of Masonic supplies.

BY-LAWS OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE

Of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons. of the State of Illinois.

PART 3.

Relative to Disciplinary Proceedings.

Article 1.

PENAL POWERS OF A LODGE.

Section 1. Every lodge shall have the right to exercise discipline over all its members, wherever residing, and over all unaffiliated, as well as affiliated Masons (except present Masters or the Grand Master), residing or sojourning within its territorial jurisdiction, for any violation of moral or Masonic law.

Sec. 2. Any member of a lodge may prefer charges against an offending brother; but to further the adminstration of justice it shall be the special duty of the Junior Warden, in the absence of other accusers, to take steps to bring to trial all Masonic offenders.

Sec. 3. In case of offending Masons who are members of any other lodge, the lodge within whose jurisdiction the offender resides, or is sojourning, shall, in case the offender shall be suspended or expelled, give notice thereof to the lodge of which he may be or shall have last been a member. An unaffiliated Mason residing within the jurisdiction of one lodge and having his place of business in another is sojourning in the latter, and is amenable to its lodge for any Masonic offense committed therein.

Sec. 4. A suspended Mason, charged with un-Masonic conduct, which, if established, would justify a greater punishment than he is undergoing, may be arraigned for trial and if found guilty adequate punishment be inflicted.

Sec. 5. A lodge cannot, by its by-laws, deprive a brother of his rights, except as the result of a trial and judgment, nor can the relation a Mason sustains to the fraternity at the time of his death be changed.

SEC. 6. No lodge, or member thereof, shall publish in any newspaper, magazine, pamphlet, or circular, or otherwise make public the details or result of any trial therein.

SEC. 7. The presence of visitors in a lodge during any of the proceedings of a Masonic trial shall be optional with the lodge or the Master.

ARTICLE 2.

MASONIC OFFENSES.

SECTION 1. The offenses of which a lodge may take cognizance, and to which it shall give full, fair, and lawful trial and upon conviction administer adequate punishment, are immorality, and particularly acts which tend to impair the good name of Masonry, or which violate Masonic obligations, or the laws and regulations of this Grand Lodge.

SEC. 2. Lodges shall not take cognizance of difficulties of a legal character growing out of business transactions between brethren, nor entertain charges against a brother for the purpose of adjusting mere legal rights, pecuniary or otherwise, unless such charges shall clearly specify fraud on the part of alleged offender.

SEC. 3. The Master of any lodge shall not permit any charges or specifications, or any other subject matter, either written or oral, involving questions of a political or sectarian character, to be read in, or in any manner presented to, the lodge.

ARTICLE 3.

PRESENTATION OF CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS.

SECTION 1. All charges of un-Masonic conduct shall be made in writing specifying with reasonable certainty the character of the offense alleged, and the time and place of its commission, as near as may be practicable, and be signed by the accuser, who must be an affiliated Master Mason in good standing. Charges must be so explicit that the accused will have a fair understanding of what he has to meet. If a Master discovers that the lodge has entertained charges manifestly too vague, he should, in his official capacity, refuse to proceed until they can be properly framed.

SEC. 2. All charges and specifications shall be filed with the Secretary of the lodge; if received at a stated meeting, they shall be then and there read; if received during recess of the lodge, said charges shall be read at the next stated communication thereafter, of which meeting all the resident members shall have due notice: *Provided,* that in cases where the magnitude of an offense demands, or where the lodge or the Master shall deem it for the best interests of Masonry, the matter may be laid before the Grand Master, and by authority of his dispensation said charges

may be read and received at a special communication of the lodge, called for the purpose, of which due notice shall be given the resident members.

Sec. 3. The trial of charges may proceed at any meeting appointed for the purpose, and continue until completed.

Sec. 4. When a brother is charged with un-Masonic conduct, he being at the time in confinement for an offense against the state, the lodge need not, after having given him due notice and reasonable time and opportunity to prepare his defense, wait for his term of imprisonment to expire, but may conduct the proceedings to a final issue without his presence,—as provided in Section 3 of the following article.

Sec. 5. In the trial of Masonic offenses there is no statute of limitations.

Article 4.

RECEPTION OF CHARGES.

Section 1. When charges shall be presented and read as provided in Section 2 of the last preceding article, the lodge shall decide by a majority vote whether the charges shall be accepted and the accused brother be placed on trial; when decided in the affirmative, the charges can not be withdrawn except for cause shown, and by vote of two-thirds of the members present; nor shall such charges be amended except by a majority vote, of which proposed amendment the accused shall have due notice.

Sec. 2. Immediately upon the acceptance of charges by a lodge the Master shall appoint the time and place for trial. It shall be the duty of the Master to cause the accused to be served with a duly attested copy of the charges and specifications, and a citation stating the time and place appointed for the trial thereof, and to give notice of same to all resident members of the lodge: *Provided,* that the accused shall be entitled to reasonable time and opportunity to prepare his defense.

Sec. 3. If the accused shall neglect or refuse to attend in person, after notice has been duly served on him, or if notice can not be served on him personally, by reason of his residence being unknown, or beyond the limits of the county in which the lodge is located, then a copy of such notice shall be sent to him by mail, addressed to him at his last known place of residence, and upon proof that the notice has been sent to him as herein prescribed, the lodge at the time in such notice specified may proceed without his presence, and conduct the proceedings to a final issue: *Provided,* that at least one stated communication shall intervene between the time of mailing such notice and any action by the lodge in pursuance thereof. In such cases the lodge shall appoint a competent brother to act in behalf of the accused, but this shall not be construed to give said representative any claim against the lodge for services unless the lodge specifically agrees thereto at the time of the appointment.

Sec. 4. In every case where a flagrant offense shall be committed by any Mason present while the lodge is at its labor, the foregoing rules requiring notice and delay may be dispensed with; and the Master may order the offending brother to show cause instanter why he should not be punished.

Article 5.

witnesses and testimony.

Section 1. Witnesses in Masonic trials who are Masons shall be mentally competent, and in good standing in the fraternity, and may be affiliated or non-affiliated brethren.

Sec. 2. Every Mason shall give his testimony upon his honor as a Mason.

Sec. 3. All witnesses in Masonic trials who are not Masons shall be any person of sound mind, of such religious belief as to feel the obligations of an oath, which may be administered by any competent legal officer.

Sec. 4. The evidence of both the accuser and the accused, if offered, shall be received in any Masonic trial. The status of a Mason under charges is not affected until after conviction.

Sec. 5. The testimony of witnesses who are Masons may be taken in open lodge or by a special committee appointed by the Master. Witnesses who are not Masons shall be examined by said committee. In either case the accused and accuser, in person or by attorney, shall be entitled to be present and propound such relevant questions as they may desire. A Mason employed as counsel by a brother on trial is not to be considered as a visitor during such trial, and therefore can not be excluded on the objection of a member. If an accused Mason, whose trial is pending, appears before the committee taking the evidence, and persists in such boisterous and indecorous conduct as to prevent the evidence being taken in his presence, the committee would be warranted in ejecting him and taking the evidence in his absence. A committee appointed by a lodge to take evidence in a trial cannot quash or modify the charge and specifications. Neither can the committee try the case and report its conclusions.

Sec. 6. The testimony of any witness unable to attend the lodge or a committee may be taken by deposition before a properly authorized person or persons, due notice of the time and place having first been given.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the accused and accuser to secure the attendance of their respective witnesses who are not Masons, and through the Master and Secretary of the lodge they may, when necessary, summon for such purpose any resident Mason.

SEC. 8. When testimony is taken in open lodge, the lodge shall be opened on the highest degree to which the accused has attained in Ancient Craft Masonry; but the decision as to guilt or innocence, and the question of punishment, shall be severally determined in and by a lodge of Master Masons.

SEC. 9. The Master shall decide all questions arising as to the relevancy of the evidence and the regularity of the proceedings; and the Secretary shall take down in writing all the evidence submitted by both the prosecution and defense, and note all objections made by either party, and the rulings of the Master; and the record thereof shall be filed among the archives of the lodge; and the main facts of the case shall be entered upon the lodge records. The record of the trial and conviction of the accused of the same offense in a civil court is not sufficient to warrant the lodge in finding a verdict of guilty, but may be introduced as a part of the evidence. The case must be conducted according to the rules laid down by the Grand Lodge, which require the jury to hear the evidence before voting on the question of guilt or innocence.

SEC. 10. At the conclusion of the evidence the accused and the accuser, in person or through their attorneys, may, if they desire, address such relevant remarks to the lodge upon the merits of the case as may be deemed proper, after which the accused and the accuser shall retire from the lodge and remain in an ante-room until the final decision: *Provided*, that if the Junior Warden shall be the accuser, in his official capacity, he shall not be obliged to retire; after which any member entitled to vote may express his views of the case and of the law and the facts involved; and no member shall be permitted to withdraw from the lodge until after final action, except for urgent cause, and by consent of two-thirds of the members present.

SEC. 11. When a committee is appointed, as provided in Section 5 of this article, it shall consist of not less than three members of the lodge, either of whom, if objected to by either of the parties for cause, may be removed by the Master and another appointed.

SEC. 12. Every such committee shall convene and select from their number a Chairman and Secretary; and when so organized shall have power, through the Master and Secretary of the lodge, to summon before them the accused and accuser, with their respective witnesses.

SEC. 13. The proceedings of such committee shall be governed by the provisions of Section 3, of Article 4, and Sections 1, 2, 3, and 6 of this article. The duties of the Master and Secretary prescribed in Section 9 of this article shall apply to, and be discharged by, the Chairman and Secretary of the committee.

SEC. 14. The committee may sit whenever and as often as it may deem best for the interests of Masonry: *Provided*, that every trial begun

shall be prosecuted with as much dispatch as the law governing the same, and full justice to the accused and accuser, will permit.

Sec. 15. When the committee have concluded their labors, they shall report their proceedings and all the evidence to the lodge; and upon retirement of the accused and accuser any member of the lodge present may express his views of the case; and any portion or the whole of the evidence shall be read, as he may require, to enable him to come to a decision.

Sec. 16. A brother against whom charges have been preferred may deny or admit any portion or the whole of the charges and specifications.

Sec. 17. In case an accused brother shall plead guilty to either of the charges or specifications such plea may be accepted as evidence, and shall render the taking of further proof upon such charge or specification unnecessary; but such plea shall not excuse the lodge from voting upon the question of guilt or innocence. An unauthorized plea of guilty, entered in the absence of the accused by an attorney who has been appointed to defend him, cannot be accepted by a lodge or a committee as a bar to the taking of testimony.

Article 6.

THE VERDICT.

Section 1. Upon conclusion of the trial the question of "guilty" or "not guilty" shall be immediately and distinctly put by the Master, upon each charge and each specification under each charge in its order, which shall be voted upon separately; and every member present shall be required to vote by ballot; and it shall require a vote of two-thirds of said members to sustain any charge or specification.

Sec. 2. If any charge or specification shall be sustained, the accused shall be then and there declared guilty, and the Master shall put the question as to the amount of punishment, beginning with the greatest, and, if not sustained, the next grade, and so on, ending with the least Masonic penalty, in order as hereinafter provided; the vote by ballot of two-thirds of the members present shall be necessary to decide the degree of punishment.

Sec. 3. When any Mason, after due trial, shall be found guilty of un-Masonic conduct, punishment shall follow, which shall be proportionate to the offense.

Sec. 4. When any Mason shall have been expelled or suspended by a lodge he shall be notified of such action by the Secretary in person if practicable or by registered letter to last known address. When any brother shall have been acquitted, he shall be notified of the same by the Master in open lodge.

Article 7.

PUNISHMENT.

Section 1. The Masonic punishment which shall be inflicted by chartered lodges, for un-Masonic conduct, after due trial and conviction, shall be, in the discretion of the lodge, either Expulsion, Indefinite Suspension, Definite Suspension, or Reprimand.

Sec. 2. Expulsion involves an absolute deprivation of all the rights, privileges, and benefits of Masonry to the delinquent and his family; the infliction of such punishment shall require a vote by ballot of two-thirds of the members present at the close of the trial.

Sec. 3. No lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall expel a member for non-payment of dues.

Sec. 4. Indefinite suspension, whether for non-payment of dues or for any other offense, subjects an offender, during such suspension, to the same penalties as are prescribed in the preceding section (2); and the infliction of such punishment shall require a vote by ballot of two-thirds of the members present at the close of the trial. The relation which a Mason sustains to his lodge after having been indefinitely suspended by it is that of a member under disabilities; and the lodge still retains its right of original penal jurisdiction over him for any Masonic offense during his suspension, whether committed within its territory or elsewhere.

Sec. 5. Definite suspension shall require the same vote (two-thirds ballot) and the penalty and the period of suspension may be voted upon together or separately: *Provided,* that no definite suspension shall be voted for a longer time than one year, nor for a less time than one month.

Sec. 6. Reprimand shall be the least Masonic punishment, and shall only be inflicted after due trial and conviction, and when voted by a two-thirds ballot of the members present. The reprimand shall be administered in open lodge by the Master.

Sec. 7. Any brother violating the proprieties of lodge etiquette may be censured therefor upon a motion and vote of a majority of the members present.

Sec. 8. In taking testimony before a Committee to be used in any Masonic trial in all cases where charges have been preferred by vote of the lodge or by the Junior Warden in his official capacity as such, the lodge shall pay all the expenses of procuring the attendance of witnesses for the prosecution and of a stenographer, when one is used, to take the same in shorthand and to transcribe the same. When the charges have been preferred by an individual member or members of the lodge, such expenses shall be paid by the party or parties preferring the charges. The expense of procuring the attendance of witnesses for the defense and of

a stenographer to take and transcribe their testimony, shall be paid by the defendant. All evidence when so taken and transcribed shall be filed with the secretary of the lodge on or before the time of trial and shall thereafter be the property of the lodge and remain in the custody of the secretary. At all Masonic trials when witnesses are examined in open lodge the Worshipful Master shall procure the services of a competent stenographer if one can be procured, who is a Master Mason, to attend such meeting of the lodge and to take and transcribe the testimony and the rulings of the Worshipful Master and the proceedings of the lodge with reference to such case, the expense thereof to be paid by the lodge. And the same, when so transcribed, shall be filed with the secretary of the lodge and remain thereafter in his custody. Should an appeal be taken from the decision of the lodge, in any case, the party taking the appeal or the lodge, if it orders the appeal, shall pay the cost of making a record of the appeal proceedings and of a transcript of the testimony and rulings above mentioned, to be filed with the Grand Lodge. But if the lodge acquits a defendant and a member appeals and the appeal is sustained by the Grand Lodge, the lodge shall repay the appellant the cost of the appeal as to the items of cost hereinbefore mentioned. Should the defendant be found not guilty as to all of the specifications against him, either by the lodge on a trial of the charge and specifications, or by the Grand Lodge on appeal, then any expenses which had been actually and necessarily paid or incurred by the defendant for the purposes aforesaid, shall be repaid to him by the lodge in all cases where the charges were preferred by order of the lodge or by the Junior Warden in his official capacity. In case of a conviction on some specifications and an acquittal on others, the lodge shall apportion such expenses in such manner as may be just and equitable. Where a brother is too poor to pay any or all of the expenses in this section mentioned, the lodge may by a majority vote pay the same for him; but no lodge shall in any case pay any part of the fees or compensation of attorneys or persons acting as attorneys on either side of any Masonic trial. In case of acquittal the expenses which by the provisions of this section are to be repaid to the accused shall not be refunded to him until the time of appeal has expired and in case an appeal is taken the re-payment shall await the final action of the Grand Lodge.

Article 8.

SUSPENSION FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES.

Section 1. The payment of annual dues is a duty incumbent upon every member of a lodge, and the neglect or refusal to fulfill this duty shall be (except for good cause) an infraction of Masonic law and a violation of a Masonic covenant, and shall subject the delinquent to lodge discipline, and no lodge shall authorize or create any form of life membership or in any manner exempt any of its members from the payment

of dues which shall be uniform upon all members: *Provided, however,* that a lodge, by a majority vote, may remit the whole or any portion of the dues of any of its members then due if his pecuniary circumstances justify such action. Nothing herein shall be construed to effect any rights heretofore acquired by any member of a lodge under the by-laws of any constituent lodge.

Sec. 2. No lodge shall suspend a member for non-payment of dues without due notice and fair trial, nor can lodge by-laws calling for the payment of dues in advance be enforced by disciplinary proceedings. A brother cannot be suspended for non-payment of dues, unless the delinquency is for time already passed.

Sec. 3. The formalities of written charges hereinbefore prescribed for the trial of offenses requiring proof may be dispensed with, and proceedings as prescribed in the following sections shall be deemed due notice and fair trial for the offense of non-payment of dues.

Sec. 4. Any member who may be in arrears for dues to a lodge, according to the provisions of its by-laws, shall be notified thereof in writing by the Secretary, with a request for the payment of the same at or before some subsequent meeting of the lodge; and if said member neglect or refuse to make answer to such notice at or before the time designated therein, he shall be notified in person, if possible, to appear at such subsequent stated meeting as may be deemed proper, and show cause why he should not be suspended for non-payment of dues; if his whereabouts be unknown, a written notice shall be addressed to him at his last known place of residence. This shall be deemed *due notice,* and the lodge may proceed without his presence. In extreme cases the Master may in his discretion *summon* a delinquent. If summoned and he fails to answer, upon proof that such summons has been personally served, the offense of non-payment of dues shall be held in abeyance until the delinquent shall show cause for disobedience of said summons; for which offense any Mason may be expelled, after trial and conviction in the manner and form prescribed in Articles 1 to 7, inclusive, Part 3.

Sec. 5. When any member shall refuse or neglect to answer the *notices* prescribed in the last preceding section, his delinquency may be communicated to the lodge at a regular meeting thereof, which facts, together with the lodge records showing his indebtedness, shall be deemed ample proof of the delinquency; if the brother be present he shall be entitled to make such pleas as he may deem proper, after which he shall retire; and upon such evidence a ballot may be taken upon a motion to suspend the delinquent member, indefinitely. A vote by ballot of two-thirds of the members present at a stated communication of the lodge shall be necessary to fix such penalty; this shall be deemed *fair trial.*

SEC. 6. No lodge or Grand Lodge dues shall accrue against a Mason during the term of his suspension.

SEC. 7. No lodge shall for any cause abridge the rights or privileges or membership of any of its members without due notice and fair trial as prescribed in these by-laws. Lodge by-laws which deny or in any manner abridge the rights and franchises of members in arrears for dues, unless their delinquency shall, upon due trial, as provided for in the by-laws of the Grand Lodge, have been adjudged an offense, are inoperative and void.

SEC. 8. If a lodge accepts a note of hand from a brother, in liquidation of arrearages for dues, it thereby places his obligation for such arrearages on a purely business basis, and can not make the non-payment of such note the basis of charges with a view to penal discipline.

SEC. 9. Compulsory process by a lodge to enforce the payment of dues lies only against a member thereof; if a brother has been dimitted from a lodge by the act of the Grand Lodge he can not afterwards be disciplined for the non-payment of arrearages existing at the time of dimission.

SEC. 10. An insane brother can not be disciplined for non-payment of dues, nor can a lodge charge a brother who has legally been declared insane, with dues. Nor shall it be chargeable with Grand Lodge dues upon a brother so declared, while such disability exists. As an insane person is practically dead to the state, so an insane brother is practically dead to his lodge, to which he is not amenable for his conduct during the time of his mental aberration. A lodge can not legally dimit an insane brother on the petition of a conservator or any other person. If such brother did not wish to sever his condition with the lodge while he was responsible, it would be an act of injustice to dimit him when he is wholly irresponsible.

SEC. 11. A brother cannot be disciplined for arrearage of dues to a lodge that has ceased to exist.

SEC. 12. No lodge shall make any law, rule, or regulation exempting any member from the payment of dues or any part thereof. *Provided, however,* that lodges may remit dues already accrued where the member is, on account of poverty, unable to pay. Except as provided in Section 10 of this article lodges must pay Grand Lodge dues on all their members.

ARTICLE 9.

APPEALS.

SECTION 1. Any Mason who has been subject to the disciplinary proceedings of a lodge, his accuser, or any member of the lodge, has the right to appeal from any verdict or sentence rendered or adjudged, in such case.

SEC. 2. All appeals from any chartered lodge shall be made in writing, and contain a statement of the case, the exceptions taken to the decision of the lodge appealed from, and the grounds upon which the same are based. The appeal shall be filed with the Grand Secretary at least thirty days prior to the next succeeding annual meeting of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 3. The appellant shall give the lodge appealed from notice of his intentions, within ninety days after notice of its action, or decision, has been given as required in Section 4, Article 6, Part 3, of these by-laws. After such notice has been given the appeal shall not be withdrawn. The Secretary of such lodge, under the direction of the Master, shall, at least thirty days before the meeting of the Grand Lodge, transmit to the Grand Secretary an attested copy of all the charges, specifications, papers, proceedings, and evidence in the case, and if requested, furnish the appellant with a like attested copy: *Provided,* the times herein specified shall intervene between such decisions and the annual meeting aforesaid; if not, then such time shall apply to the next succeeding annual meeting of the Grand Lodge, or may be disposed of by the Grand Master during the recess of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 4. Whenever an appeal shall be taken from any constituent lodge, as provided in the foregoing sections, the Grand Lodge shall have sovereign jurisdiction over the whole case, and may upon investigation—

1. Dismiss the appeal, approve the proceedings, or affirm the decision appealed from.

2. Modify or change a decision or sentence, or inflict a penalty where the constituent lodge has failed to do so.

3. Set aside the proceedings of the lodge for informality, and remand the case for further proceedings.

SEC. 5. Whenever the Grand Lodge shall modify or change a decision or sentence adjudged by a constituent lodge, the same shall be final; and upon notice thereof such constituent lodge shall cause the same to be entered upon its records.

SEC. 6. Whenever the Grand Lodge, on a review of the trial or other proceedings of a lodge resulting in the expulsion or suspension of a Mason, shall reverse or annul the judgment of said proceedings, or shall order a new trial, the accused shall be thereby restored to all his rights, privileges, and membership. When a case is remanded for new trial, no amendment shall be made to the original charges and specifications, unless the accused have due and timely notice thereof.

SEC. 7. Every lodge shall communicate to the Grand Secretary all suspensions and expulsions as they may severally occur.

Article 10.

RESTORATIONS AND REINSTATEMENTS.

Section 1. No lodge shall have the power to restore an expelled Mason to membership, nor to his former rights and privileges in Masonry.

Sec. 2. The Grand Lodge reserves to itself the right, by a majority vote, at any annual communication, upon a recommendation, as provided in succeeding Section 4 of this article, to restore an expelled Mason to good standing in the fraternity, as a non-affiliated Mason only, but not to membership in any lodge. Any brother restored by the Grand Lodge shall be entitled to a certificate of the fact from the Grand Secretary, which shall serve in lieu of a regular dimit in case of application for membership to any lodge in this jurisdiction.

Sec. 3. The resumption of membership in any lodge by a brother restored as defined in the last preceding section must be acquired in the manner provided in Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, of Article 13, and Section 2, Article 15, Part 2, of these by-laws.

Sec. 4. An expelled Mason seeking restoration shall petition the lodge from which he was expelled for its recommendation to the Grand Lodge for his restoration; which petition shall be presented at a stated communication of the lodge and be acted upon at the next or subsequent stated communication, when, if such petition be concurred in by a ballot of two-thirds of the members present at a stated communication of the lodge, the same shall be so endorsed, under seal, and be transmitted to the Grand Secretary at least ten days before the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge: *Provided,* that in case such lodge has become extinct said petition may be made direct to the Grand Lodge, with a statement of the fact, and upon favorable action thereon the brother shall be entitled to resume the status of a non-affiliated Mason.

Sec. 5. Any Mason indefinitely suspended for non-payment of dues or other cause may ask for reinstatement at any time and upon seeking reinstatement, shall petition in writing to the lodge having jurisdiction. The petition shall lie over for action till the next stated meeting when on payment or remission of dues, if any, and upon a favorable ballot of two thirds of the members present at a stated communication the petitioner may be restored to membership or to good standing in the fraternity only, leaving him non-affiliated: *Provided,* that if a lodge from which a Mason shall have been suspended has ceased to exist, the petition for reinstatement may be made to the lodge in whose jurisdiction the petitioner resides or to the Grand Lodge, which upon report of the Committee on Petitions, may reinstate the petitioner to good standing in the fraternity.

Sec. 6. If, upon the presentation of the required application, a motion that a suspended brother be reinstated is carried in that simple form, he is thereby reinstated to all his rights, including membership in his lodge. If it is designated to reinstate him to good standing in the fraternity only, leaving him unaffiliated, the limitation must be distinctly specified; being exceptional it can not be assumed.

Sec. 7. A lodge can not refuse to *act* upon an application for reinstatement for suspension for non-payment of dues.

Sec. 8. In case a lodge declines to reinstate, as required by our law, the amount of the delinquent dues paid by the petitioner should be promptly returned to him.

Sec. 9. A petitioner, as above, can not elect to be fully reinstated to membership in his lodge or not at all; the lodge may elect whether it will reinstate him fully or to good standing in the fraternity only, leaving him unaffiliated.

Sec. 10. If restored to good standing in the fraternity only, the brother should receive from the lodge, under its seal and without fee, a certificate of such restoration, and that his membership therein has been terminated.

Sec. 11. Definite suspension shall expire by limitation, and any Mason so suspended shall be entitled to resume membership, and all the rights and privileges thereof, at the expiration of the time defined in his sentence, without vote or other action on the part of the lodge.

Sec. 12. The reinstatement of a suspended Mason by a chartered lodge shal be determined by secret ballot: *Provided,* the petition for restoration shall be presented at a stated communication of the lodge and acted upon at the next or a subsequent communication. If refused, a petitioner for reinstatement may again petition at any stated meeting, but not oftener than three times in any one year, and the petition must always lie over at least one stated meeting before the ballot is taken.

Sec. 13. A brother is restored to membership in a lodge when the decision suspending or expelling him is reversed or set aside by the Grand Lodge.

Sec. 14. In the event of the unqualified suspension of a brother by this Grand Lodge, said brother can only be reinstated by the action of the body suspending him. A sentence of suspension pronounced by this Grand Lodge may be so qualified at the time it is passed as to authorize the reinstatement by the Grand Master or by the lodge of original jurisdiction.

Sec. 15. An expelled Mason who has been restored to good standing in the fraternity by the Grand Lodge can not resume his membership in

the lodge by simply filing his Grand Lodge certificate, but can only acquire it in the manner provided in Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, Article 13, and Section 2, Article 15, Part 2 of these by-laws and is not subject to dues until after favorable petition and ballot.

Article 11.

MASTERS AND LODGES.

Section 1. A Master may be disciplined by his lodge *after* the expiration of his official term for any un-Masonic conduct except for *official* misconduct or a violation of his *official* obligations. All complaints for official misconduct shall be made to the proper authority during the official term of the offender, otherwise he shall not be disciplined therefor.

Sec. 2. When a controversy shall arise between lodges, or between a lodge and its Master, or charges be preferred, or an informal complaint be made, the same may be filed with the Grand Lodge, if in session, or during recess be lodged with the Grand Master; if the matter be deemed by him of a sufficiently grave character to warrant investigation, he may proceed in person, or appoint a commission of not more than seven nor less than three Masters or Past Masters, with, if consistent, the District Deputy Grand Master as chairman, to investigate such charges or complaint; such commission shall have authority to summon witnesses and shall have such other power as may be specially delegated to them by the Grand Master; and said commission shall make such report and give such opinion to the Grand Master as will enable him to make a final decision. Nothing in this article shall be construed to authorize the Grand Master to deprive a brother disciplined under its provisions of the rights and privileges of Masonry for a longer period than during the recess of the Grand Lodge.

Sec. 3. When a Master or other officer of a lodge shall be deposed from *office* only, he shall not thereby be deprived of any of the rights or privileges of membership. This provision shall not be construed to prevent the infliction of such deprivation by the lodge, for un-Masonic conduct (as distinguished from official misconduct) whereof the party has been duly convicted, upon a Master who has been deposed from his office and thus brought again within the disciplinary powers of the lodge.

Sec. 4. When any trouble shall arise between brethren or between lodges which shall require the presence of the Grand Master or other Grand Officers, or a commission, such brethren or lodges shall be required to pay *pro rata* the reasonable expense incurred by such commission or officers in the discharge of their official duty.

AMENDMENTS—To Grand Lodge By-Laws—Proposed.

Amend Part 1, Article 15, Section 4, so as to read as follows:

"Section 4. The members of the Board of Trustees shall receive from the appropriations made for the Home the same mileage and per diem for attending meetings of the Board as is allowed by the M. W. Grand Lodge to the members of its Standing Committees.

Amend Section 1, Article 15, Part 1, by striking out "six" in the third and fifth lines thereof and inserting "three," and by striking out the words "two trustees" in the seventh line and inserting the words "one trustee," so that the section will read, when amended:

"The supervision and management of the Masonic Homes established or controlled by the M. W. Grand Lodge shall be vested in a Board of Trustees consisting of five *ex-officio* and three appointive members, each of whom shall be members of some constituent lodge of Illinois. The terms of office of the three appointive members shall be for three years, or until their successors have been duly appointed and qualified. The M. W. Grand Master is empowered to appoint as members of this Board one Trustee each year, immediately after his election and installation to office, and the M. W. Grand Master, R. W. Deputy Grand Master, R. W. Grand Wardens, and R. W. Grand Secretary shall be *ex-officio* members of the Board. The Board may effect its own organization, and administer its affairs by such sub-committees, and by the adoption of such rules and regulations as are not inconsistent with Grand Lodge By-Laws, subject at all-times to the approval of the M. W. Grand Master or M. W. Grand Lodge."

Amend Sections 17, 18, and 19, Article 9, Part 1, M. W. Grand Lodge By-Laws by striking out the word "or" and inserting in place thereof the word "and" in the first lines of each of said sections and in the fifth line of section 17, and by striking out the word "deputy" before Grand Lecturers whenever it occurs in said sections; also by striking out the words "or Deputy Grand" in first line of Section 1, Article 32, Part 2."

Amend Part 1, Article 19, Section 17, by striking out in the second line the words "without fee," and by striking out all after the word "direct" in the eighth line.

Section 17, as amended, will read as follows: "It shall be the duty of the Grand Lecturers or Examiners who may be appointed by the M. W. Grand Master to examine all applicants for commissions as Deputy Grand Lecturers, who may present themselves for that purpose, and report to the M. W. Grand Master upon the qualfications of such applicants; and said Grand Lecturers or Examiners may hold Schools of Instruction, at such time and place as the M. W. Grand Master may order, and perform such other duties incident to their position as he may direct."

Amend Section 1, Article 13, Part 2, Grand Lodge By-laws as proposed by the committee, by striking out "other" before lodge in the fourth line and inserting "previously" before "made," in the same line, so that the section will read:

"All petitions for the degrees or for membership shall be made in writing, and signed by the applicant with his full name; shall state his age, occupation, and place of residence, and, in case of a petitioner for the degrees, whether he has previously made application to any lodge; and shall be accompanied by the fee which the by-laws of the lodge require with the petition. Every petition shall be recommended in writing by three members of the lodge, and be read at a stated meeting, and entered in substance upon the records. After it has been read it is received by the voice of the lodge, either tacitly or formally given; or, at its pleasure, the lodge may refuse to receive it.

Add the following, to be known as Section 20, Article 9, Part 1, Grand Lodge By-Laws:

"Each Deputy Grand Lecturer who shall attend any one of the Schools of Instruction, shall be allowed and paid, upon bills properly audited and approved, two dollars per day for the time actually spent in attendance at such school and six cents per mile for the distance from his home to the nearest School of Instruction.

Amend Article 21, Part 2, Grand Lodge By-Laws, by striking out all after the caption and inserting in lieu thereof the following words:

"Affiliation—Every brother ought to belong to some lodge, and be subject to its by-laws, as well as to the general regulations.

Amend Section 1, Article 15, Part 1, by striking out the words "five *ex-officio*, and six" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "nine," also striking out the word "two" and inserting therefor "three" and striking out the words "Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens and Grand Secretary."

When amended the same shall read as follows:

"SECTION 1. The supervision and management of the Masonic Homes established or controlled by the M. W. Grand Lodge shall be vested in a Board of Trustees consisting of nine appointive members, each of whom shall be a member of some constituent lodge in Illinois. The terms of office of the members shall be for three years or until their successors have been duly appointed and qualified. The M. W. Grand Master is empowered to appoint as members of this board three Trustees each year, immediately after his election and installation to office, and the Grand Master shall be *ex-officio* a member of the Board. The Board may effect its own organization, and administer its affairs by such sub-commitees, and by the adoption of such rules and regulations as are not inconsistent with the M. W. Grand Lodge by-laws, subject at all times to the approval of the M. W. Grand Master or M. W. Grand Lodge."

Amend Section 2, Article 8, Part 1, of Grand Lodge by-laws by adding thereto the following words:

"For actual expenses incurred in the performance of official duty whether delegated to him by the M. W. Grand Master, or in response to official invitations from lodges to visit the same, shall, upon the presentation of bills duly itemized and audited, be reimbursed from the treasury of the M. W. Grand Lodge."

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